Brad Traversy: Laravel From Scratch

1. Setting Up Tools & Dev Environment:

PHP Intelephense, Laravel Blade Snippets & Laravel Snippets extensions | Laravel herd | virtualbox win10 vm

2. Getting Started with Laravel Routing:

web.php routing file | adding GET & POST endpoints | CSRF protection | Middleware CSRF exceptions | passing params in URI | param constraints | global constraints | request object | request object query params | query, only, all, has, input keywords | Response Helper | Response Header Http Code | Response Header content type | Response Header download | Response Header set cookie | read cookie | Herd secure self signing tls

3. Views & Controllers:

create & display views | pass data to view | with method | compact method | blade templates & directives | @if, @else, @foreach, @forelse, @empty, @break, @continue | $loop->index, $loop->iteration, $loop->remaining, $loop->count, $loop->even, $loop->odd | create controllers | using artisan | controller methods | clean web.php routing file | params and requests in the controller | @csrf hidden token | Generate Resource Routes & Methods | type hinting in controllers | Layouts with Template Inheritance | Partials & @include directive

4. Components & Styling:

what are components? | components & slots | named slots | z-header, x-slot | install tailwinds css & other dependancies via NPM | Header Component & URL Helper | Conditional Classes | @php Directive | Component Attributes | Props | nav.link & button-link blades using props & attributes | mobile menu nav links | mobile menu toggle | hero component | top and bottom banners

5. PostgreSQL Database setup & Migrations:

Database options | Create Database & user | Configure Database connection | Migrations Overview & Commands | Creating Migrations

6. Models, Eloquent ORM, Factories & Seeders:

Intro to Models | Fetching Data | Eloquent ORM | Tinker | CRUD Operations | Model Binding | Single Job Listing | Create Job Listing | Input Validation & Errors | Job Schema Update Migration | Eloquent Relationships | Using Factories | Creating Factory & Faker Library | Foreign Key errors when seeding to MySQL/MariaDb databases

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7. Pages, Presentation & Crud:

Job Page | Job Card Component | Homepage Jobs | Job Details Page | Create Job Page | Text Input Component | Other Input components | Finish Input Validation | Flash Messages & Alert Component | Alpine.JS & Alert Dismiss | Optional Job fields | file uploading | dd (die & dump) | symlinks | storage folder | Update Job Listing | Delete Job Listing

8. Authentication & Creating users:

Authentication Options | Laravel Breeze Setup | How Sessions Work & Session Helpers | Login & Register Control Routes | Register New user | Log in user | Logout and Auth Directive

9. Middleware, Authorisation & policies:

Middleware Overview | Protecting Routes (in controller & in routes\web.php with middleware | Guest Middleware | Test User Seeder | Add Current user to Listing | Policies & @can Directive | Policy Authorisation in Controller

10. Dashboard, Profile & Pagination:

Dashboard Controller & View | Dashboard user Job Listings | Profile Controller & Info Update | Profile Avatar upload | Show Avatar in Header | Simple Job Pagination | customising pagination view

11. Bookmark Job Listings:

Bookmark Migration & Relationships | Seeding Bookmarks | Get & Show Bookmarks | Bookmarking Jobs | Removing Bookmarks

12. Job Applicants & Resume Upload:

Aplicant Migration & Model | Aplicant Form Modal with Alpine.js | Fix Modal Blip with x-cloak | Aplicant Controller & Store Method | Show Applications to Owner | Delete Applicants | Prevent Multiple Applications

13. Job Search, Maps & Emails:

Search Component & Route | Search Functionality | Mapbox Setup | Hide Mapbox key with proxy endpoint | Send Emails with Mailers & Mialtrap | Sending Data in Emails | Email Attachments | Setup Emails For Production

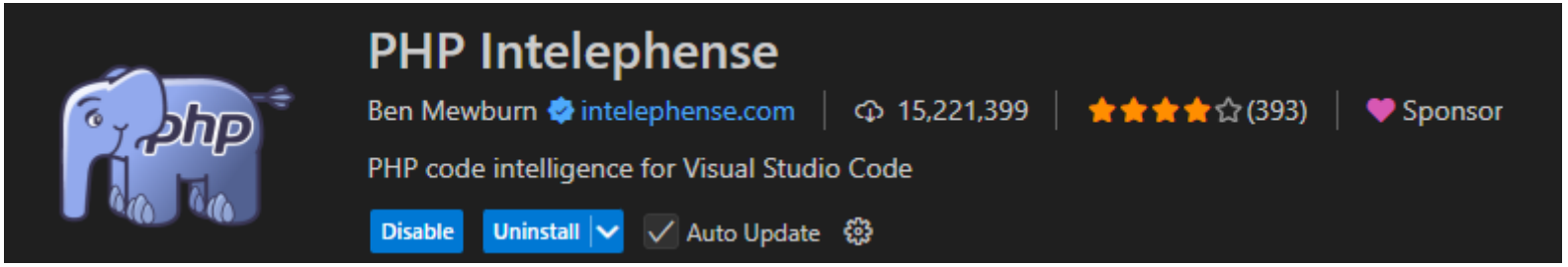
14. Deploy using Laravel Forge:

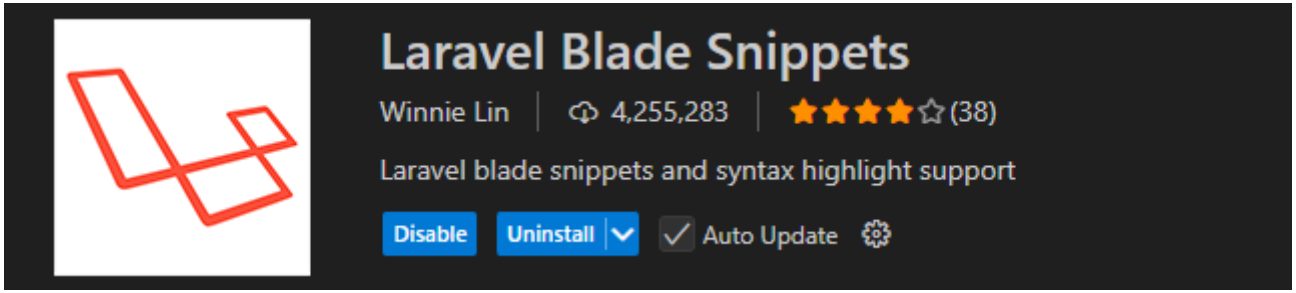
Prepare & Push to GitHub | Laravel Forge Server & Site setup | Domain name Setup | SSL & launch Test

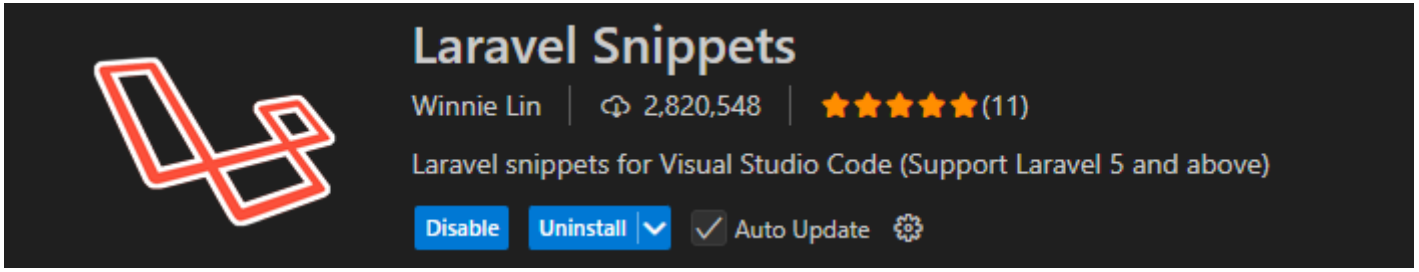
1. Setting Up Tools & Dev Environment

1.1 Add Some VsCode extensions

Add the following code extensions

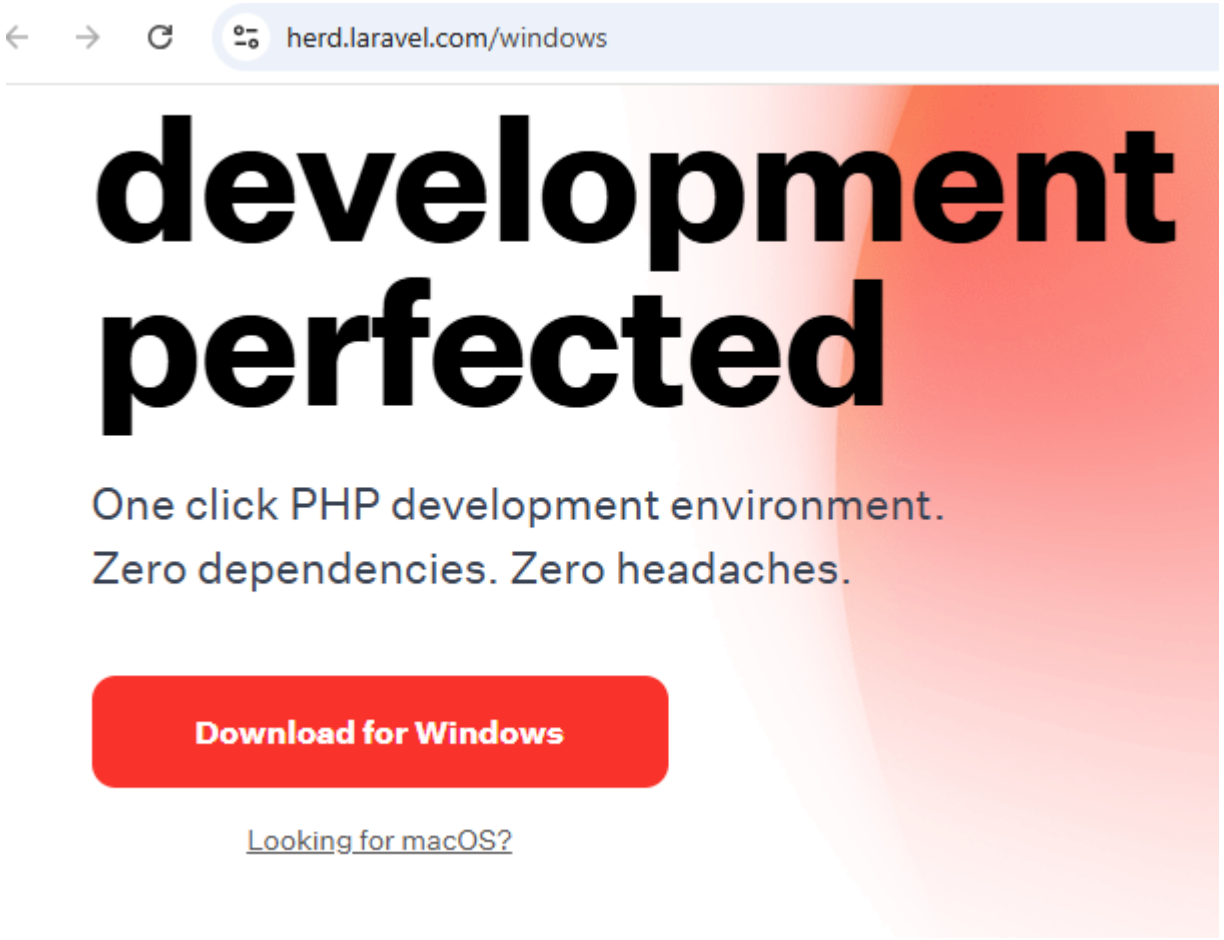






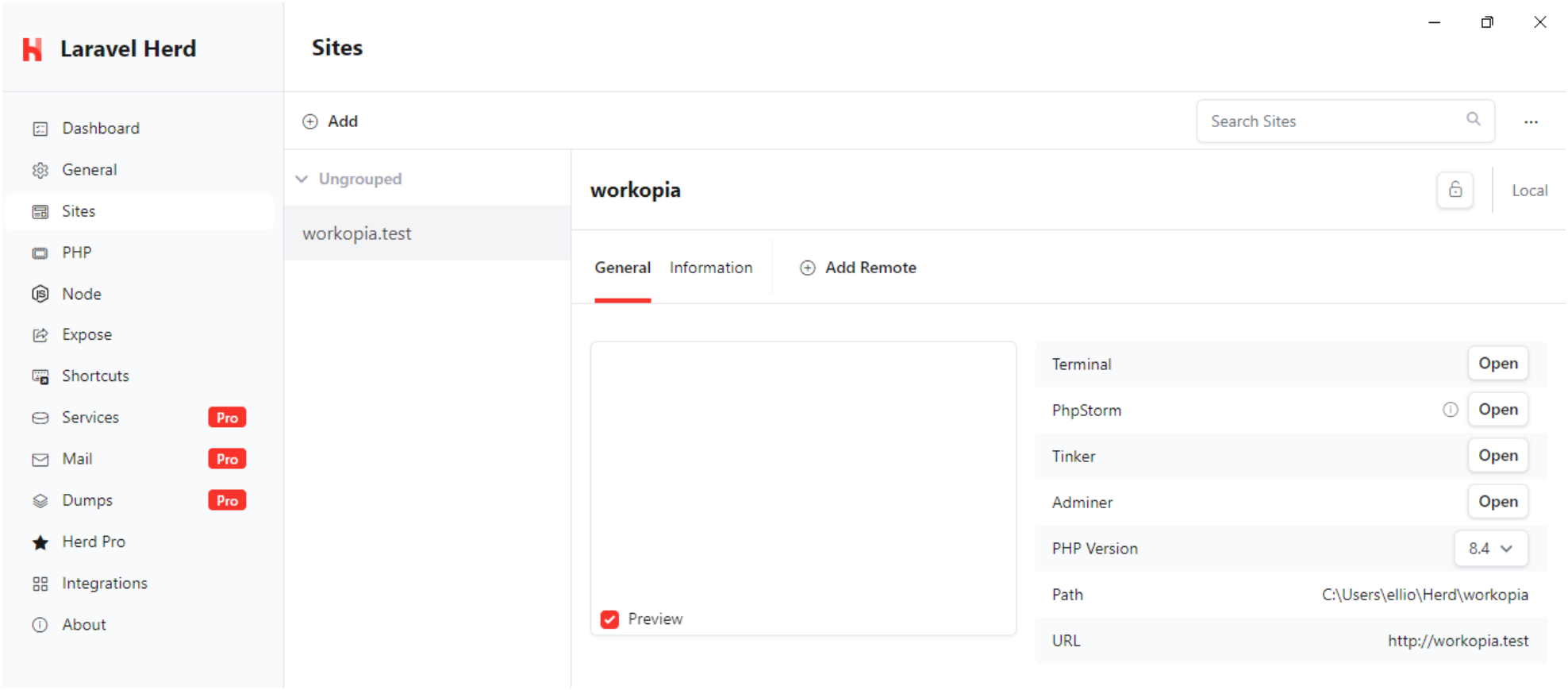
1.2 Install Laravel Herd

https://herd.laravel.com/windows



Download the Laravel herd setup executable. Follow onscreen prompts and allow this app to make changes to your device.

1.2 Laravel Dashboard

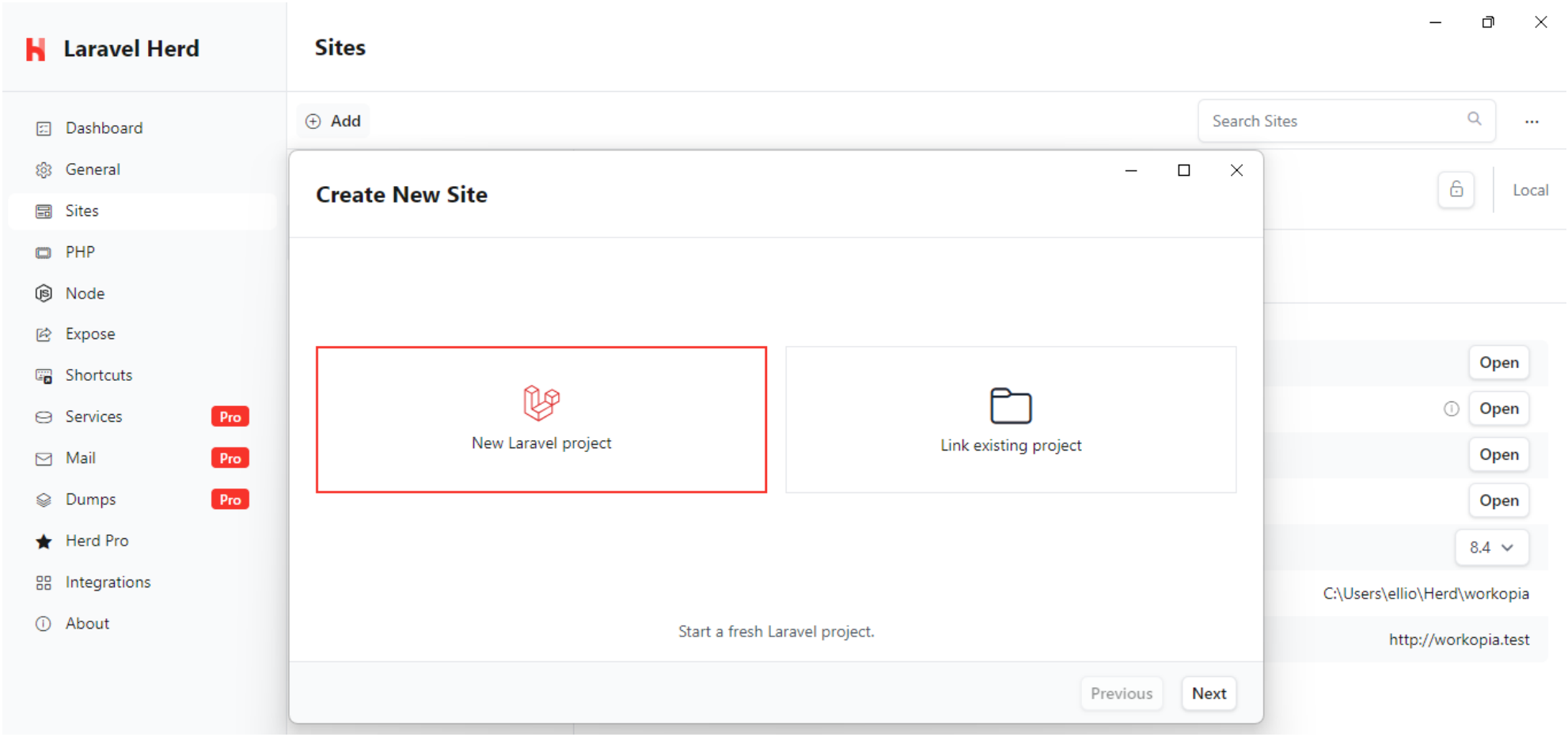


Sites: Where our websites can be found

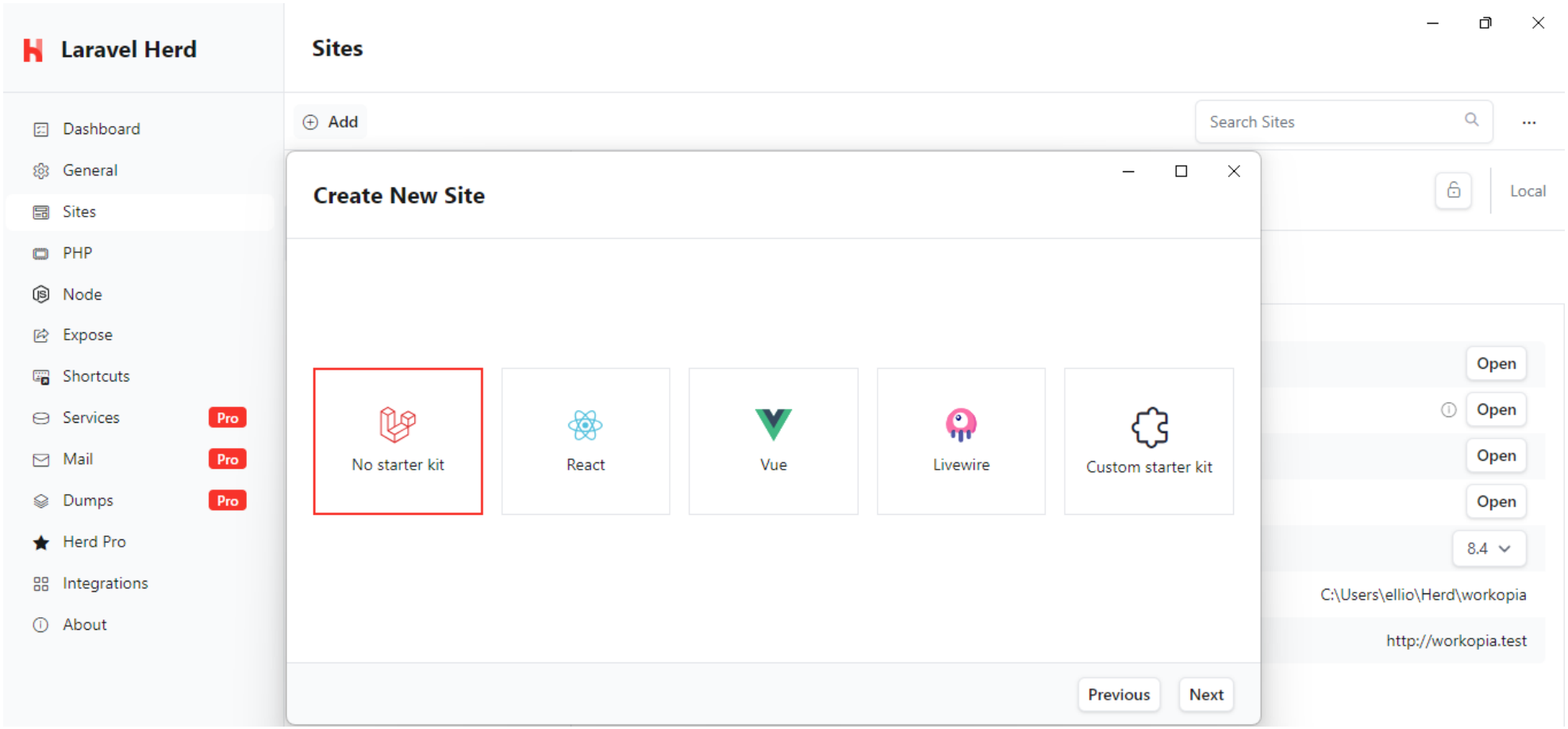
Php: Chage version of PHP

1.4 Create new site in Herd Dashboard

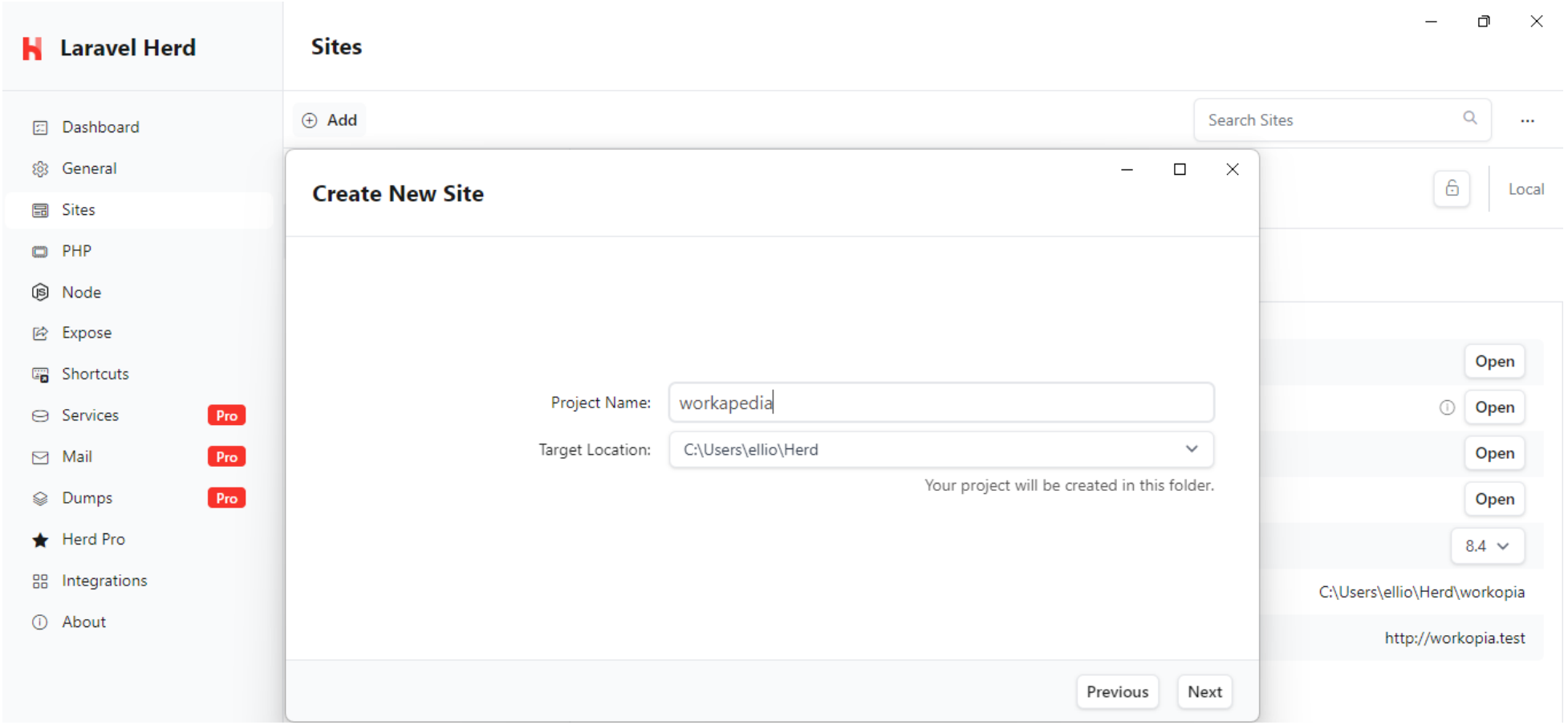
From the sites tab, click on +add then create new project and then NEXT.



Starter kits are pre built frameworks with add-ons. For this example, we will choose no starter kit then NEXT.

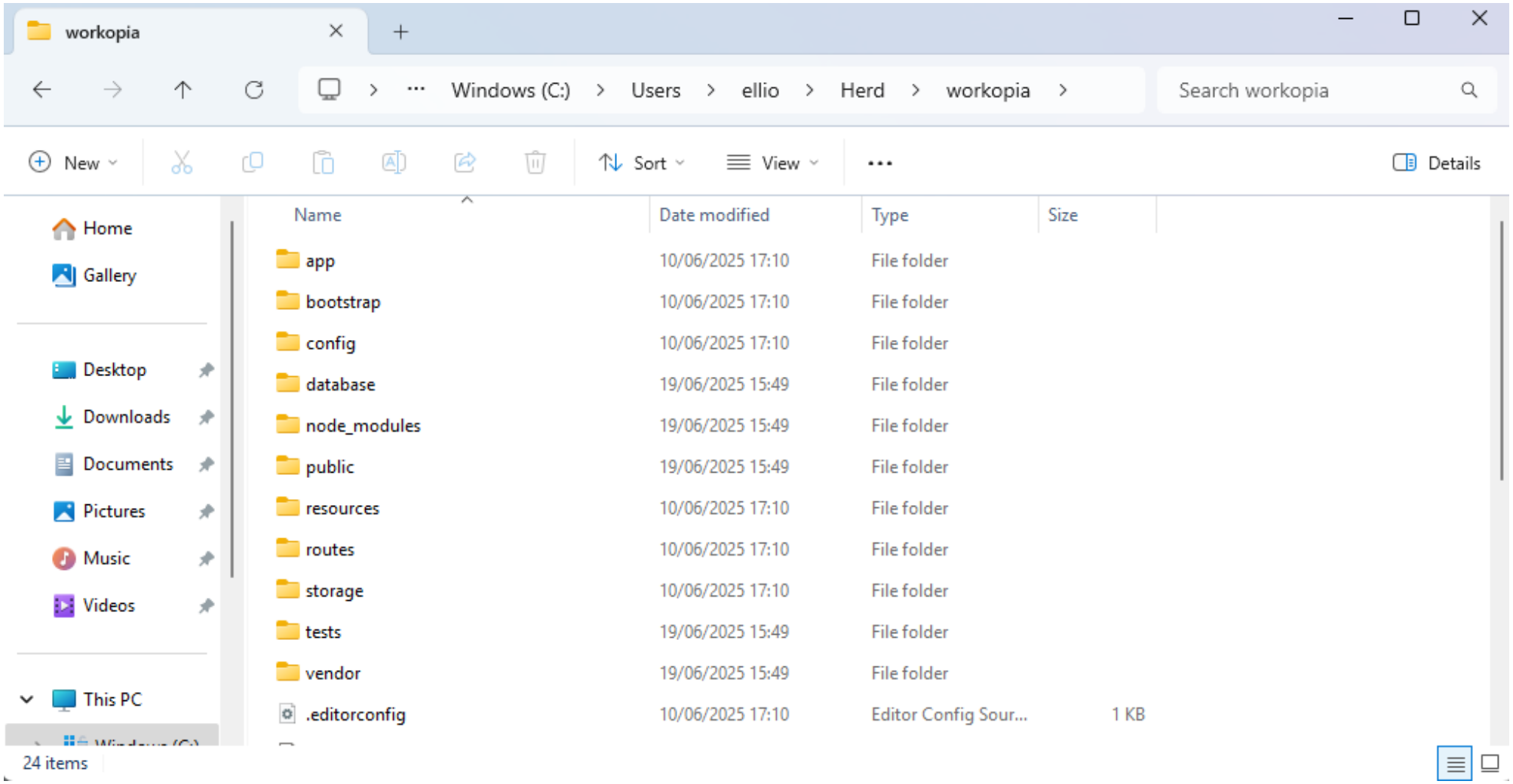


We can name the site, in this case workapedia. Note the project folder is C:/username/herd. Click on Next and it will generate all the code to produce a local dev environment.



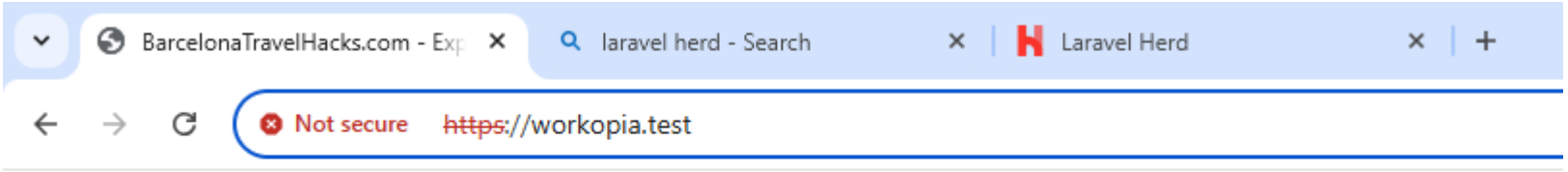
1.5 Open herd site project files in VScode

Note that the folder has been created in the herd directory for our site with all the prebuilt Laravel framework files. Open the root of the site folder, in this case, workopia in Vscode.



1.6 Open project in browser

The site can also be opened in the browser

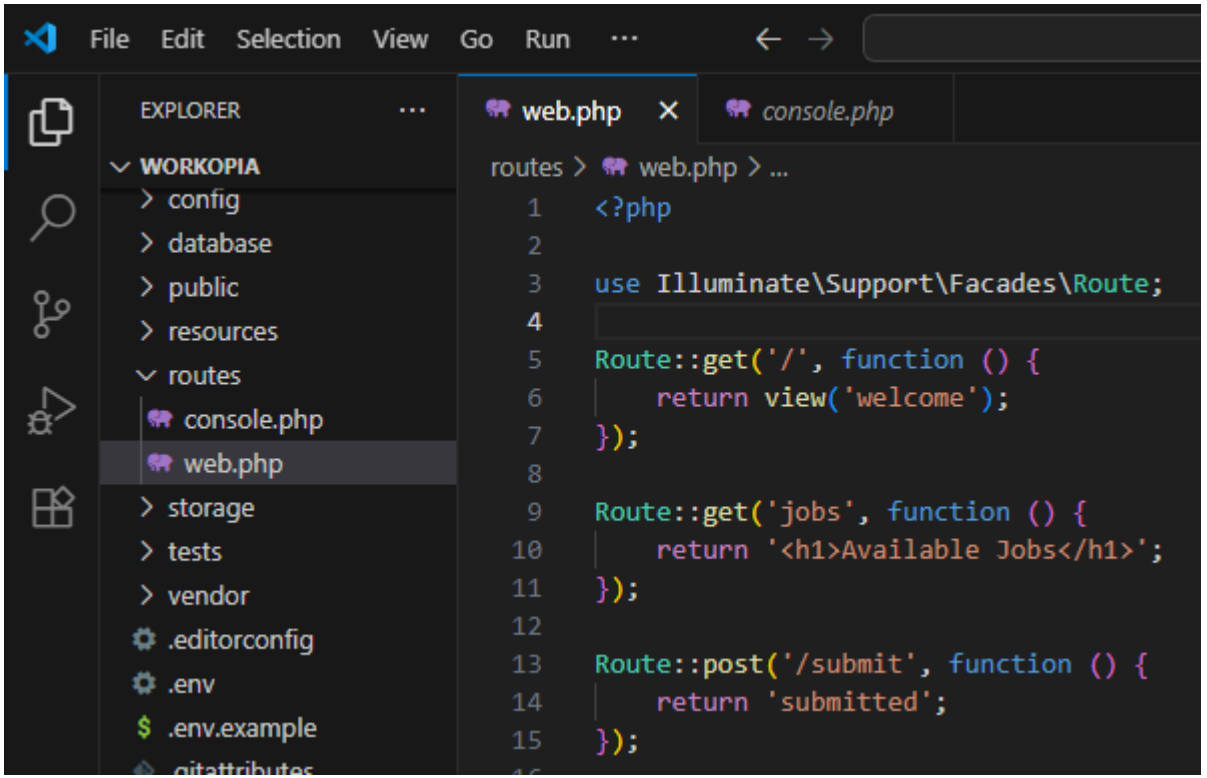


Observations: Laravel Herd cannot be used with Xampp running on the same base machine due to issues with the hosts.

Workaround was to install Laravel herd inside a windows 10 virtual machine.
I will decide later if Laravel herd becomes my default dev environment in preference to Xampp.

2. Getting Started with Laravel Routing

2.1 Introduction to Routing

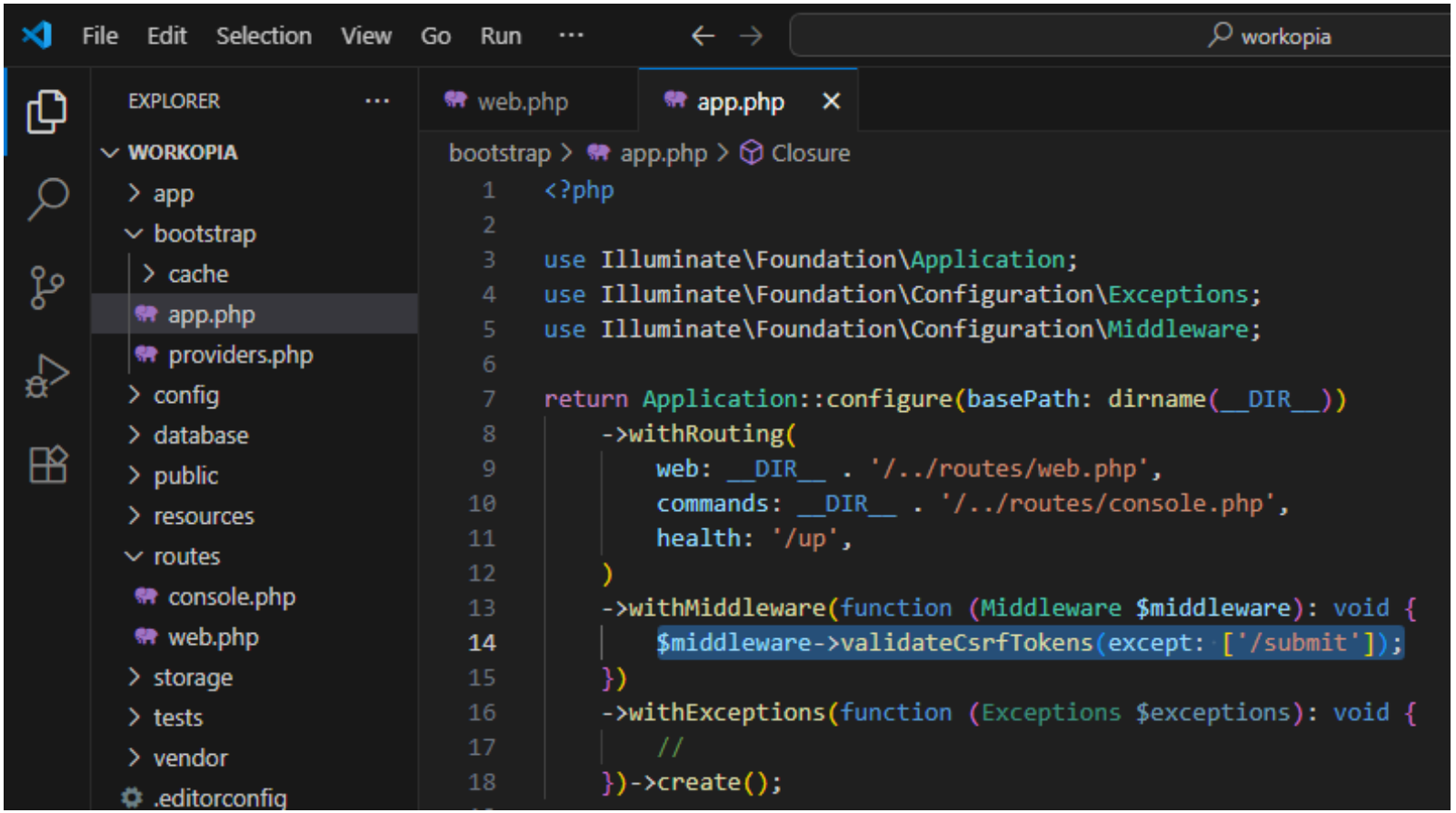


If I add an endpoint of 'jobs' I can return some HTML.

I can also add in a route to handle a POST request to a 'submit' endpoint. Note how the response is a 419.
This is because Laravel comes with Cross site request forgery (CSRF) protection already included. CSRF is where a bad actor tries to access a form handler from outside the website.

```
curl -X POST http://workopia.test/submit
<div class="px-4 text-lg text-gray-500 border-r border-gray-400
tracking-wider">419</div>
<div class="ml-4 text-lg text-gray-500 uppercase tracking-wider">
Page Expired</div>
```

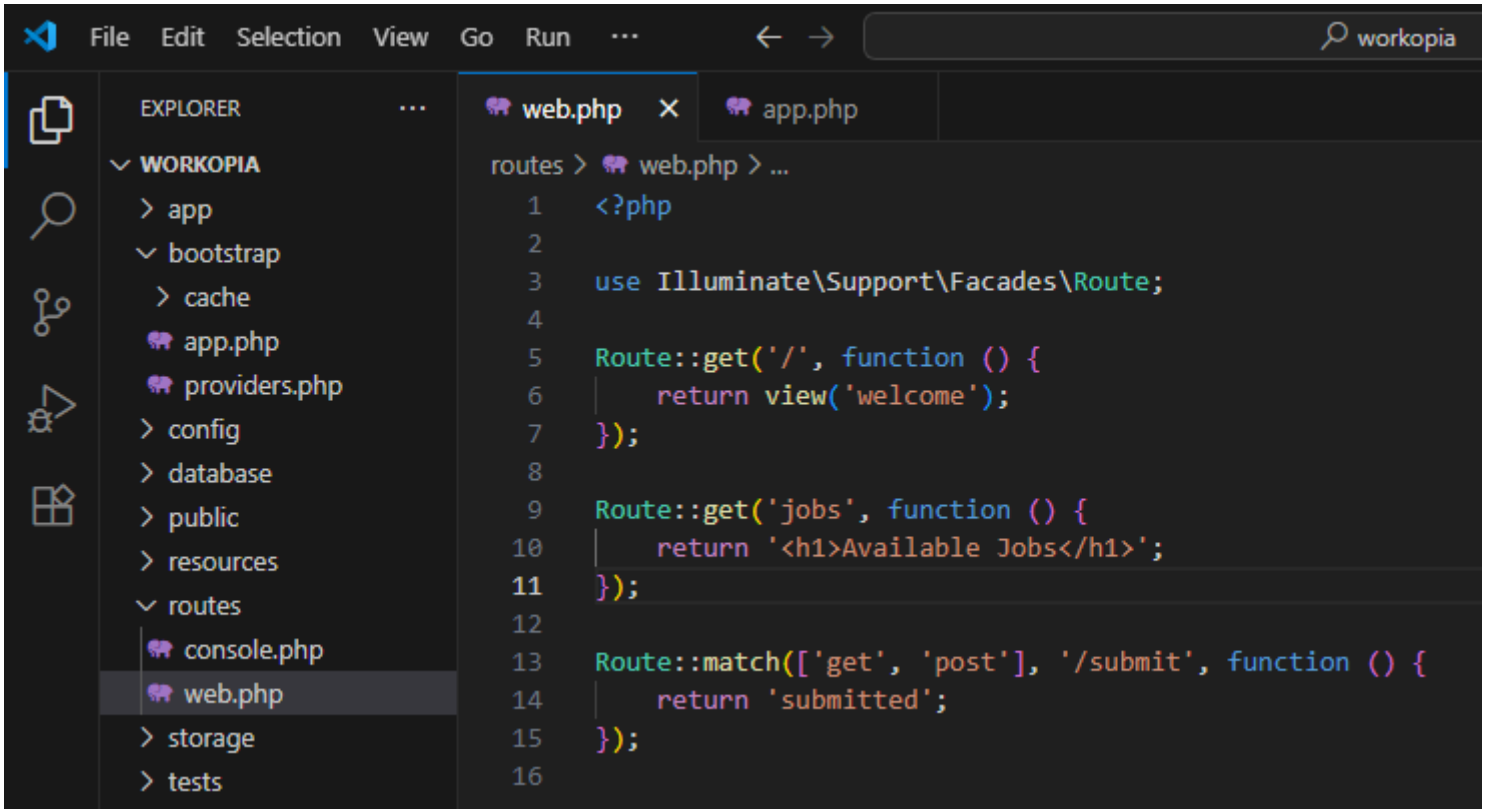
2.2 Disable CSRF for Certain Endpoints



Ìn the bootstrap/app.php file I can add a middleware validate CSRF exception on the ‘submit’ endpoint. Now when I do a curl request to the endpoint it returns submitted as defined in the web.php file.

```
curl -X POST http://workopia.test/submit
Submitted
```

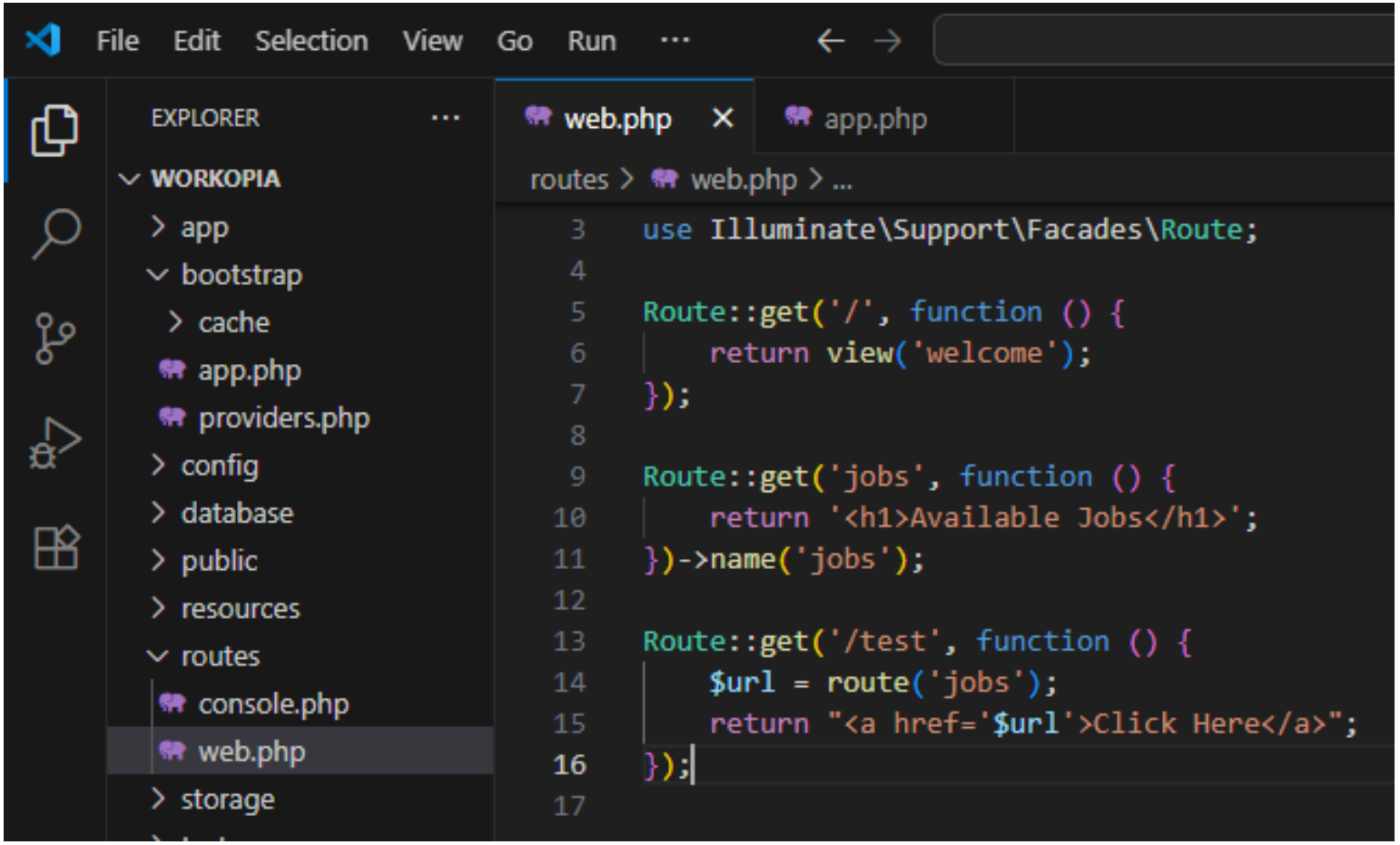
2.3 Specify Allowed Methods on an Endpoint



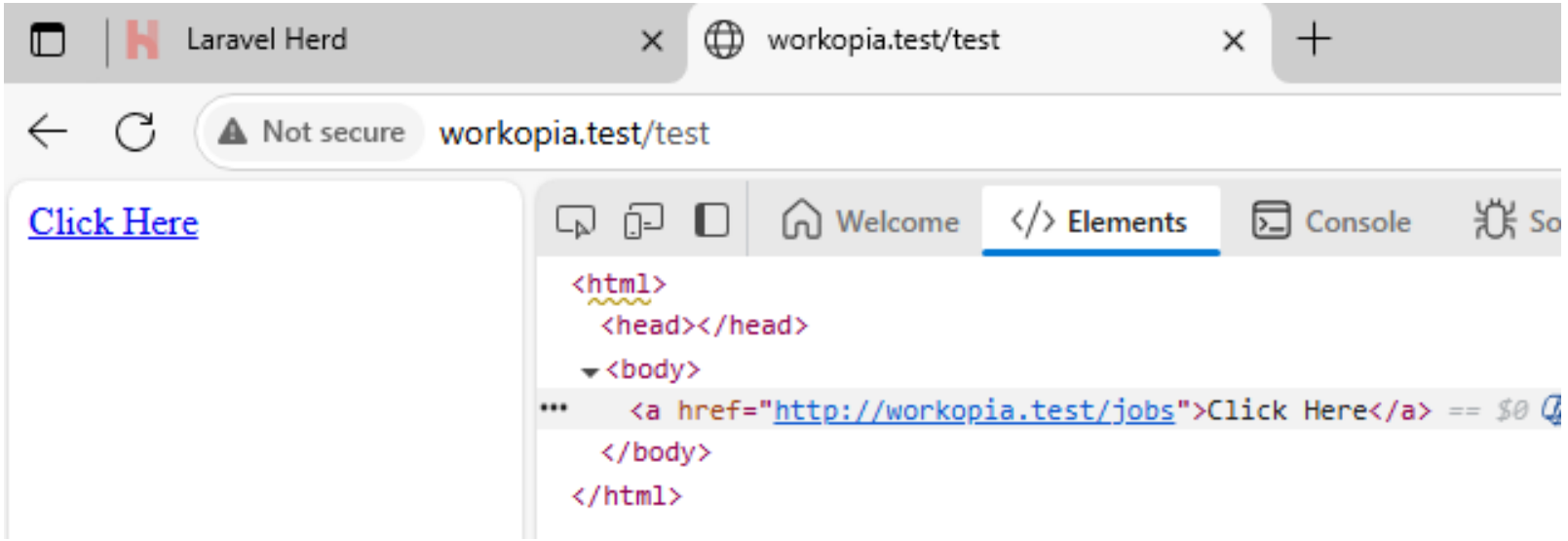
By adding optional parameters in the ROUTE function I can specify the allowed methods for an endpoint. In this example the ‘submit’ endpoint is only allowing GET or POST. A PUT would not work.

Changing match to ‘any’ and removing [‘get’,’post’] would allow any kind of request method.

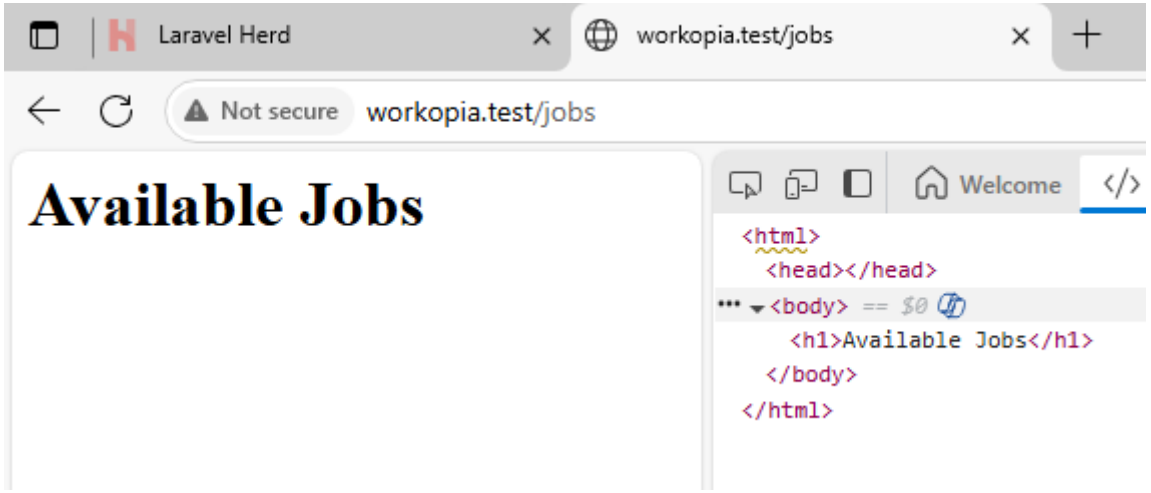
2.4 Named Routes



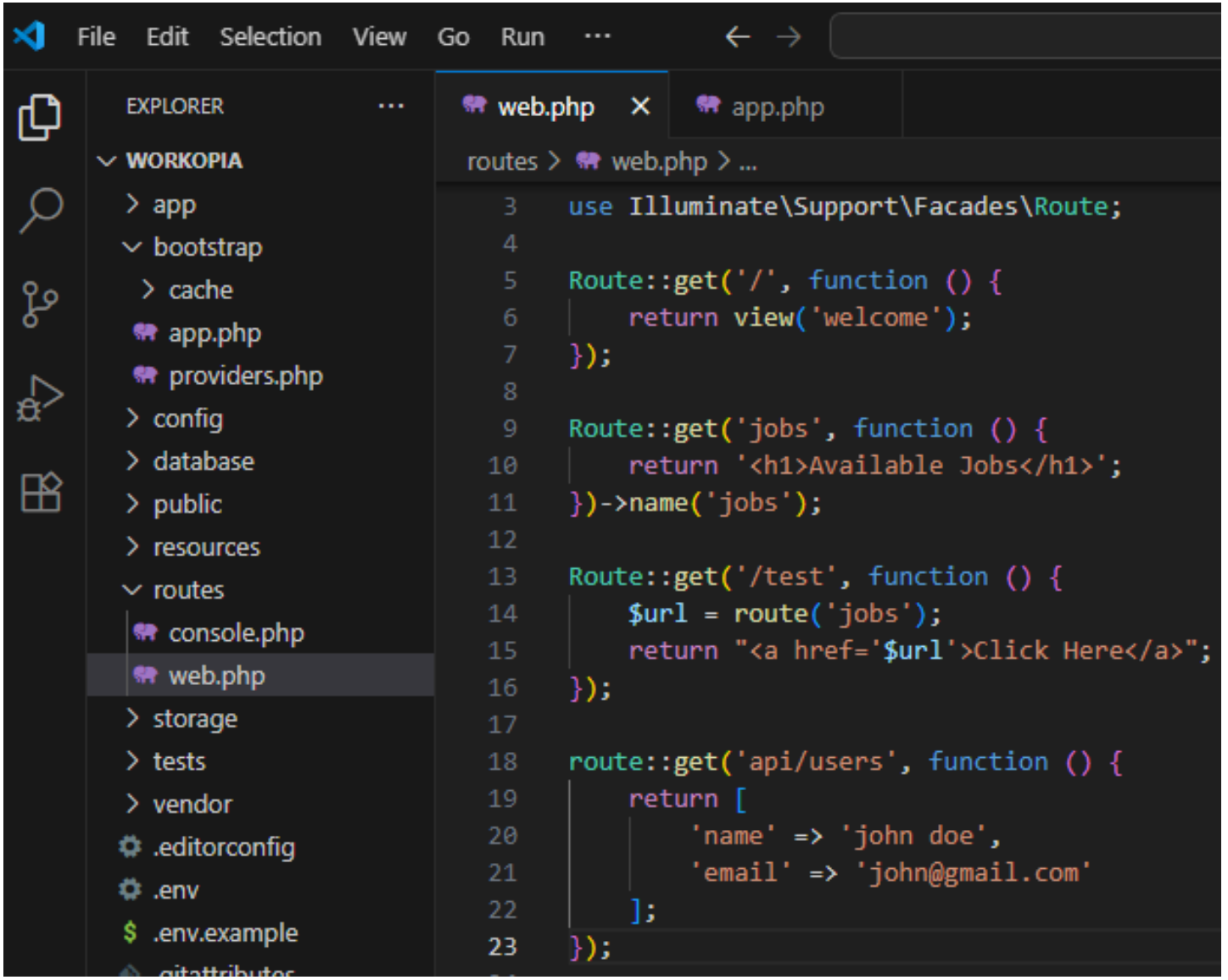
I can add name an endpoint which allows me to use it somewhere else. For example, I can have an endpoint of ‘/test’ that will route to ‘/jobs’.



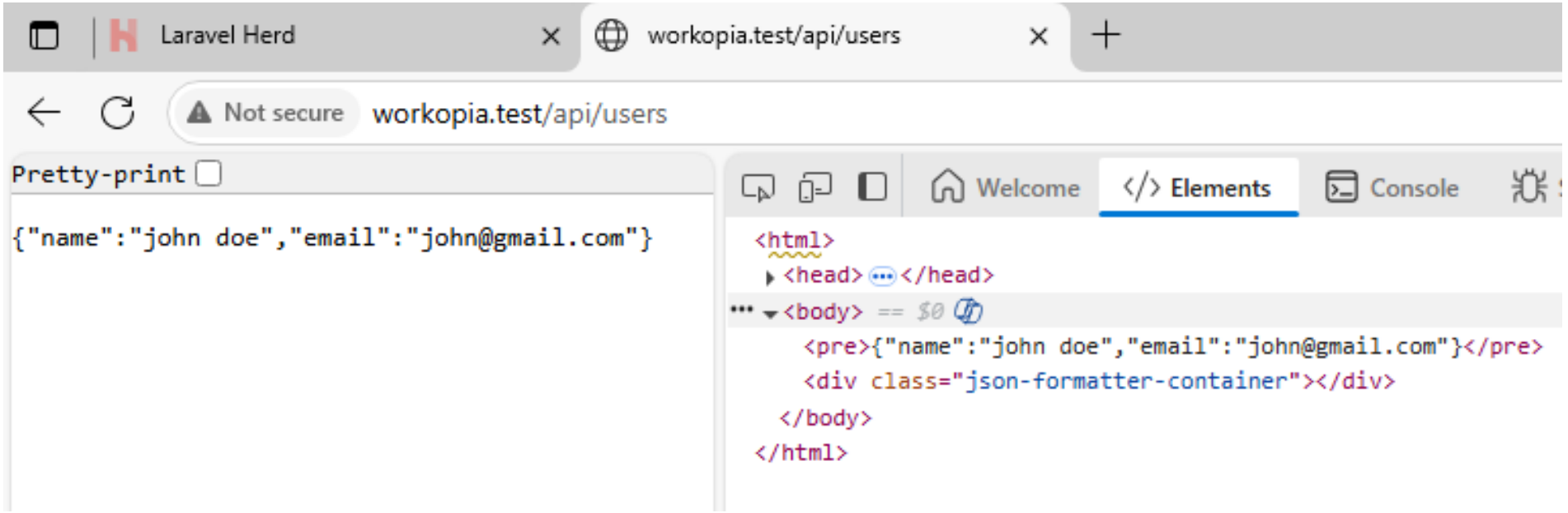
Note how /test now contains html markup for a hyperlink pointing to the '/jobs' endpoint which does route correctly to that endpoint.



2.5 API Endpoints



In this simple example the endpoint is returning an associative array.



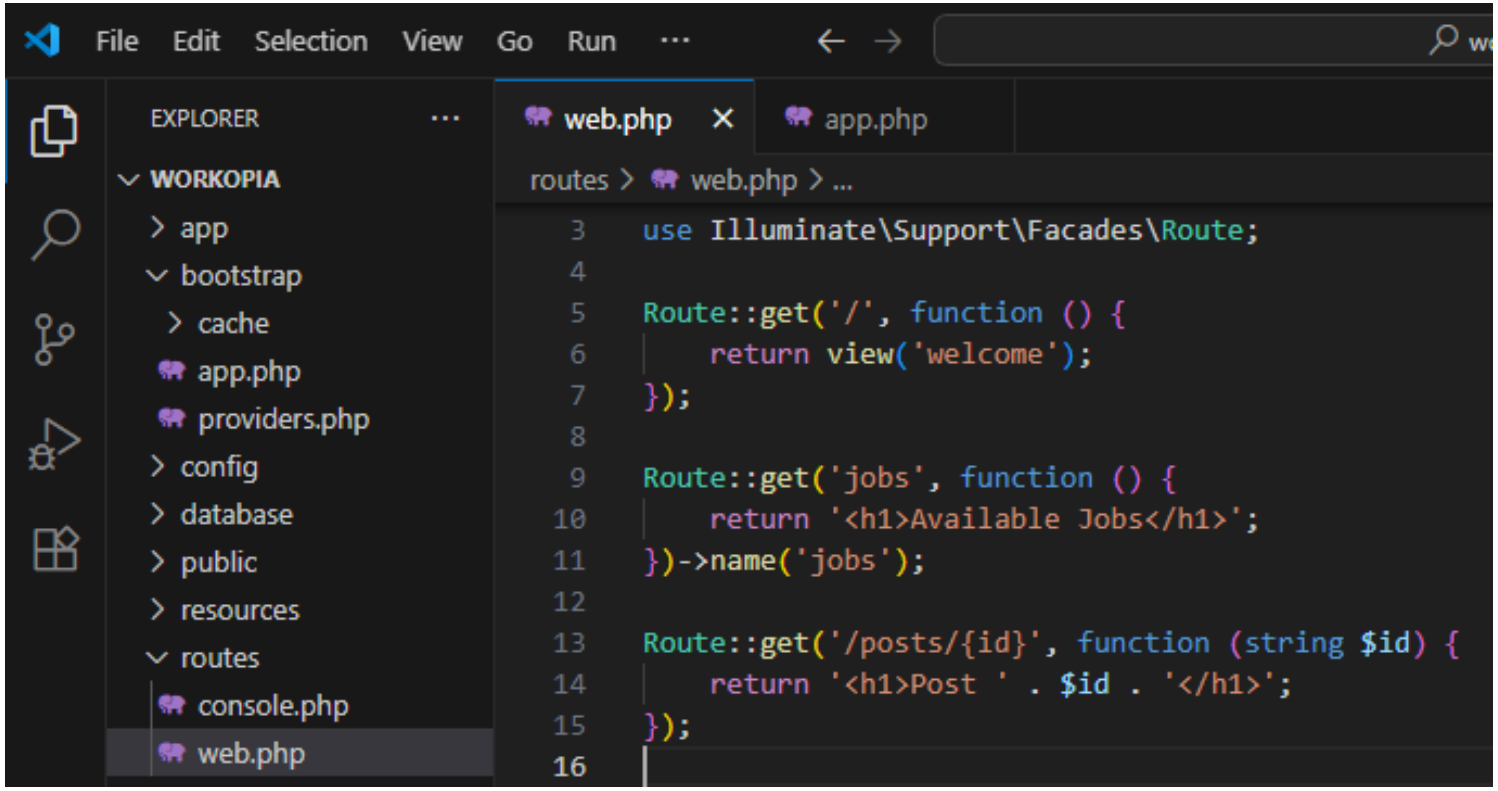
Note how Laravel has automatically returned JSON data in the browser without having to set the content type.

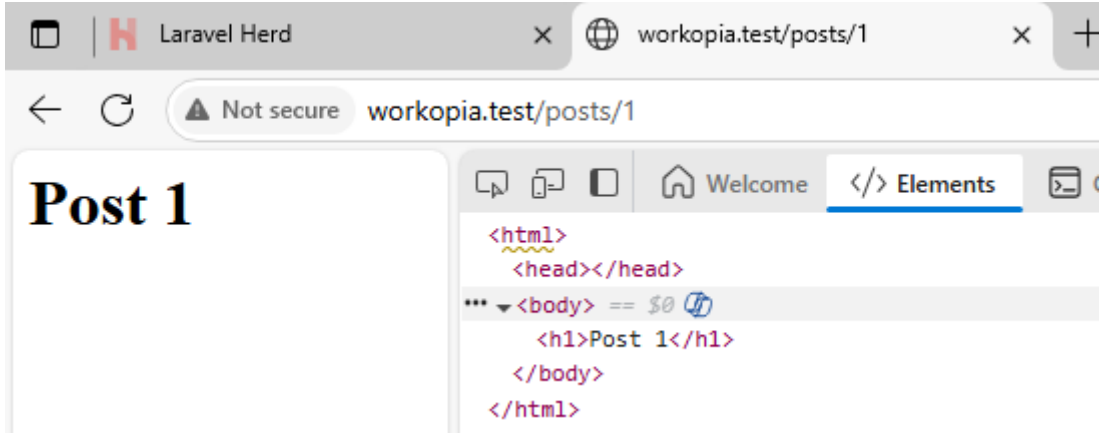
2.6 list Endpoints with Artisan

From the root of the project folder the ‘php artisan route:list’ command can be used to list all endpoints.

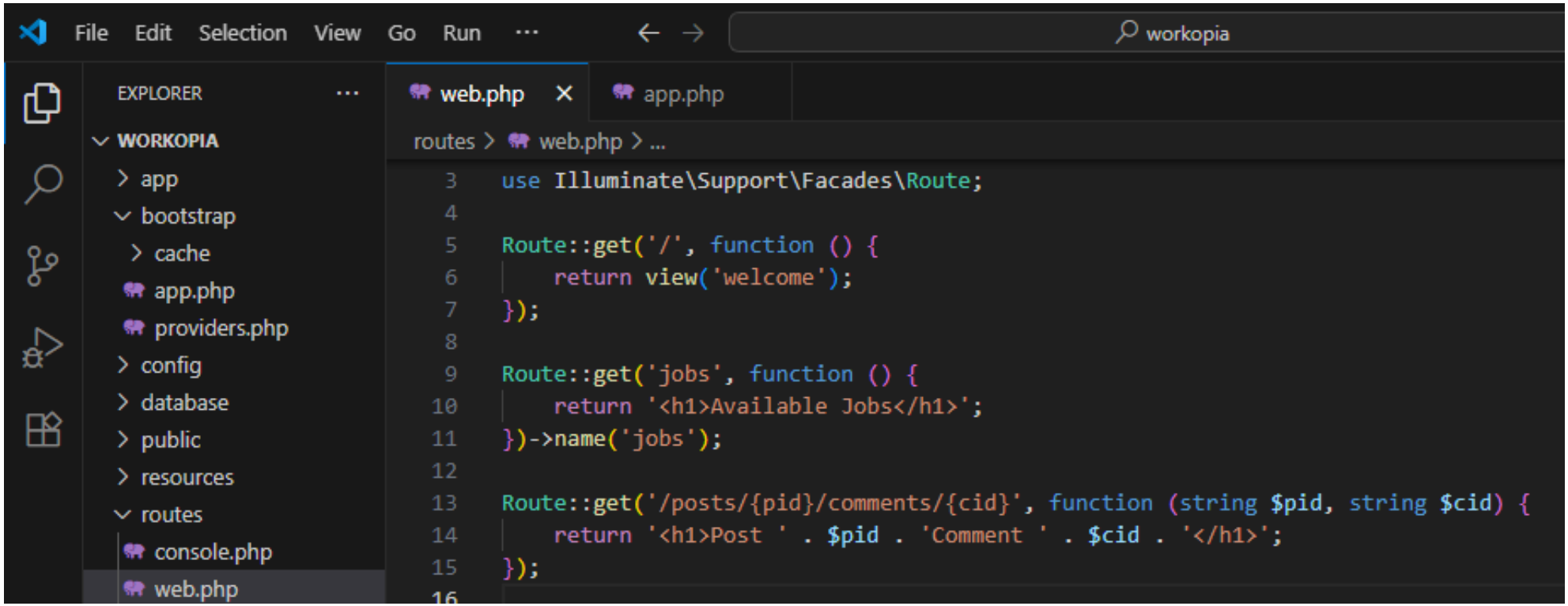
```
C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>php artisan route:list

  GET|HEAD       /.....................................................
  GET|HEAD       api/users.............................................
  GET|HEAD       jobs ..................................... jobs
  GET|HEAD       storage/{path} ....................... storage.local
  GET|HEAD       test .................................................
  GET|HEAD       up ...................................................

                                                  Showing [6] routes
```

2.7 Passing Parameters in the URL



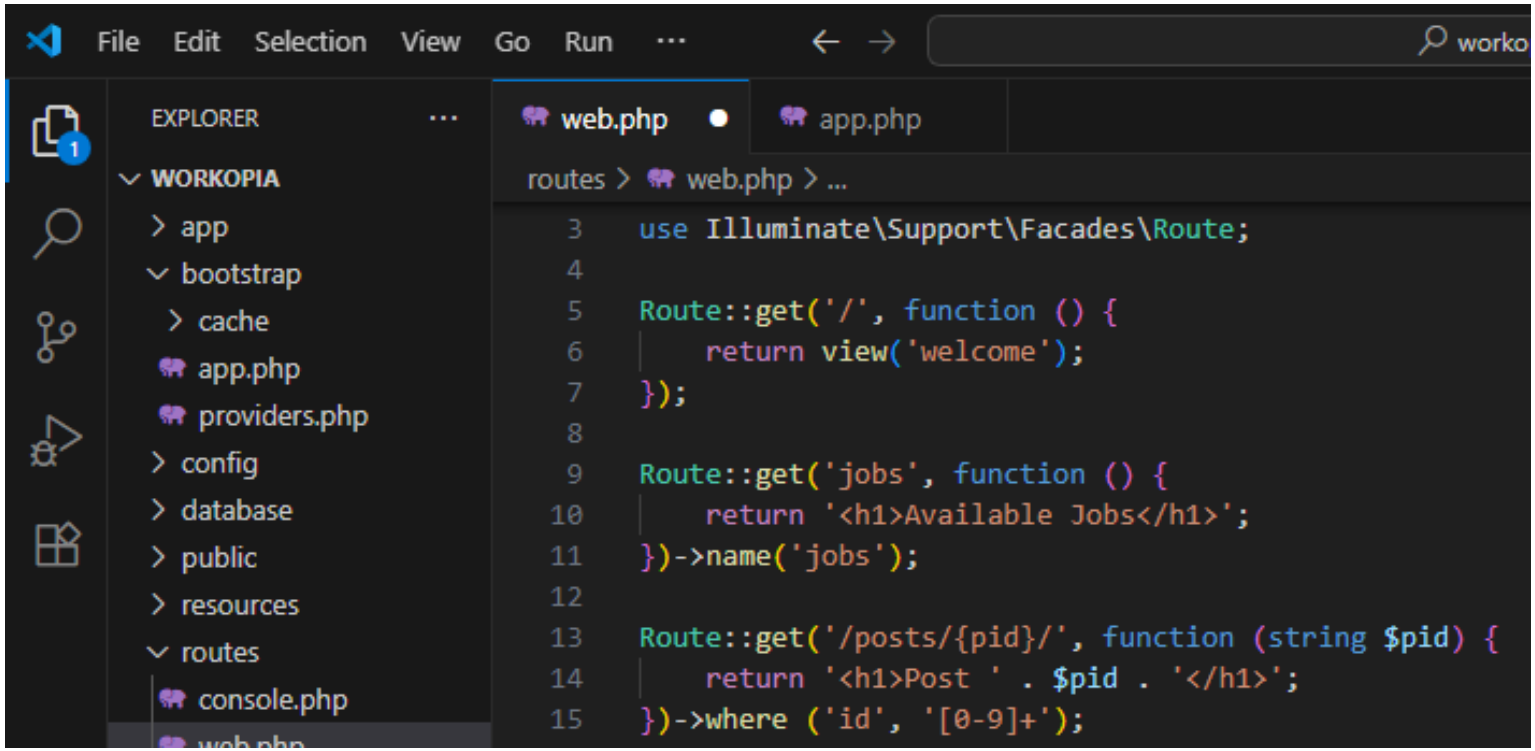


I now have an endpoint of ‘posts’ that takes an additional parameter of an id value which is a string.

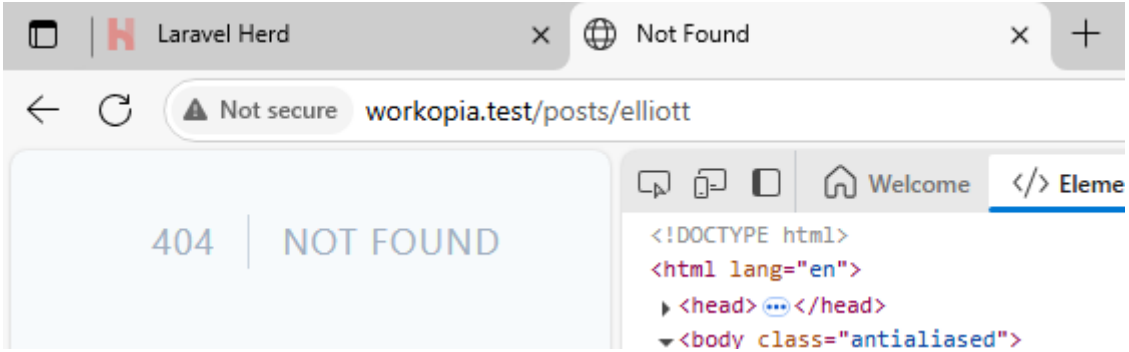


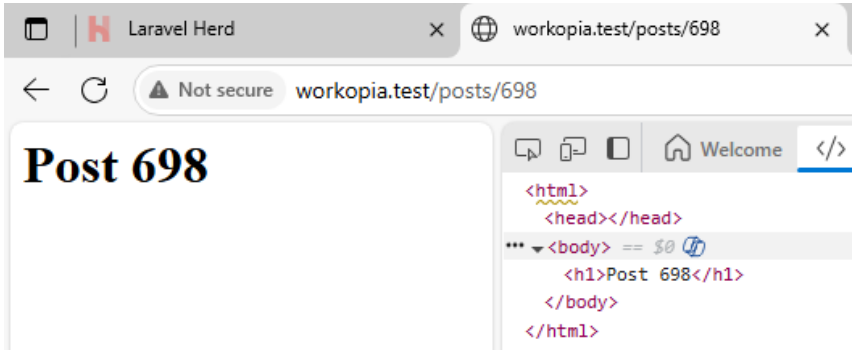
I can also pass multiple parameters in the URL.

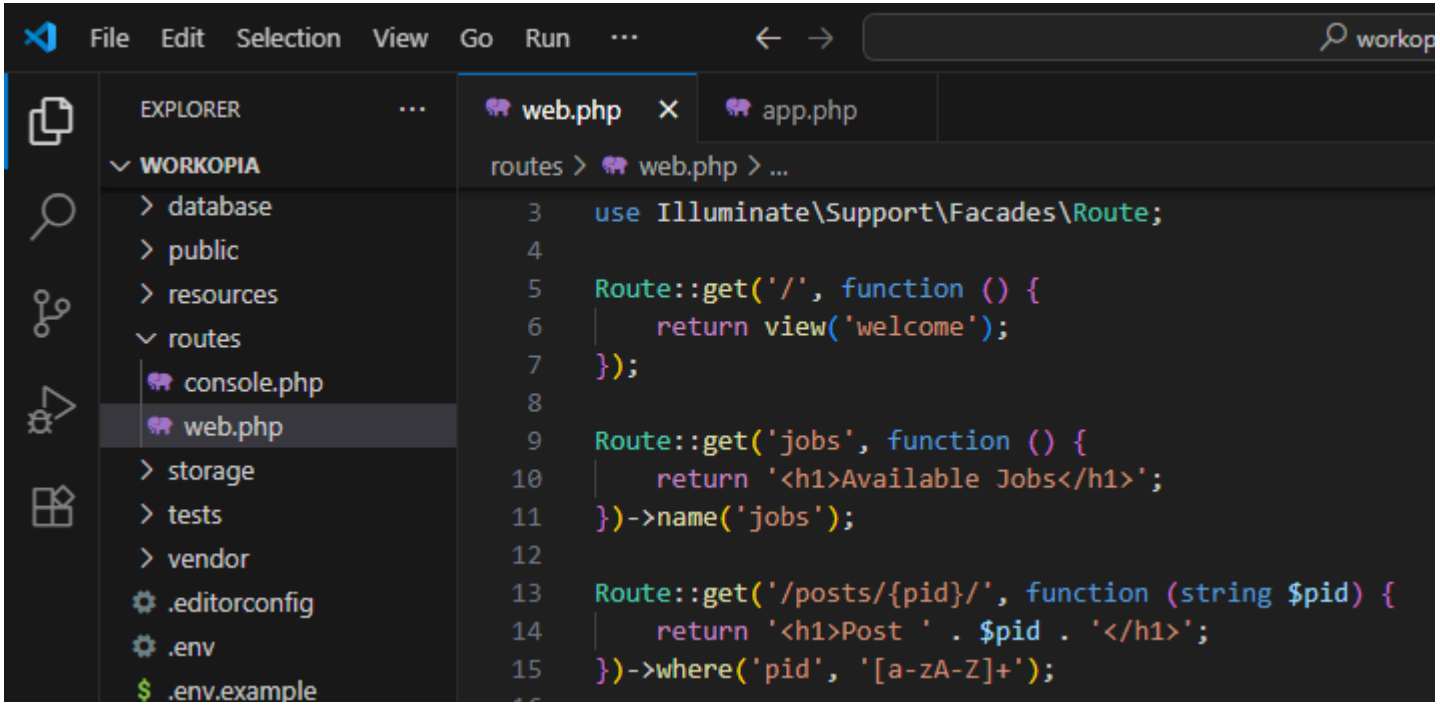
2.8 URL Parameter Constraints



I can use where to specify that the post 'pId' must be a number of any length of characters from 0 to 9. i.e. 1,2…9, 11,..19, 400 671 etc. Alphanumeric characters in the 'pid' parameter will not work.







I also use the regex to define only characters in the URL parameter. [a-zA-z]+

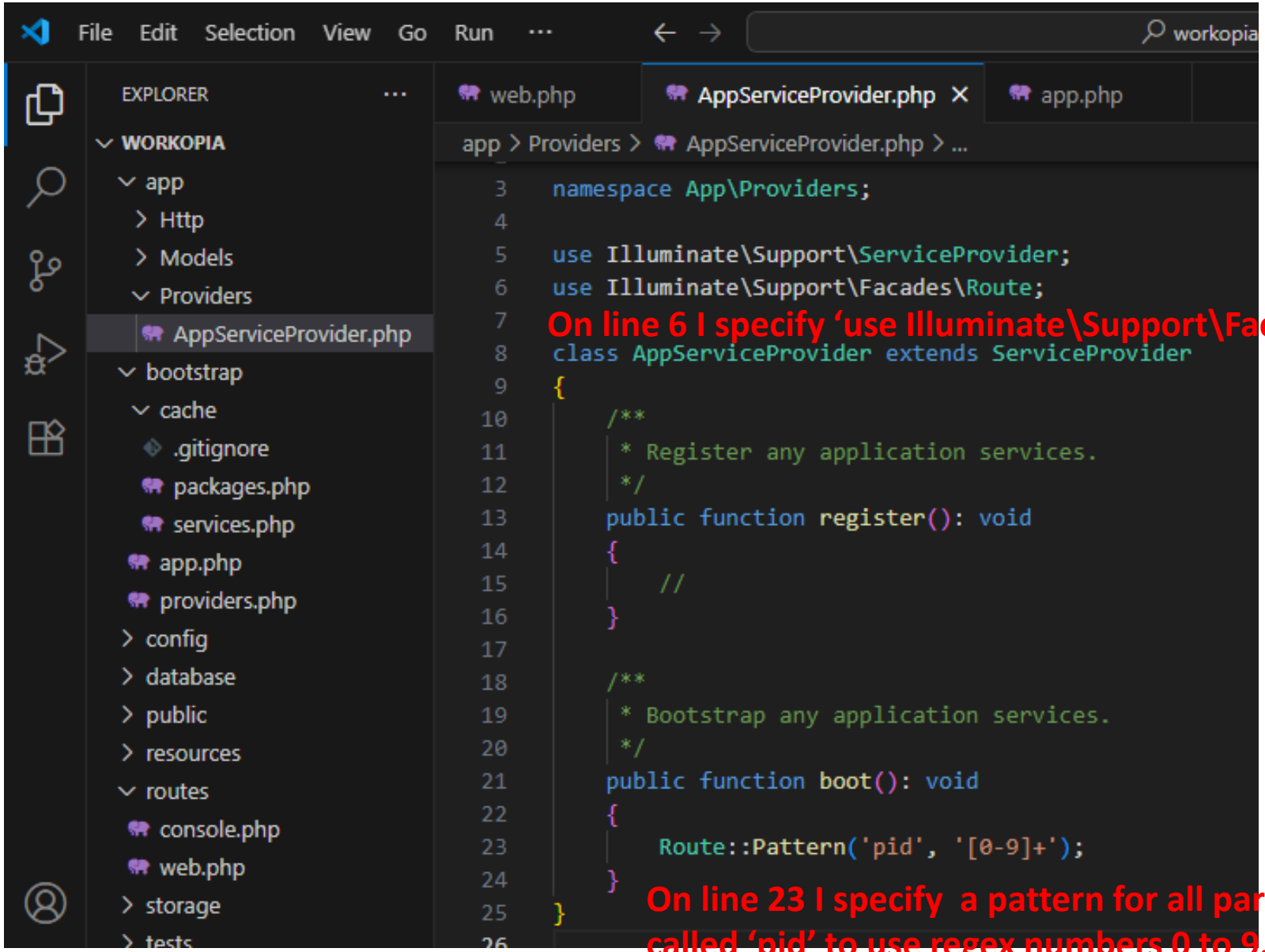
```
13  Route::get('/posts/{pid}/', function (string $pid) {
14      return '<h1>Post ' . $pid . '</h1>';
15  })->whereNumber('pid');
```

To avoid using regex, I can use the ‘whereNumber’ and only specify the parameter.

```
Route::get('/posts/{pid}/', function (string $pid) {
    return '<h1>Post ' . $pid . '</h1>';
})->whereAlpha('pid');
```

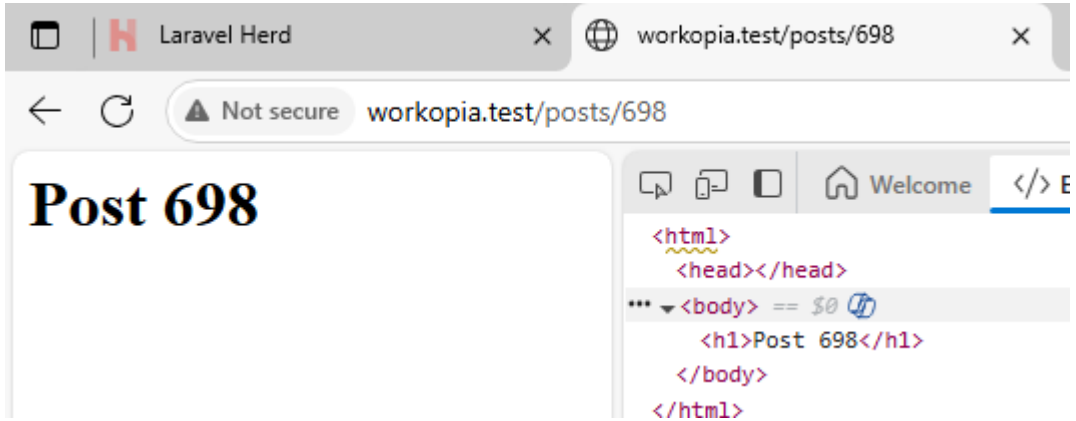
I can use ‘whereAlpha’ to restrict the parameter to letters only.

2.9 URL Parameter Global Constraints

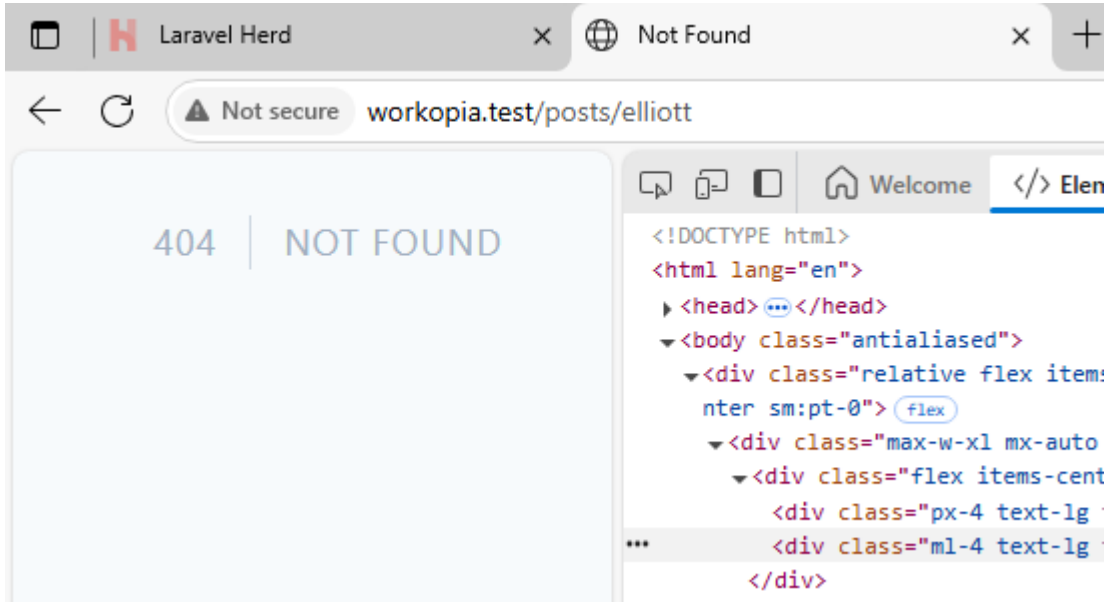


```php
Route::get('/posts/{pid}/', function (string $pid) {
    return '<h1>Post ' . $pid . '</h1>';
});
```

Now I do not need the where clause on the ‘pid’ because it is defined as a global pattern match



And where ‘pid’ is a number, it routes correctly.

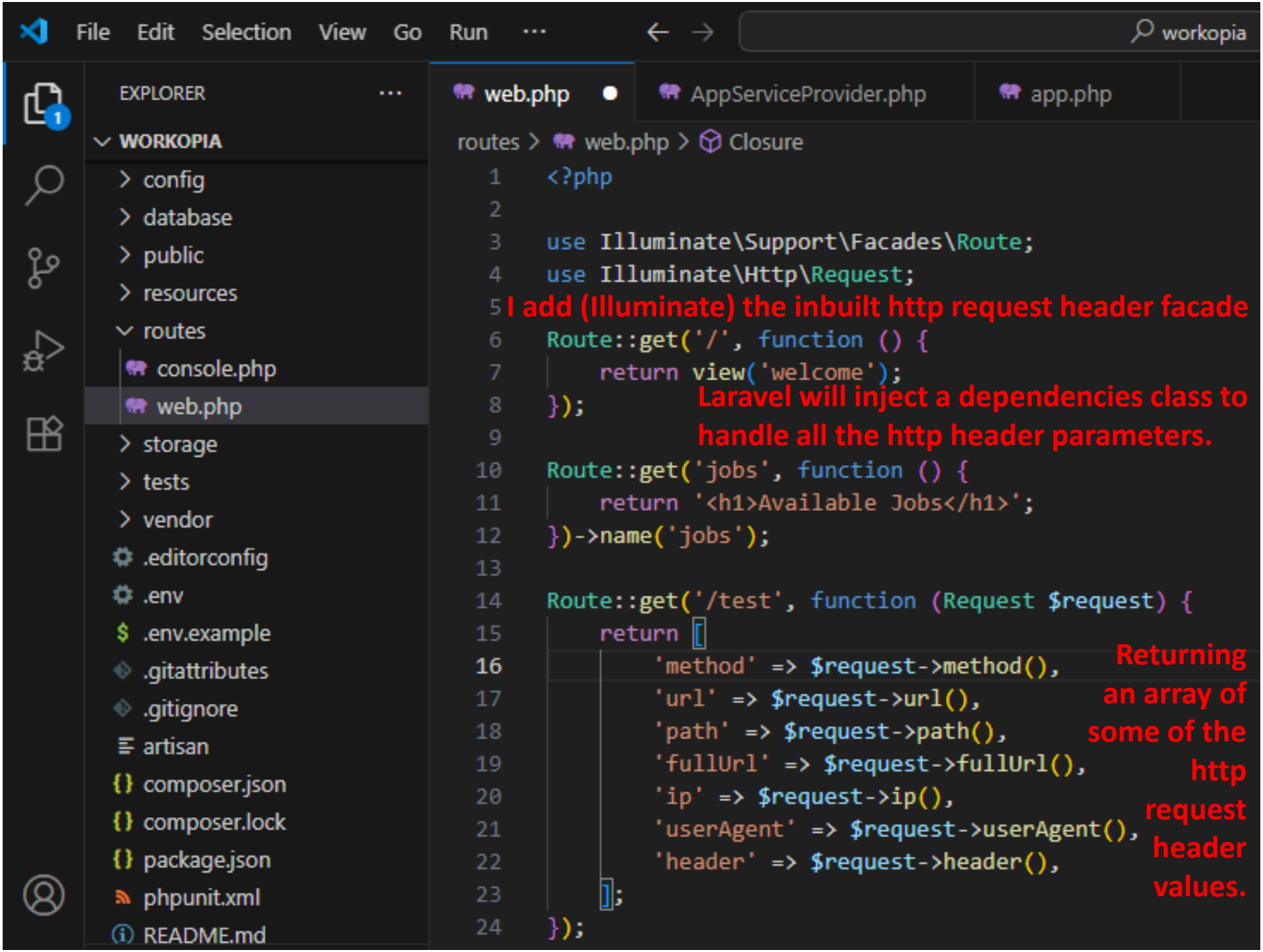


But where it is alpha it does not route and lands on a 404.

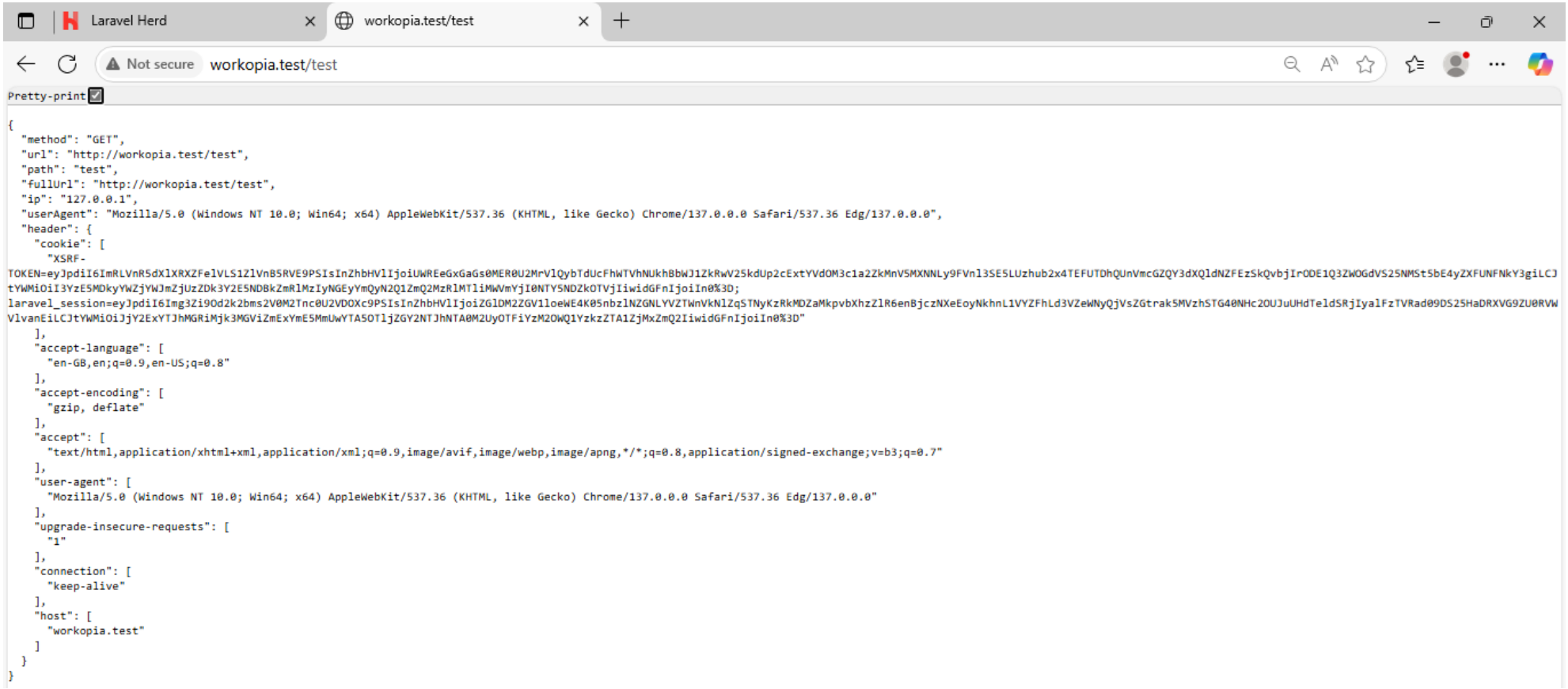
2.10 Request Object

The request object can be very useful and I can get a lot of parameters from it.

1. Request method
2. Request URI
3. Request Headers
4. Request body
5. Query Parameters
6. Form data
7. Uploaded files
8. Cookies
9. Session Data


File Edit Selection View Go Run ···
workopia
EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
config
database
public
resources
routes
console.php
web.php
storage
tests
vendor
.editorconfig
.env
.env.example
.gitattributes
.gitignore
artisan
composer.json
composer.lock
package.json
phpunit.xml
README.md
web.php
AppServiceProvider.php
app.php
routes > web.php > Closure
<?php
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
I add (Illuminate) the inbuilt http request header facade
Route::get('/', function () {
return view('welcome');
});
Laravel will inject a dependencies class to handle all the http header parameters.
Route::get('jobs', function () {
return '<h1>Available Jobs</h1>';
})->name('jobs');
Route::get('/test', function (Request $request) {
return [
'method' => $request->method(),
'url' => $request->url(),
'path' => $request->path(),
'fullUrl' => $request->fullUrl(),
'ip' => $request->ip(),
'userAgent' => $request->userAgent(),
'header' => $request->header(),
];
});
Returning an array of some of the http request header values.

The output is a JSON object of http request header values.

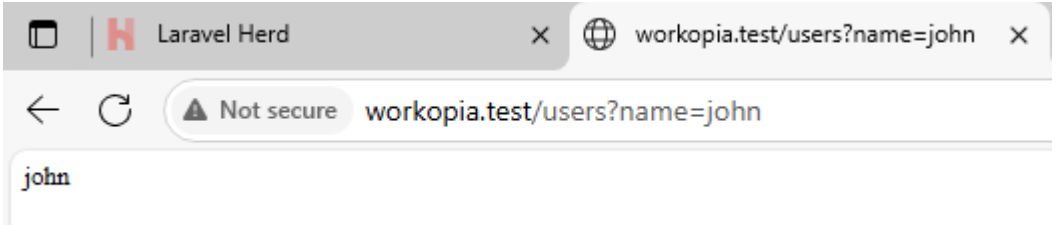



```
{
  "method": "GET",
  "url": "http://workopia.test/test",
  "path": "test",
  "fullUrl": "http://workopia.test/test",
  "ip": "127.0.0.1",
  "userAgent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/137.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/137.0.0.0",
  "header": {
    "cookie": [
      "XSRF-
TOKEN=eyJpdiI6ImRLVnR5dXlXRXZFelVLS1ZlVnB5RVE9PSIsInZhbHVlIjoiUWREeGxGaGs0MER0U2MrVlQybTdUcFhWTVhNUkhBbWJ1ZkRwV25kdUp2cExtYVdOM3c1a2ZkMnV5MXNNLy9FVnl3SE5LUzhub2x4TEFUTDhQUnVmcGZQY3dXQldNZFEzSkQvbjIrODE1Q3ZWOGdVS25NMSt5bE4yZXFUNFNkY3giLCJ
tYWMiOiI3YzE5MDkyYWZjYWJmZjUzZDk3Y2E5NDBkZmRlMzIyNGEyYmQyN2Q1ZmQ2MzRlMTliMWVmYjI0NTY5NDZkOTVjIiwidGFnIjoiIn0%3D;
laravel_session=eyJpdiI6Img3Zi9Od2k2bms2V0M2Tnc0U2VDOXc9PSIsInZhbHVlIjoiZGlDM2ZGV1loeWE4K05nbzlNZGNLYVZTWnVkNlZqSTNyKzRkMDZaMkpvbXhzZlR6enBjczNXeEoyNkhnL1VYZFhLd3VZeWNyQjVsZGtrak5MVzhSTG40NHc2OUJuUHdTeldSRjIyalFzTVRad09DS25HaDRXVG9ZU0RVW
VlvanEiLCJtYWMiOiJjY2ExYTJhMGRiMjk3MGViZmExYmE5MmUwYTA5OTljZGY2NTJhNTA0M2UyOTFiYzM2OWQ1YzkzZTA1ZjMxZmQ2IiwidGFnIjoiIn0%3D"
    ],
    "accept-language": [
      "en-GB,en;q=0.9,en-US;q=0.8"
    ],
    "accept-encoding": [
      "gzip, deflate"
    ],
    "accept": [
      "text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.7"
    ],
    "user-agent": [
      "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/137.0.0.0 Safari/537.36 Edg/137.0.0.0"
    ],
    "upgrade-insecure-requests": [
      "1"
    ],
    "connection": [
      "keep-alive"
    ],
    "host": [
      "workopia.test"
    ]
  }
}
```

2.11 Request Object Query Parameters

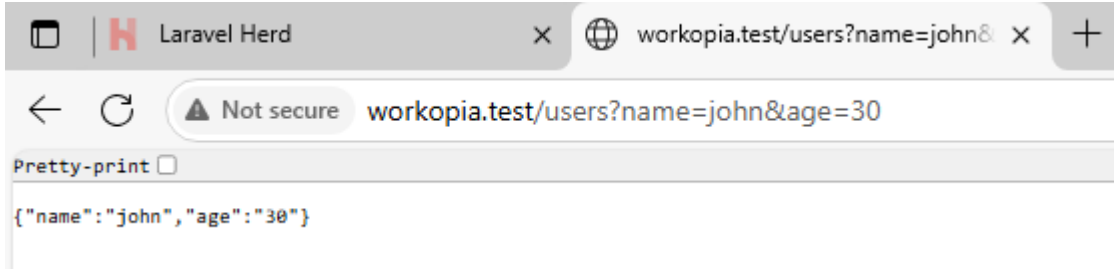
```php
Route::get('/users', function (Request $request) {
    return $request->query('name');
});
```

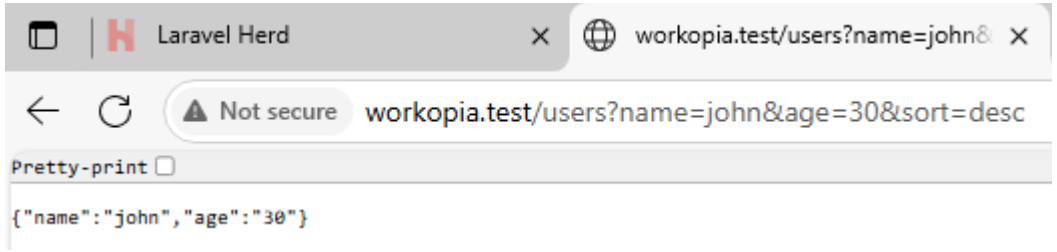
If I want to get a query parameter for name from a uri ‘users?name=john’, I can use the query keyword.




```php
Route::get('/users', function (Request $request) {
    return $request->only('name', 'age');
});
```

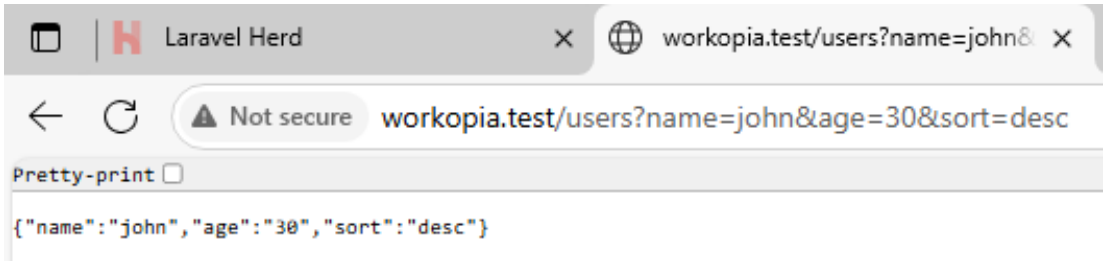
If I want to pass in multiple parameters, I can use the only keyword i.e. from a uri ‘users?name=john&age=30’





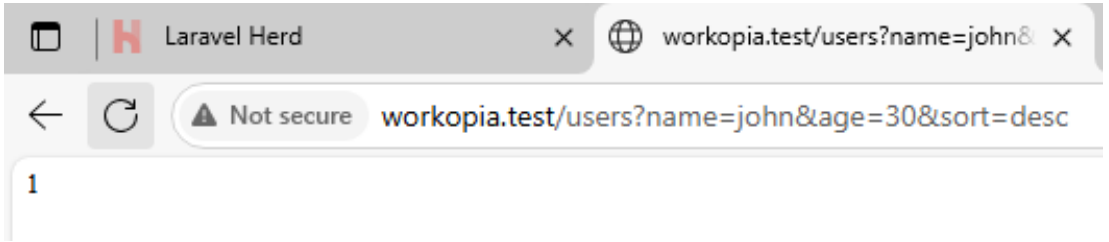
If I pass in more parameters than defined then it does not give me that. i.e. from a uri ‘users?name=john&age=30&sort=desc’

```php
Route::get('/users', function (Request $request) {
    return $request->all();
});
```



If I want all the query parameters without specifying them manually then I can use the ‘all’ keyword. i.e. from a uri ‘users?name=john&age=30&sort=desc’

```php
Route::get('/users', function (Request $request) {
    return $request->has('name');
});
```



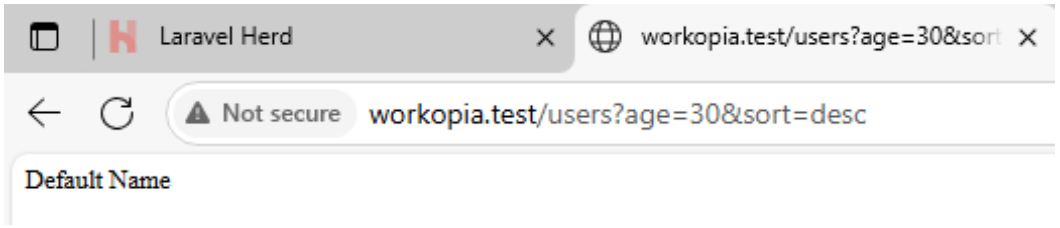
The has keyword will return a Boolean (1) for true or nothing if false when the named query parameter is in the uri.

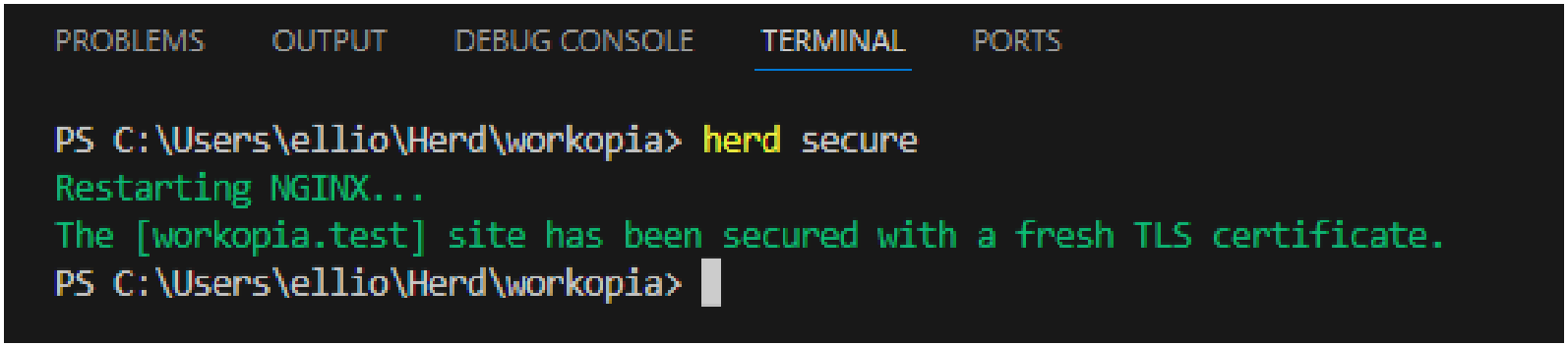
```php
Route::get('/users', function (Request $request) {
    return $request->input('name');
});
```

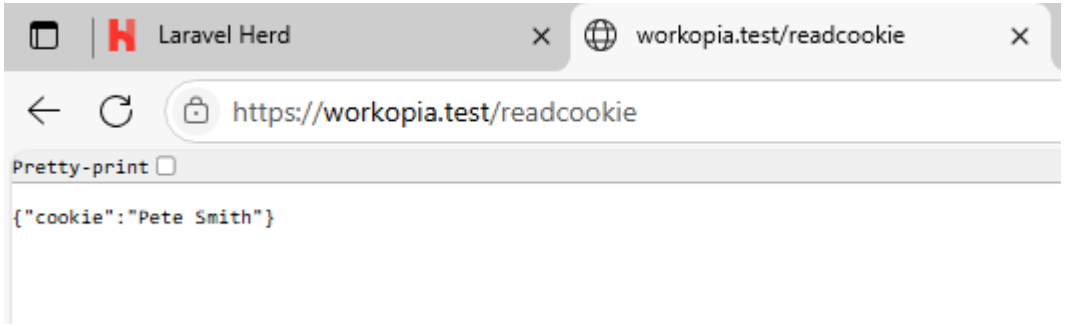
The difference between ‘input’ and ‘query’ is that query only works on uri query parameters whereas ‘input’ works on form fields as well as query parameters.

```php
Route::get('/users', function (Request $request) {
    return $request->input('name', 'Default Name');
});
```

With ‘input’ I can also include a default value, so if the value is not in the uri or the form input then the default will be returned.





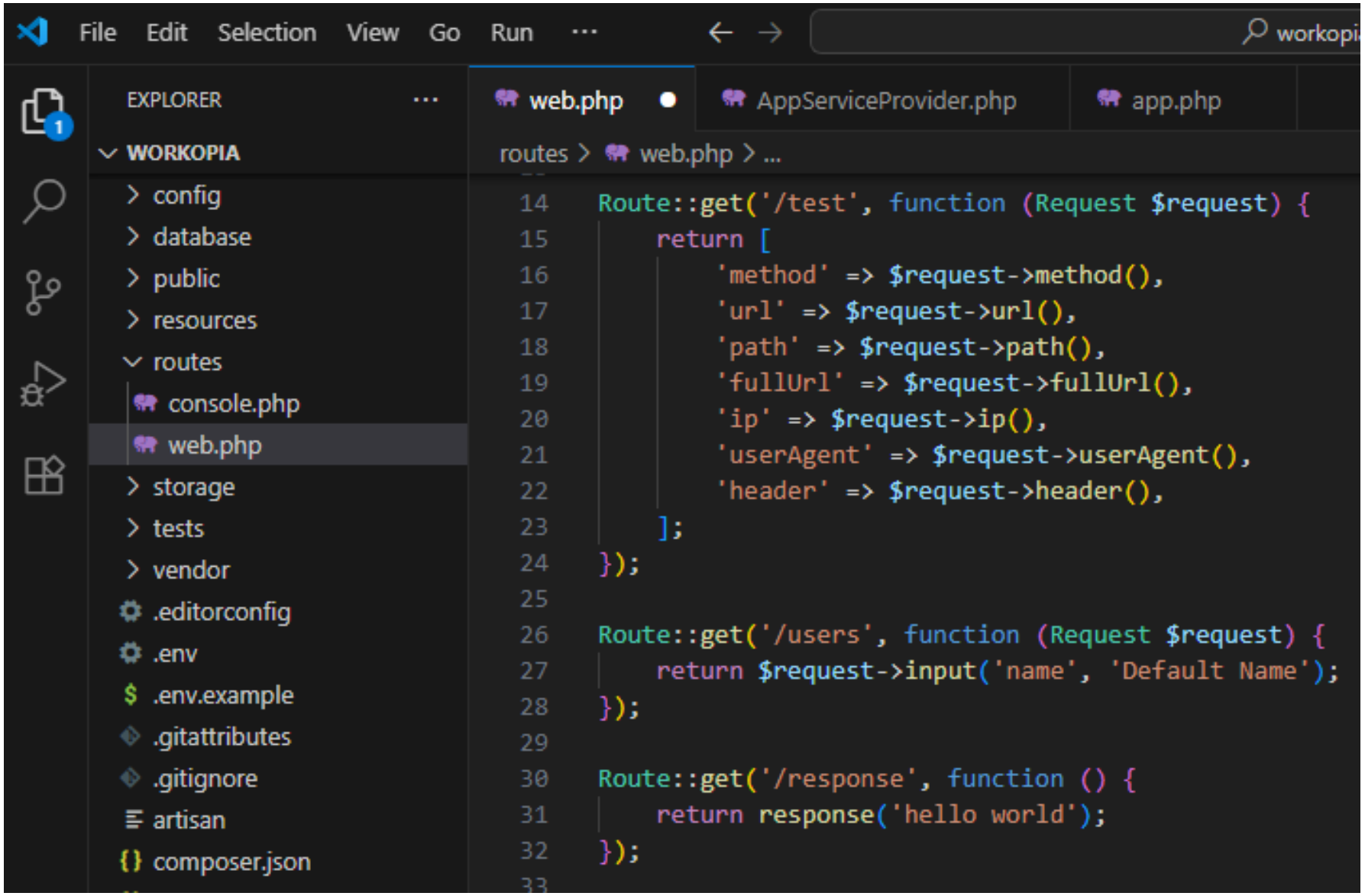


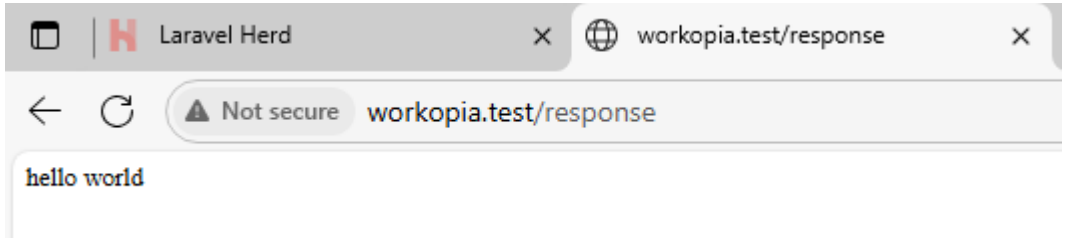
In the terminal of vscode, I can use herd secure command at the project root and this will restart NGINX so that the site is self signing for https.

2.12 Response Helper

The response helper can modify the http response headers to change the following parameters in the response object:

1. Set status code
2. Set headers
3. Response body
4. Set cookies
5. Set Session Values
6. Download Files
7. Stream Data
8. Cache Control
9. JSON & JSONP



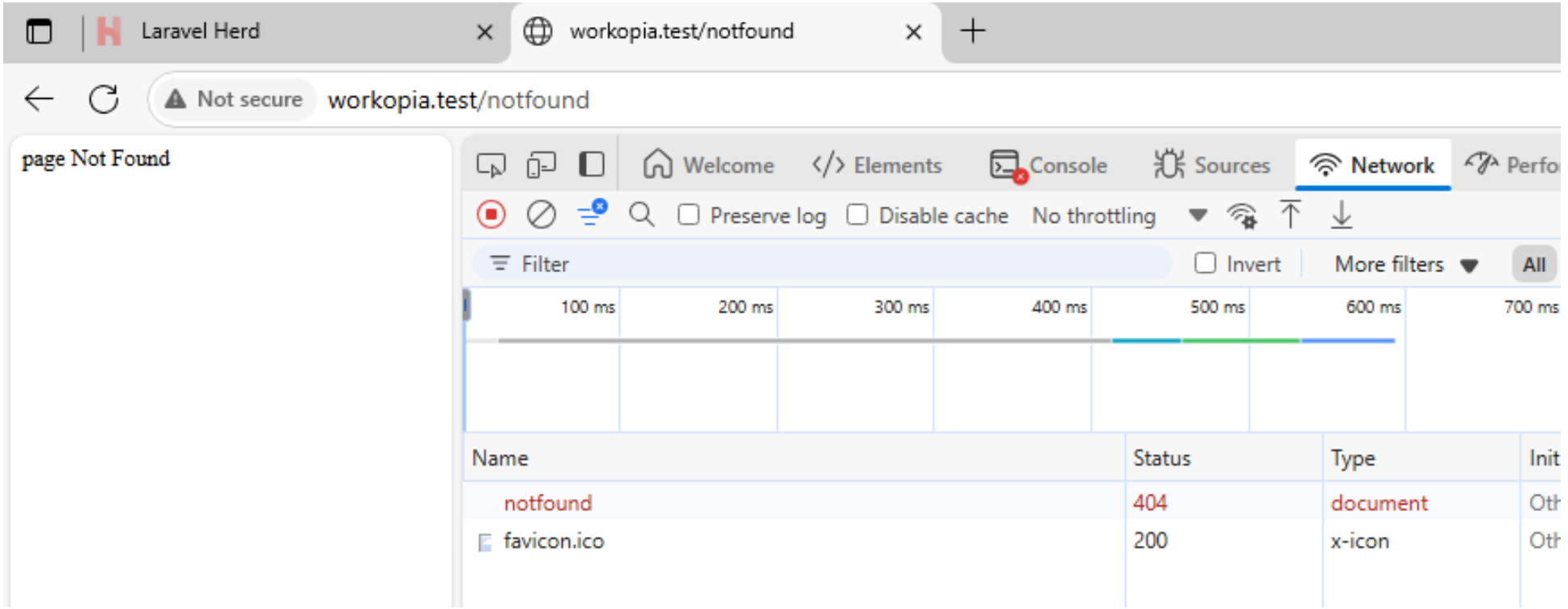


The Response helper is available globally without specifying any additional lines of code.

2.13 Response Header Http Code

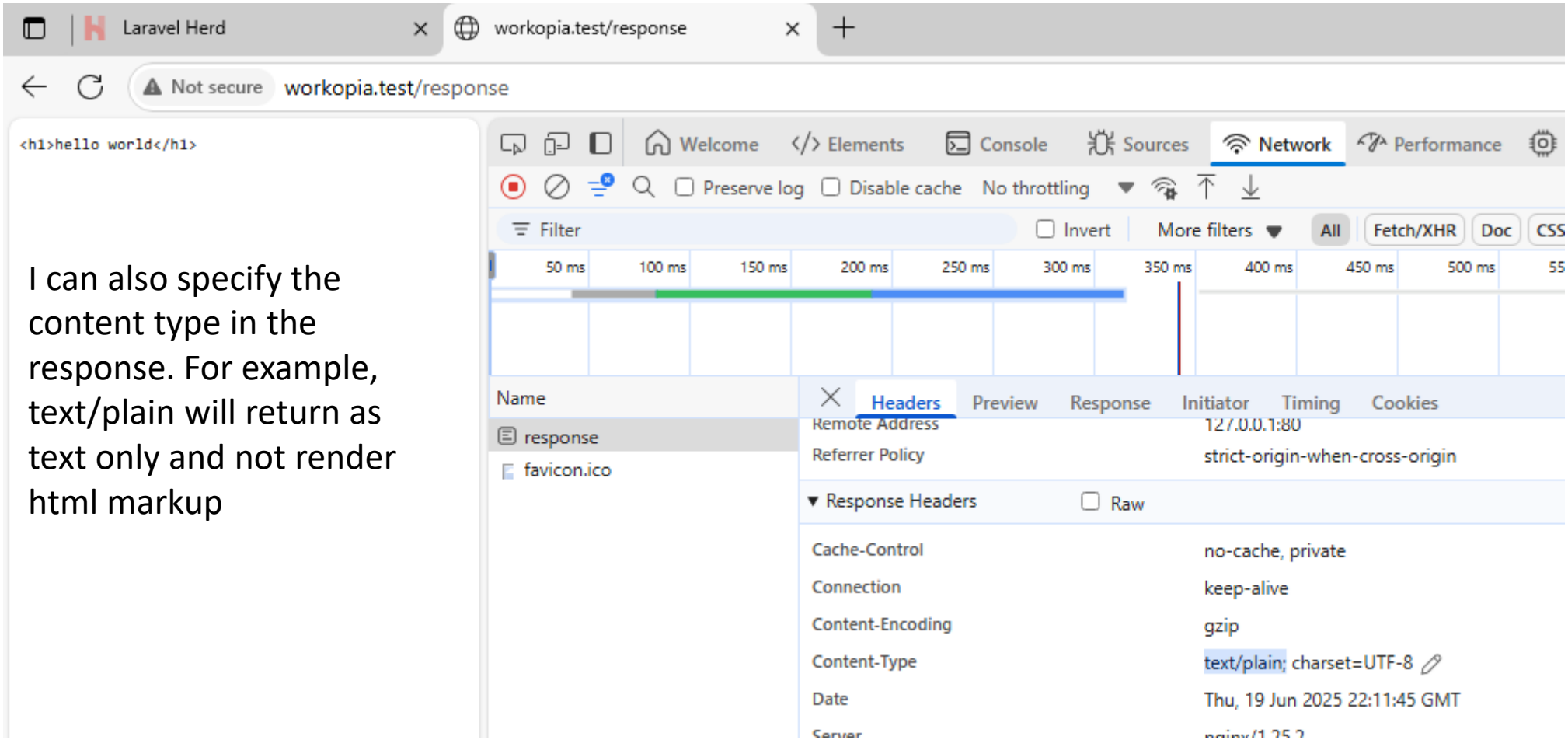
```php
Route::get('notfound', function () {
    return response('page Not Found', 404);
});
```

I can also include the http code in the response helper and it will set this automatically in the http response.



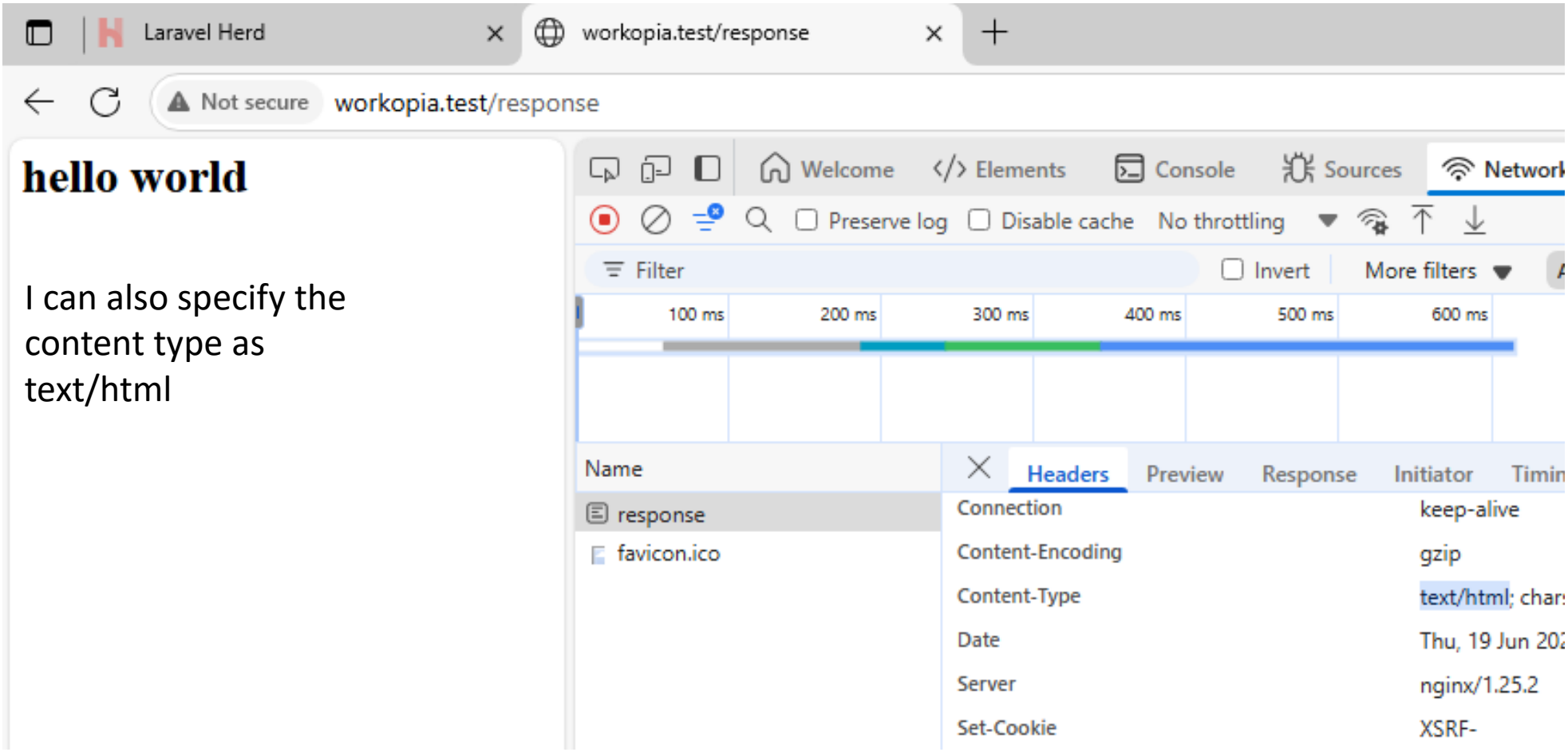
2.14 Response Header Content Type

```php
Route::get('/response', function () {
    return response('<h1>hello world</h1>', 200)->header('content-Type', 'text/plain');
});
```



I can also specify the content type in the response. For example, text/plain will return as text only and not render html markup

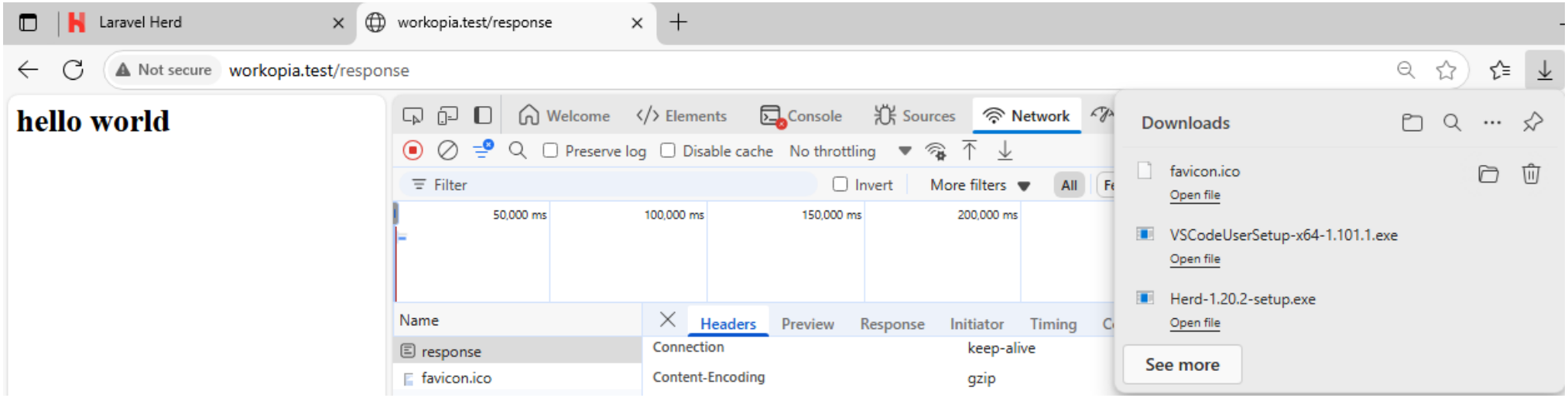
```php
Route::get('/response', function () {
    return response('<h1>hello world</h1>', 200)->header('content-Type', 'text/html');
});
```



2.15 Response Header Download

```php
Route::get('/download', function () {
    return response()->download(public_path('favicon.ico'));
});
```

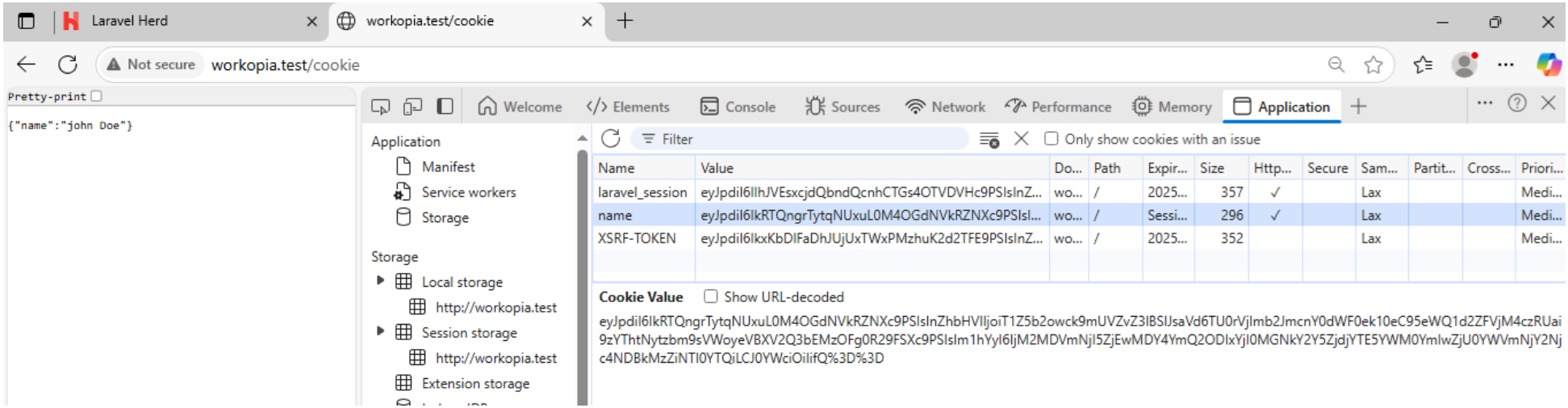
I can send a download using the response header.



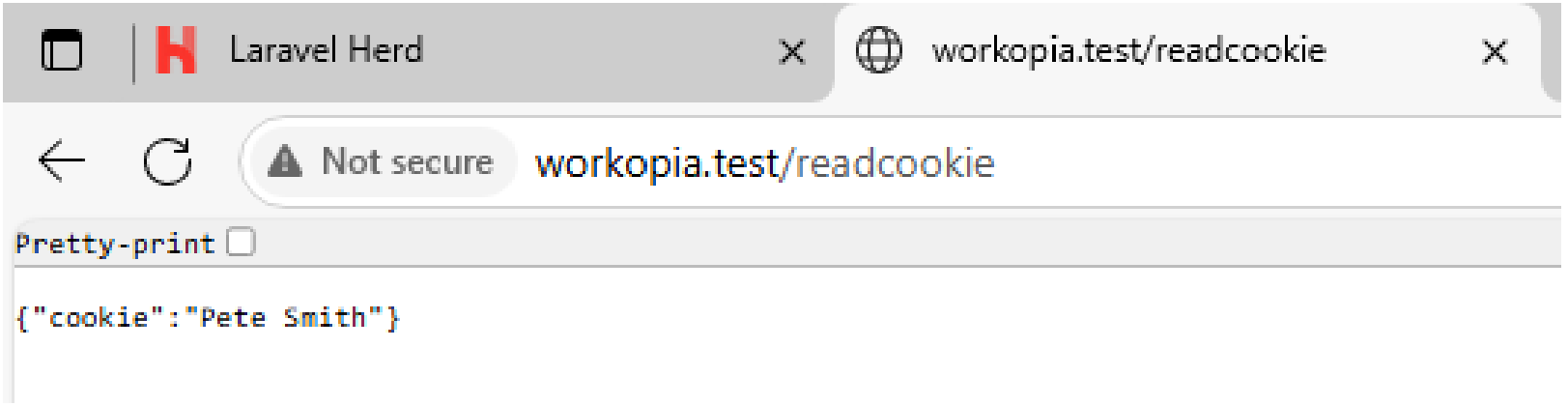
2.15 Response Header Cookie

```php
Route::get('/cookie', function () {
    return response()->json(['name' => 'john Doe'])->cookie('name', 'John Doe');
});
```

Here I am explicitly specifying the response as JSON and also setting a cookie. Note how the cookie is set as a key value pair and in the browser the value is encrypted by default by Laravel.



```php
Route::get('/cookie', function () {
    return response()->json(['name' => 'john Doe'])->cookie('name', 'Pete Smith');
});

Route::get('/readcookie', function (Request $request) {
    $cookieValue = $request->cookie('name');
    return response()->json(['cookie' => $cookieValue]);
});
```



I can get the cookie from the browser using the request cookie inbuilt function.

3. Views & Controllers

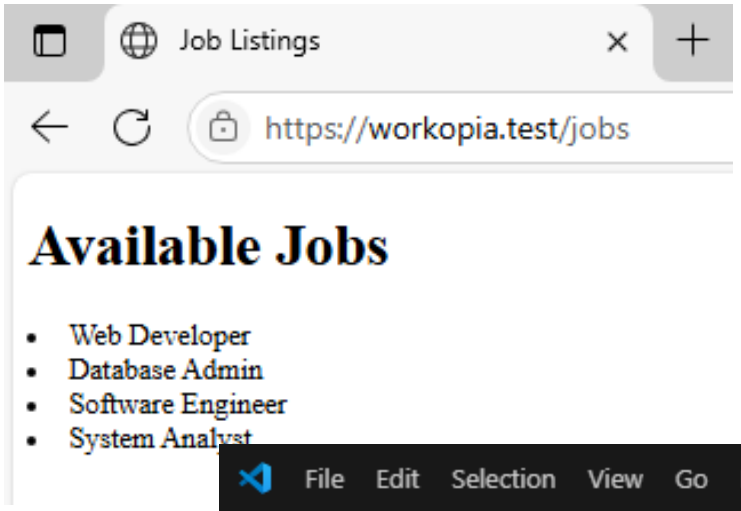
3.1 Create & Display Views

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Job Listings</title>
</head>

<body>
  <h1>Available Jobs</h1>
  <li>Web Developer</li>
  <li>Database Admin</li>
  <li>Software Engineer</li>
  <li>System Analyst</li>
</body>

</html>
```

In the views folder I have created a jobs.php file with some boilerplate html.

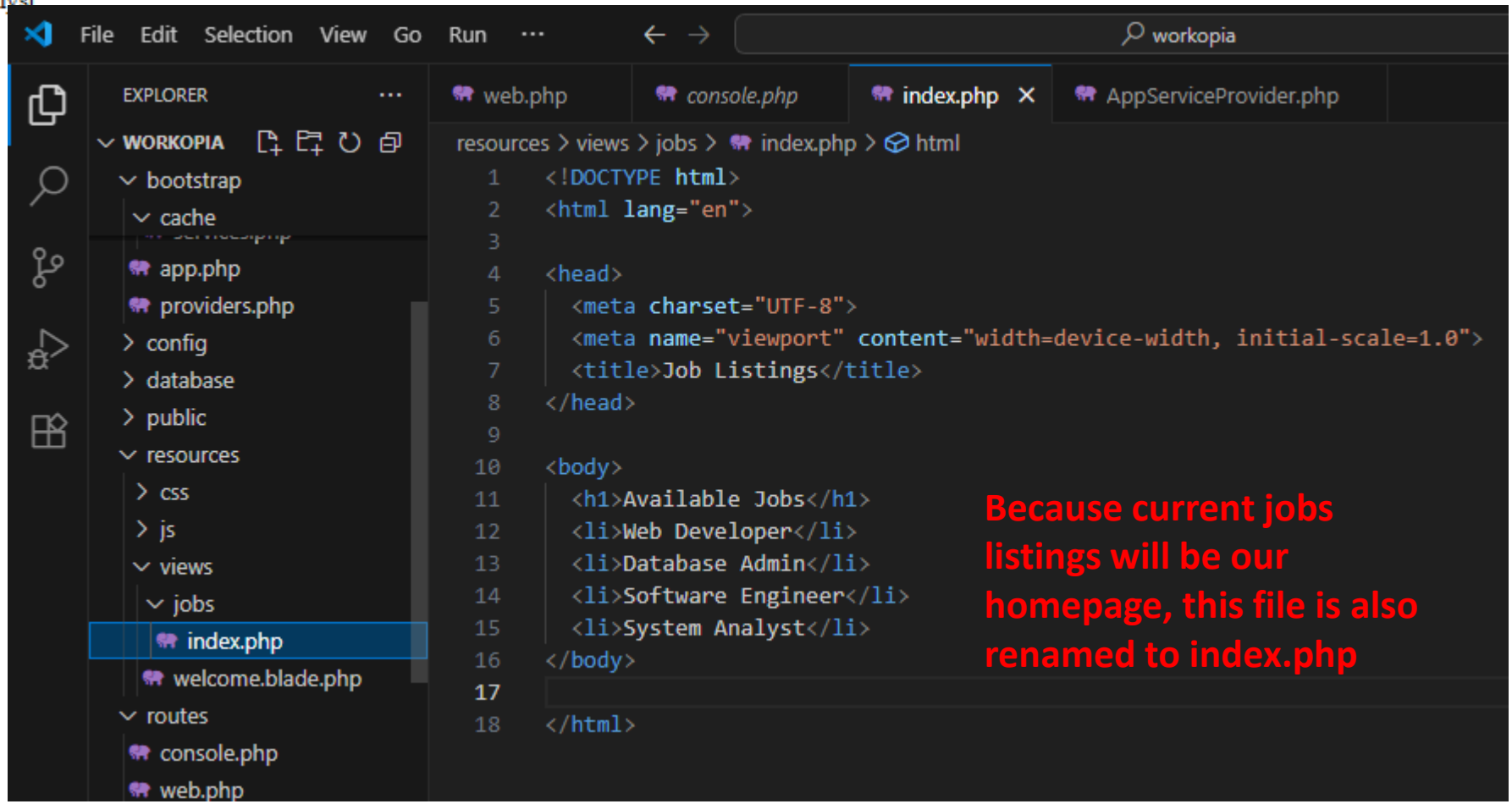
```
<?php

use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;

Route::get('/', function () {
    return view('welcome');
});

Route::get('jobs', function () {
    return view('jobs');
})->name('jobs');
```

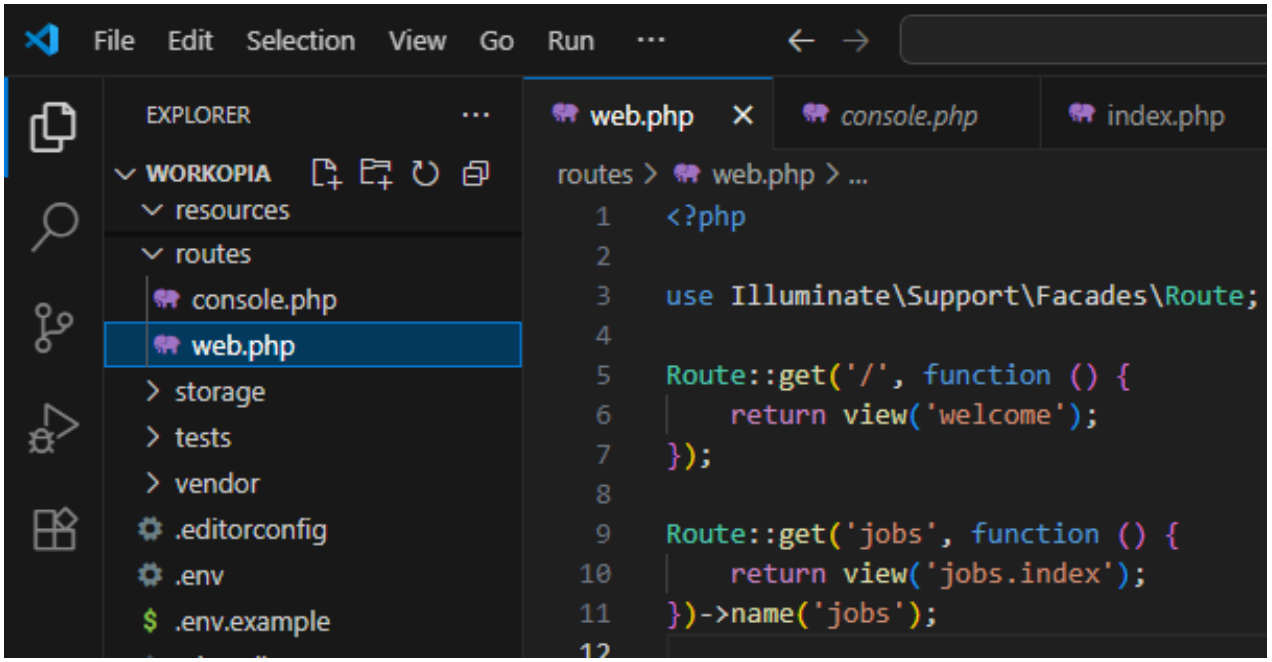
In the routes web.php file I have created a route pointing to the views/jobs.php file



Now the '/jobs' end point lands on the html page created previously.

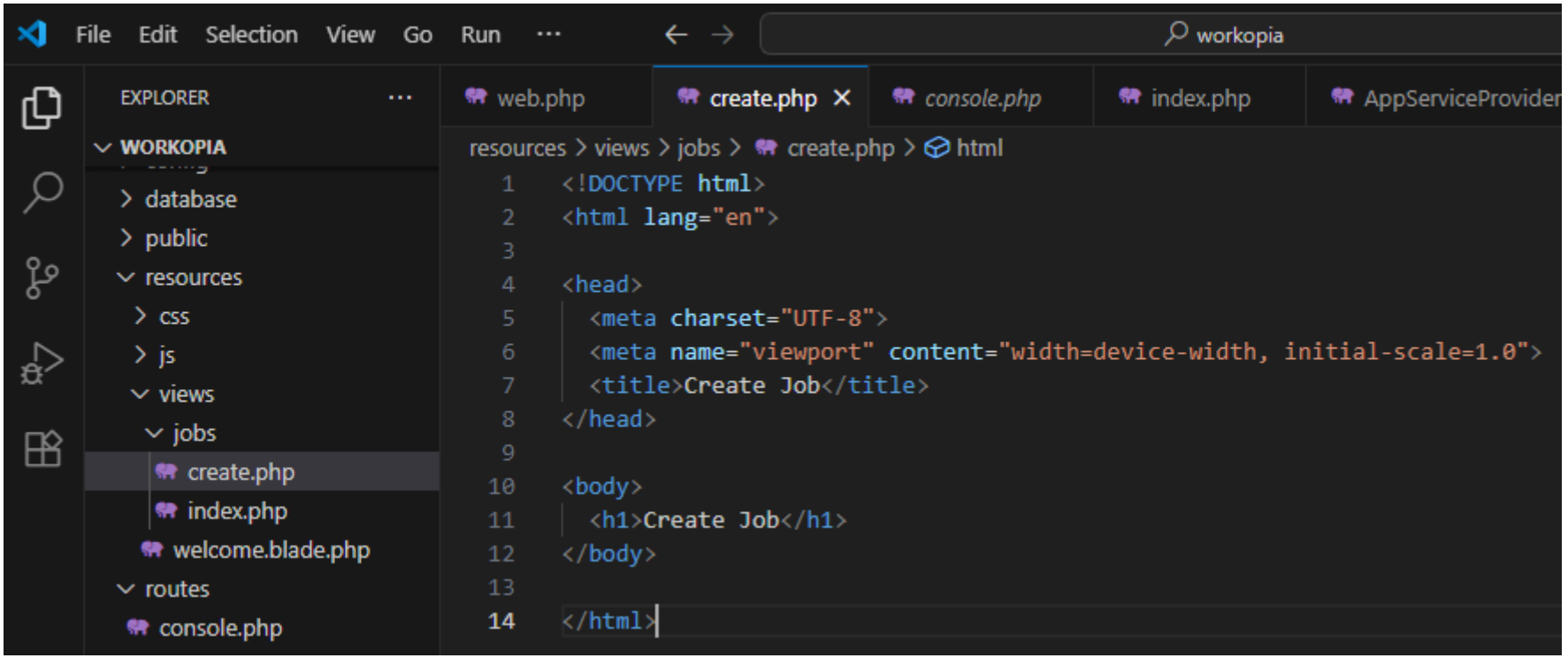
To have structured and organised code it is worth creating sub folders in the view folder. In this project there will be multiple files relating to jobs

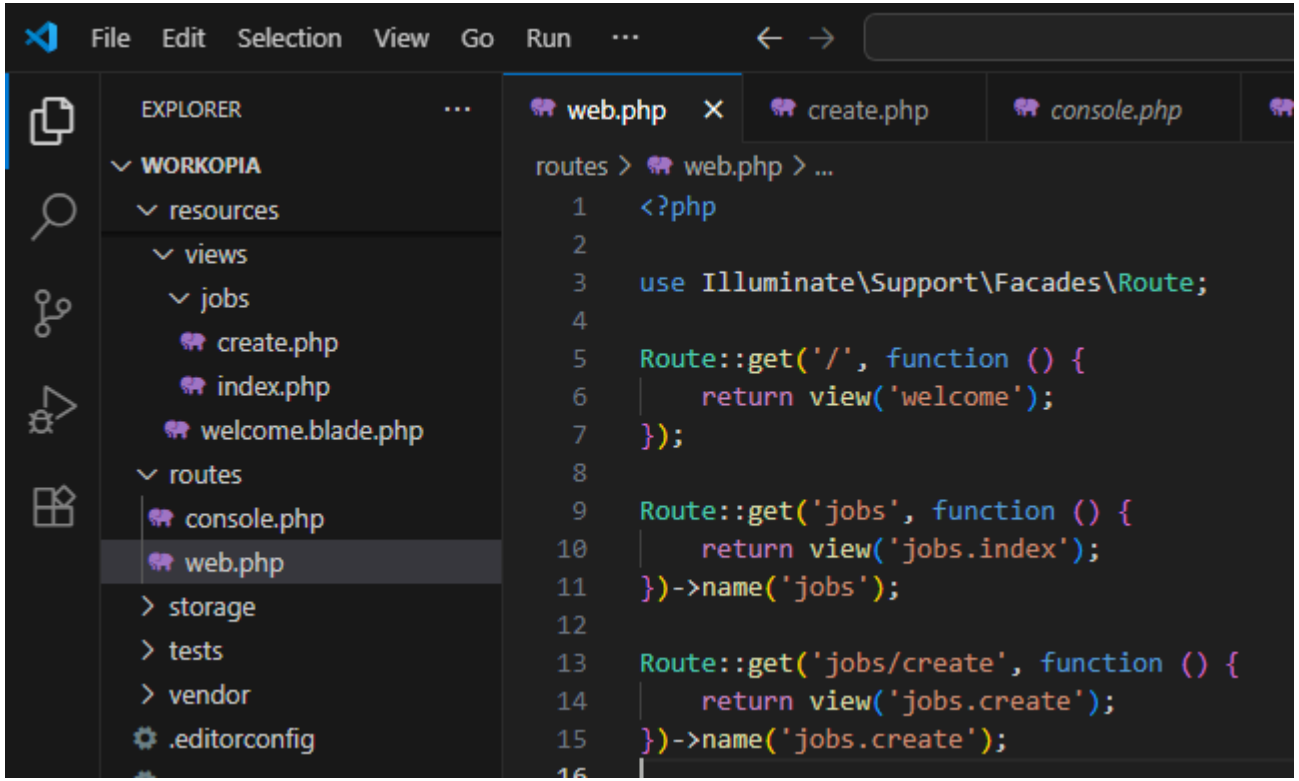




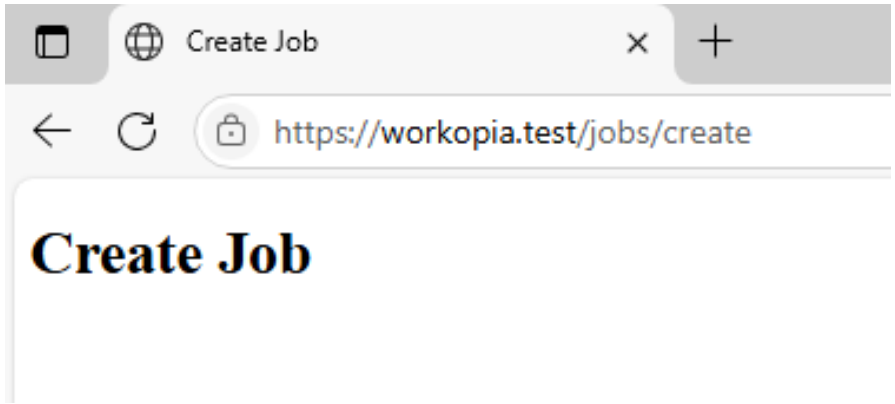
The web.php routing file is also modified to reflex the new name of the homepage.

I also make within the view/jobs/ folder another html file to create a job posting.



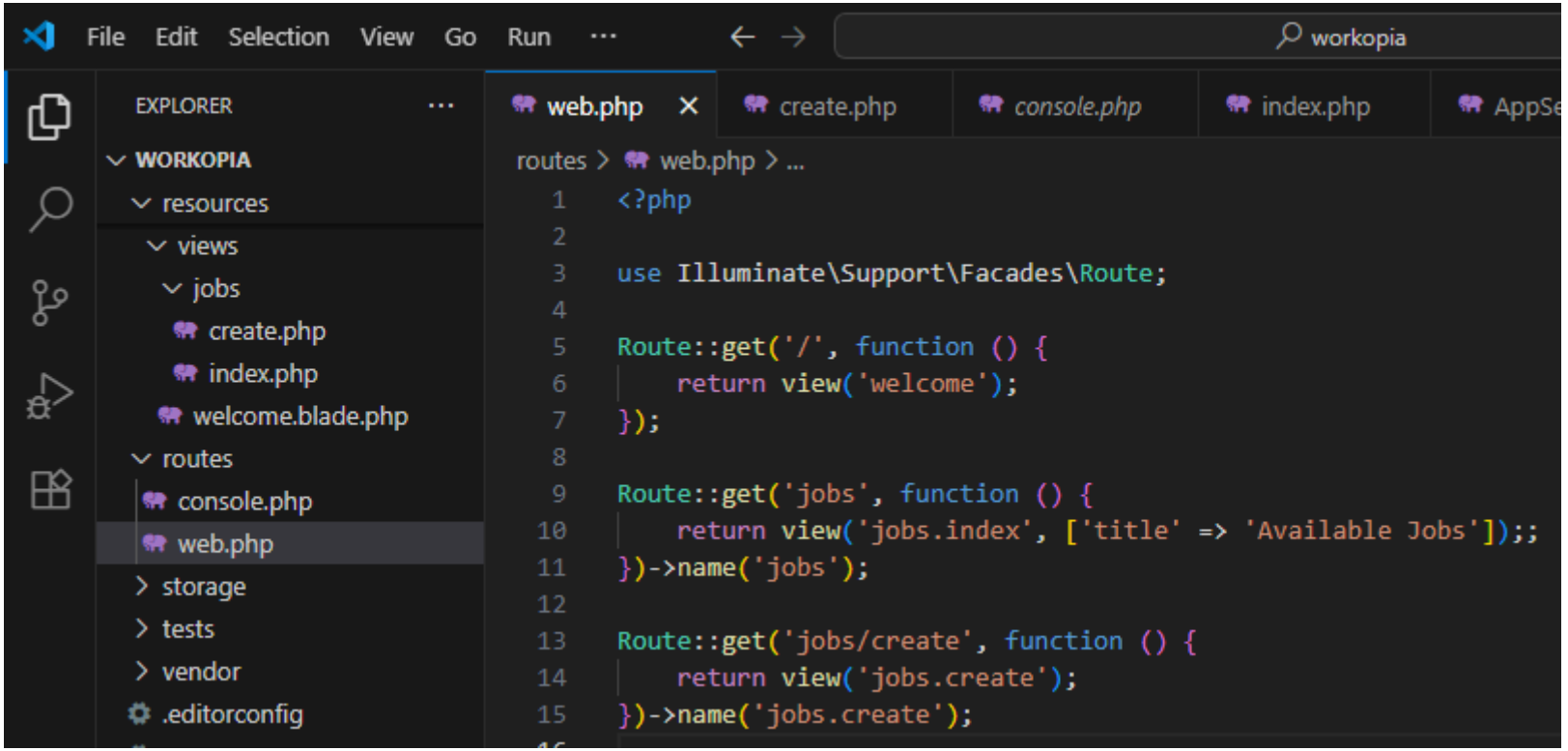


Adding in the routing to the /jobs/create endpoint

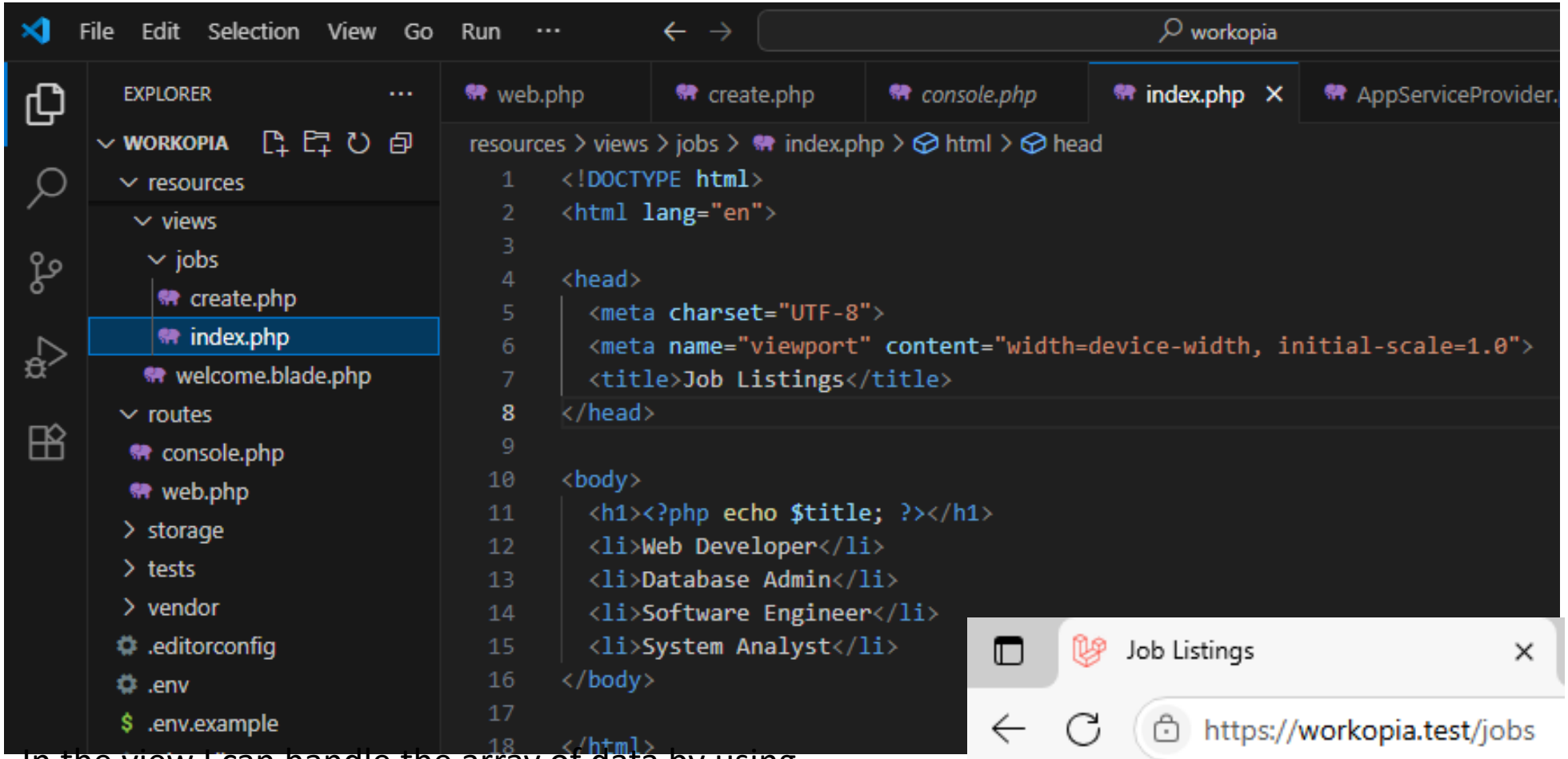


And verify that it works in the browser.

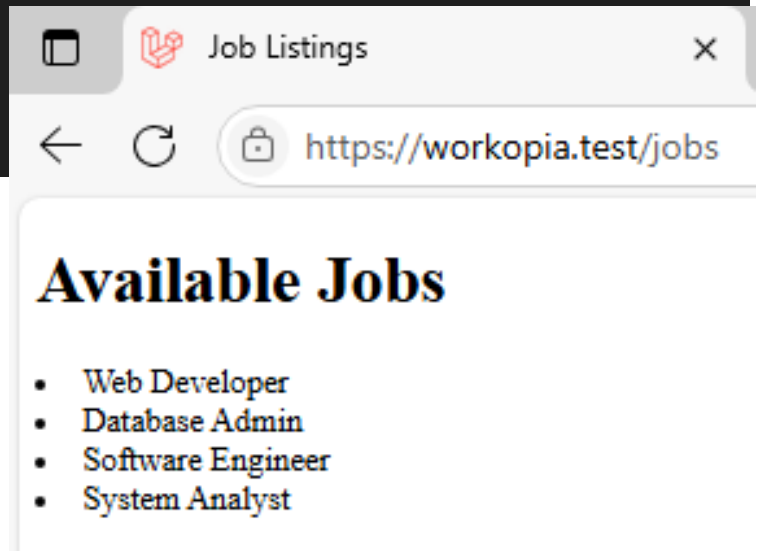
3.2 Passing Data to Views

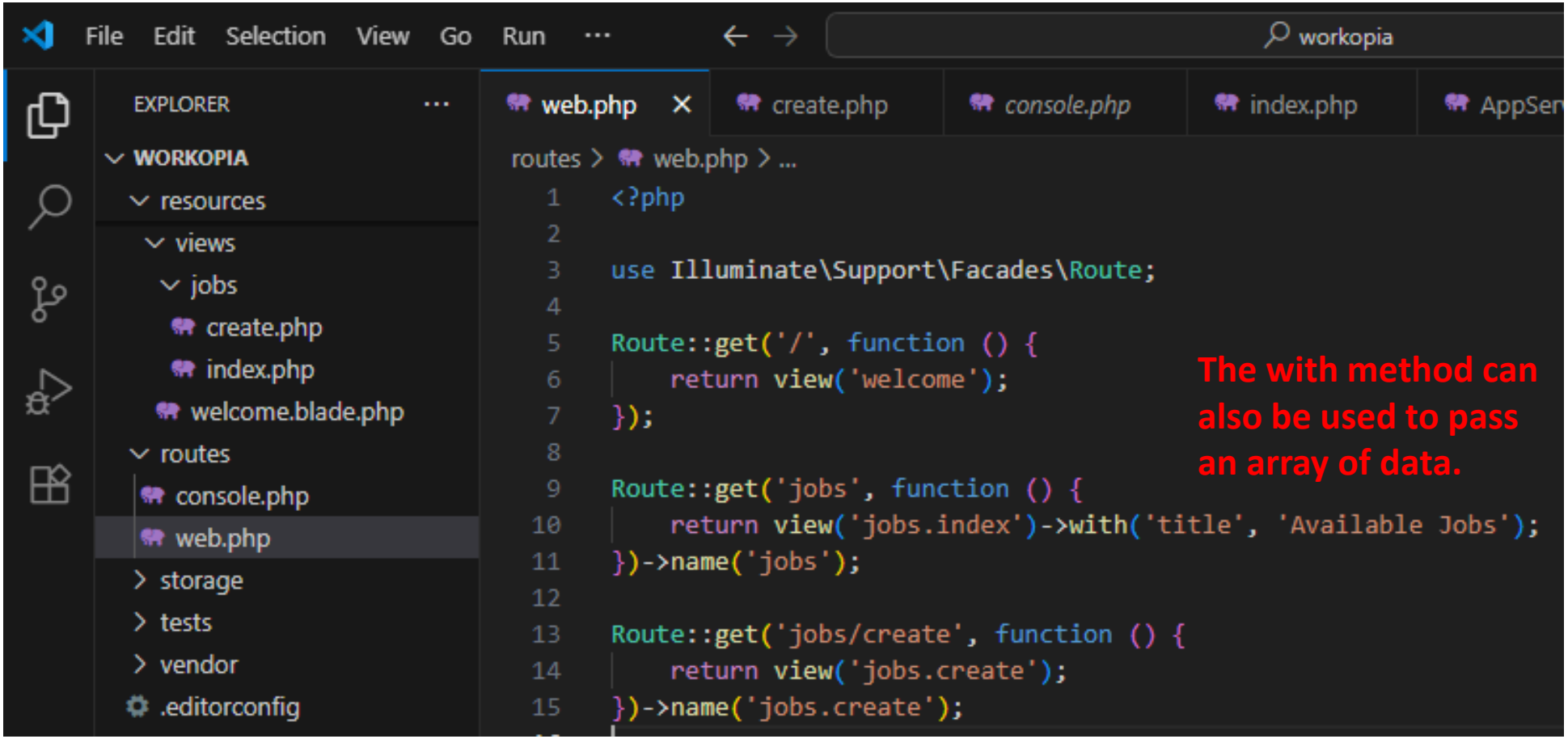


I can pass an array of data into the view from the routing web.php file when I call the route.



In the view I can handle the array of data by using php opening and closing tags to target each element of the array and insert it into the html.

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routes
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web.php
storage
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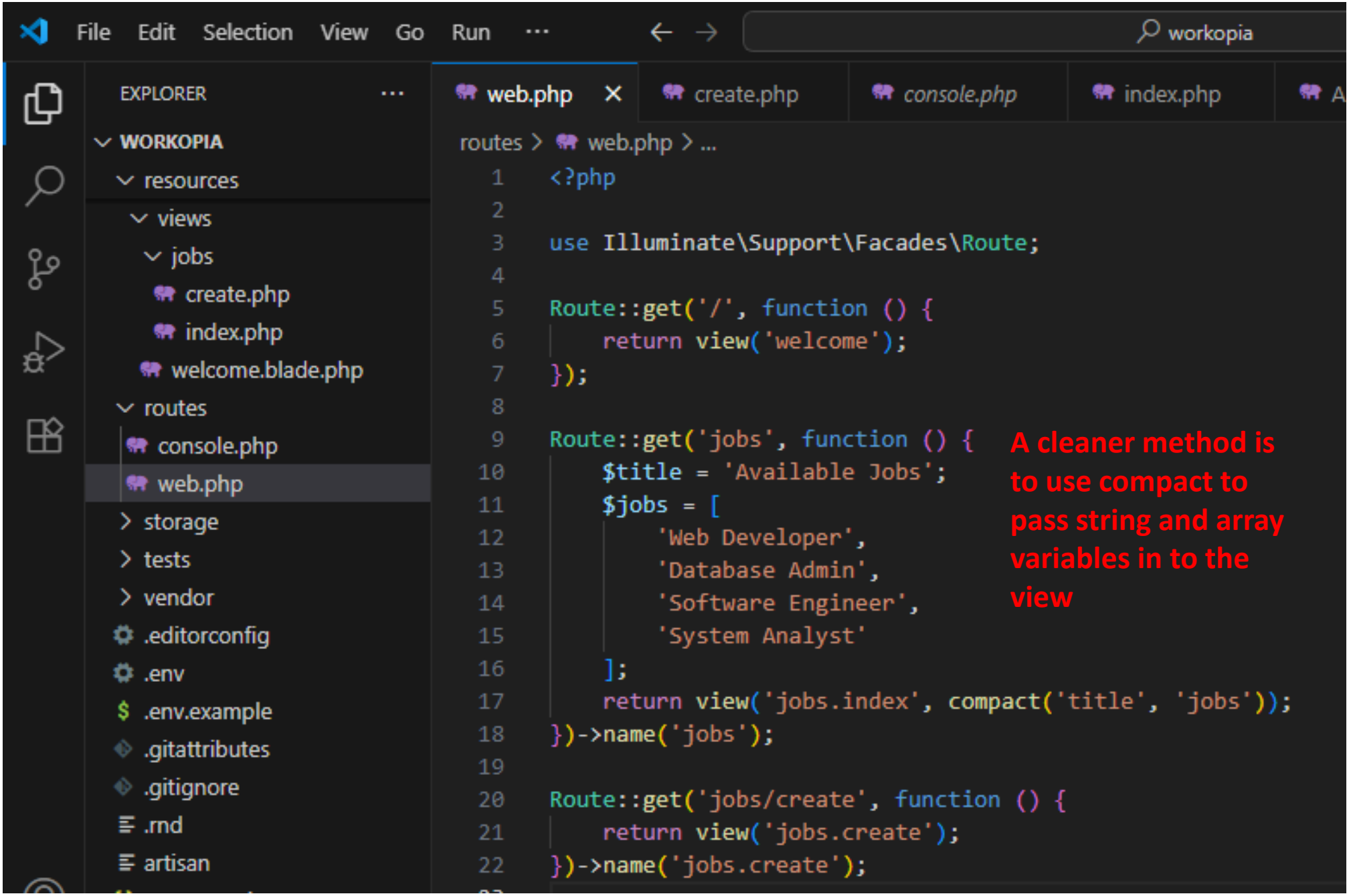
vendor
.editorconfig
web.php
create.php
console.php
index.php
routes > web.php > ...
<?php
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
Route::get('/', function () {
return view('welcome');
});
Route::get('jobs', function () {
return view('jobs.index')->with('title', 'Available Jobs');
})->name('jobs');
Route::get('jobs/create', function () {
return view('jobs.create');
})->name('jobs.create');
The with method can also be used to pass an array of data.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.gitignore
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create.php
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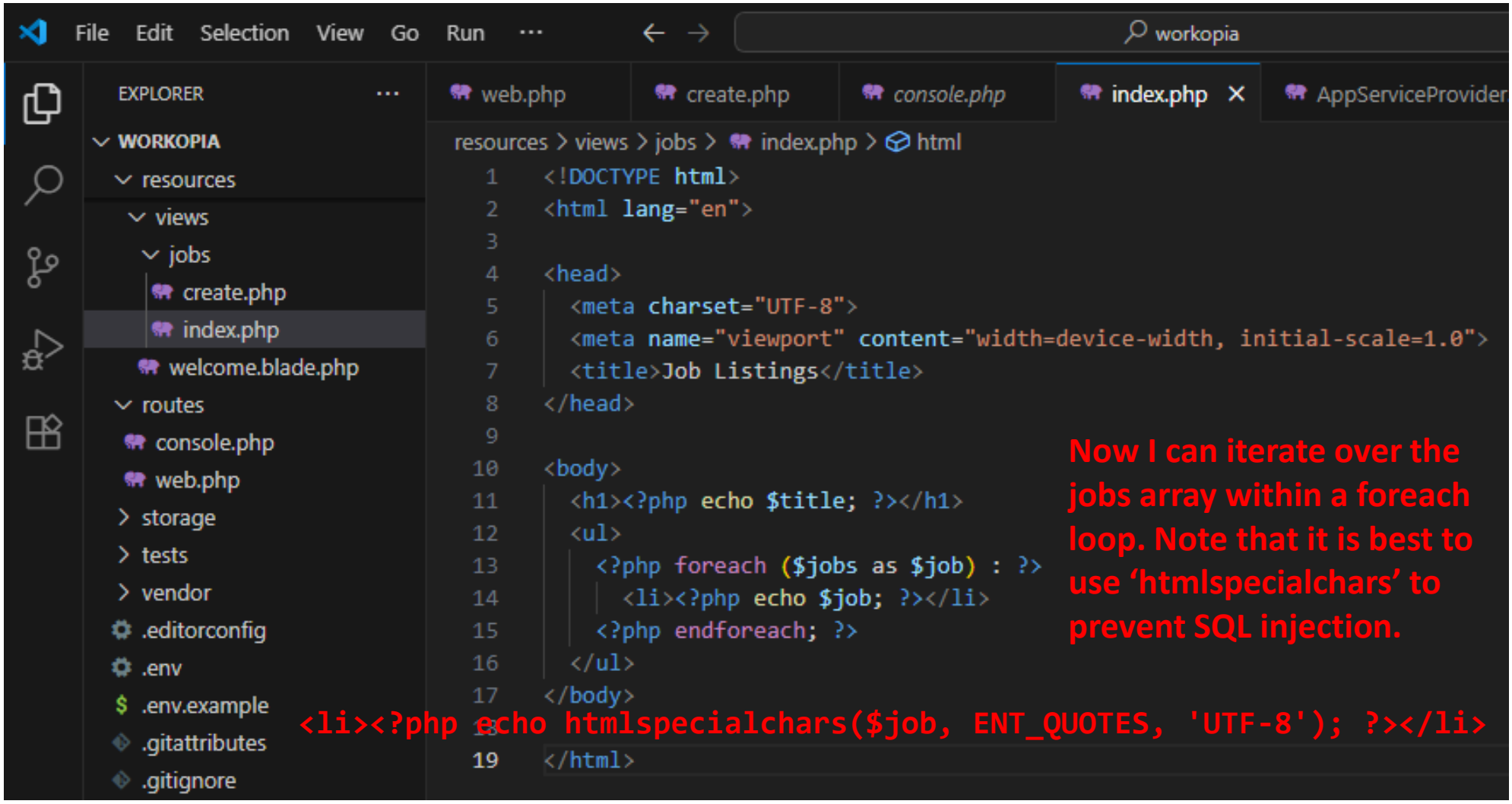
index.php
routes > web.php > ...
1 <?php
2
3 use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
4
5 Route::get('/', function () {
6 return view('welcome');
7 });
8
9 Route::get('jobs', function () {
10 $title = 'Available Jobs';
11 $jobs = [
12 'Web Developer',
13 'Database Admin',
14 'Software Engineer',
15 'System Analyst'
16];
17 return view('jobs.index', compact('title', 'jobs'));
18 })->name('jobs');
19
20 Route::get('jobs/create', function () {
21 return view('jobs.create');
22 })->name('jobs.create');
A cleaner method is to use compact to pass string and array variables in to the view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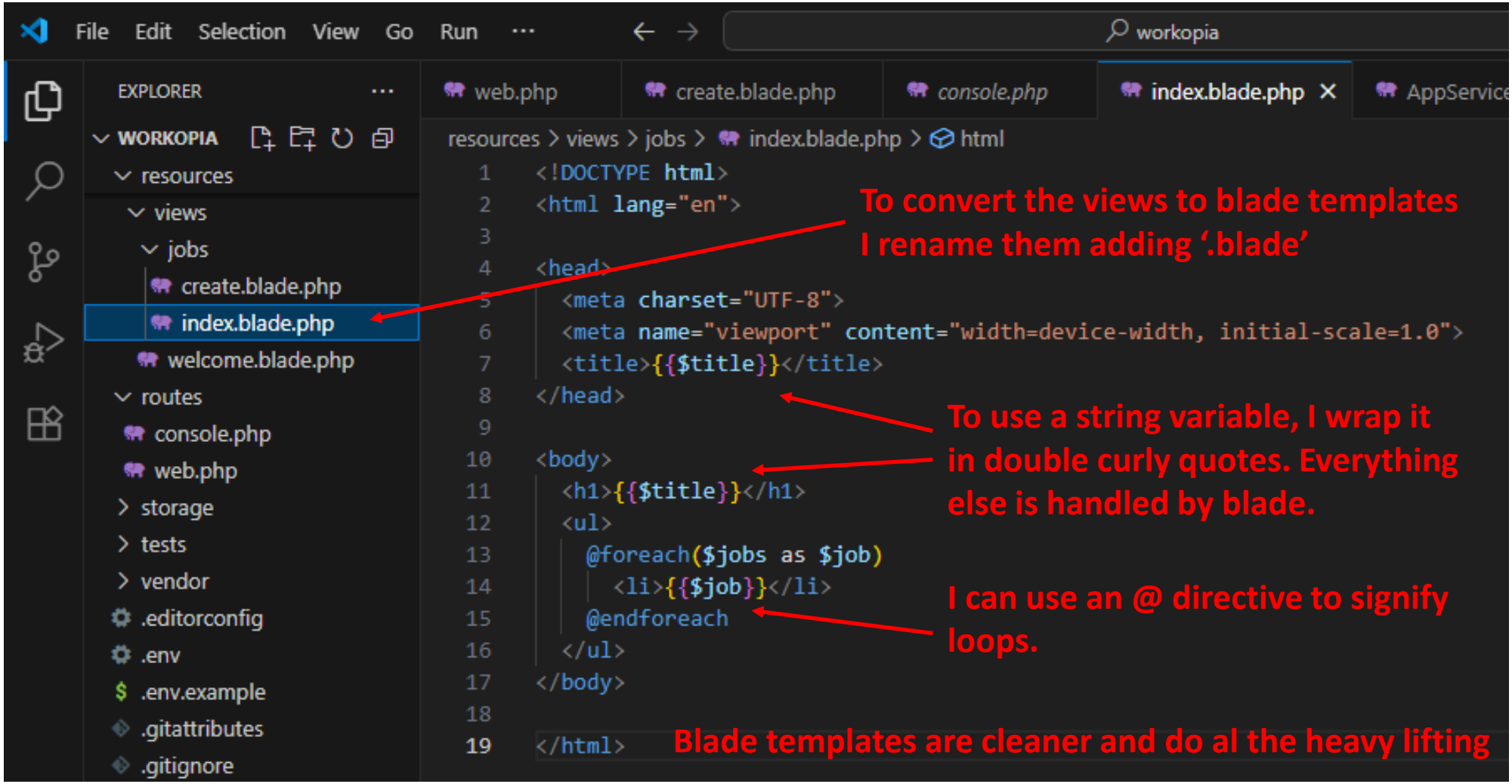
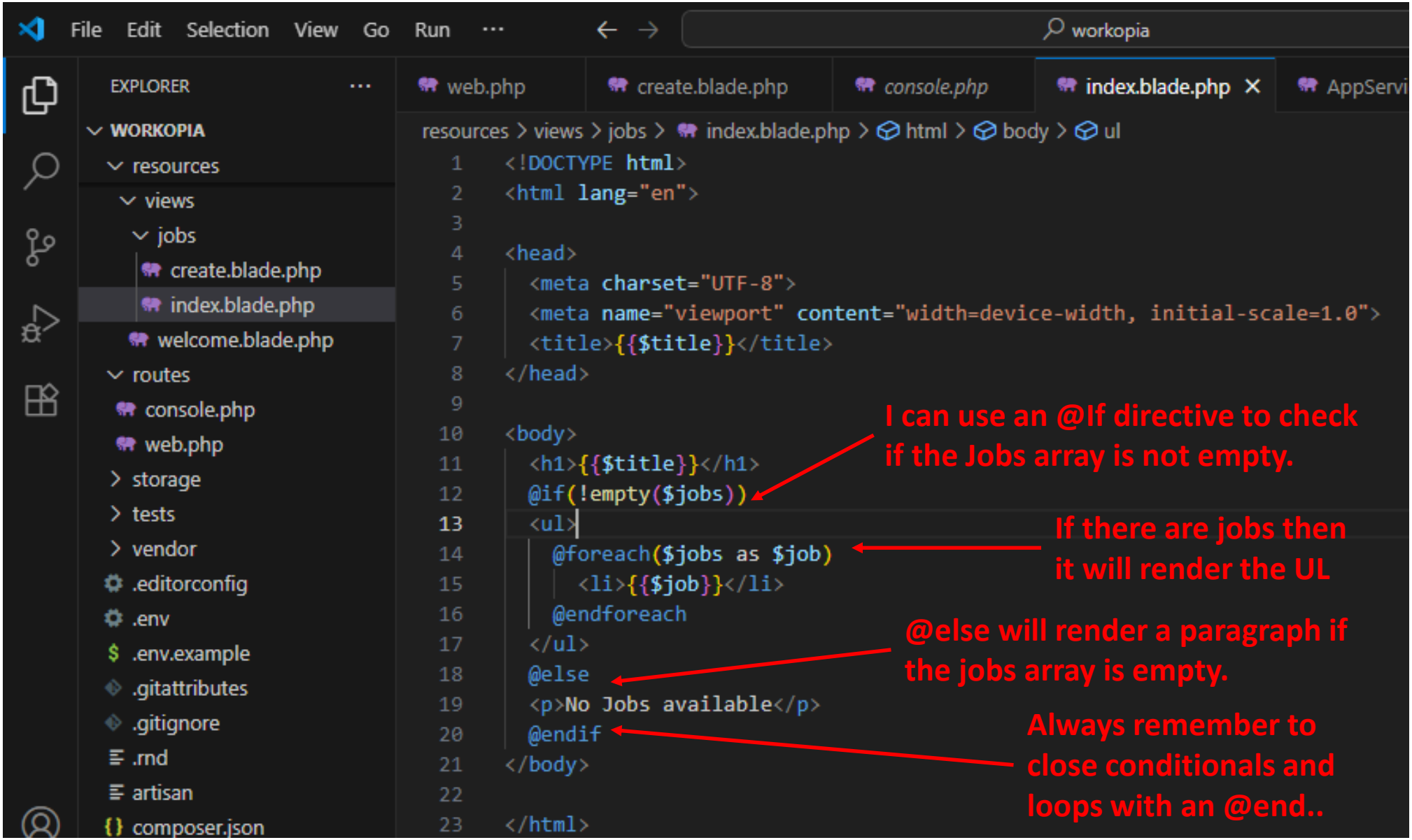
.editorconfig
.env
.env.example
.gitattributes
.gitignore
web.php
create.php
console.php
index.php
AppServiceProvider
resources > views > jobs > index.php > html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>Job Listings</title>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <h1><?php echo $title; ?></h1>
12
13 <?php foreach ($jobs as $job) : ?>
14 <?php echo $job; ?>
15 <?php endforeach; ?>
16
17 </body>
18
19 </html>
Now I can iterate over the jobs array within a foreach loop. Note that it is best to use 'htmlspecialchars' to prevent SQL injection.
<?php echo htmlspecialchars($job, ENT_QUOTES, 'UTF-8'); ?>

3.3 Blade Templates & Directives

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views
jobs
create.blade.php
index.blade.php
welcome.blade.php
routes
console.php
web.php
storage
tests
vendor
.editorconfig
.env
.env.example
.gitattributes
.gitignore
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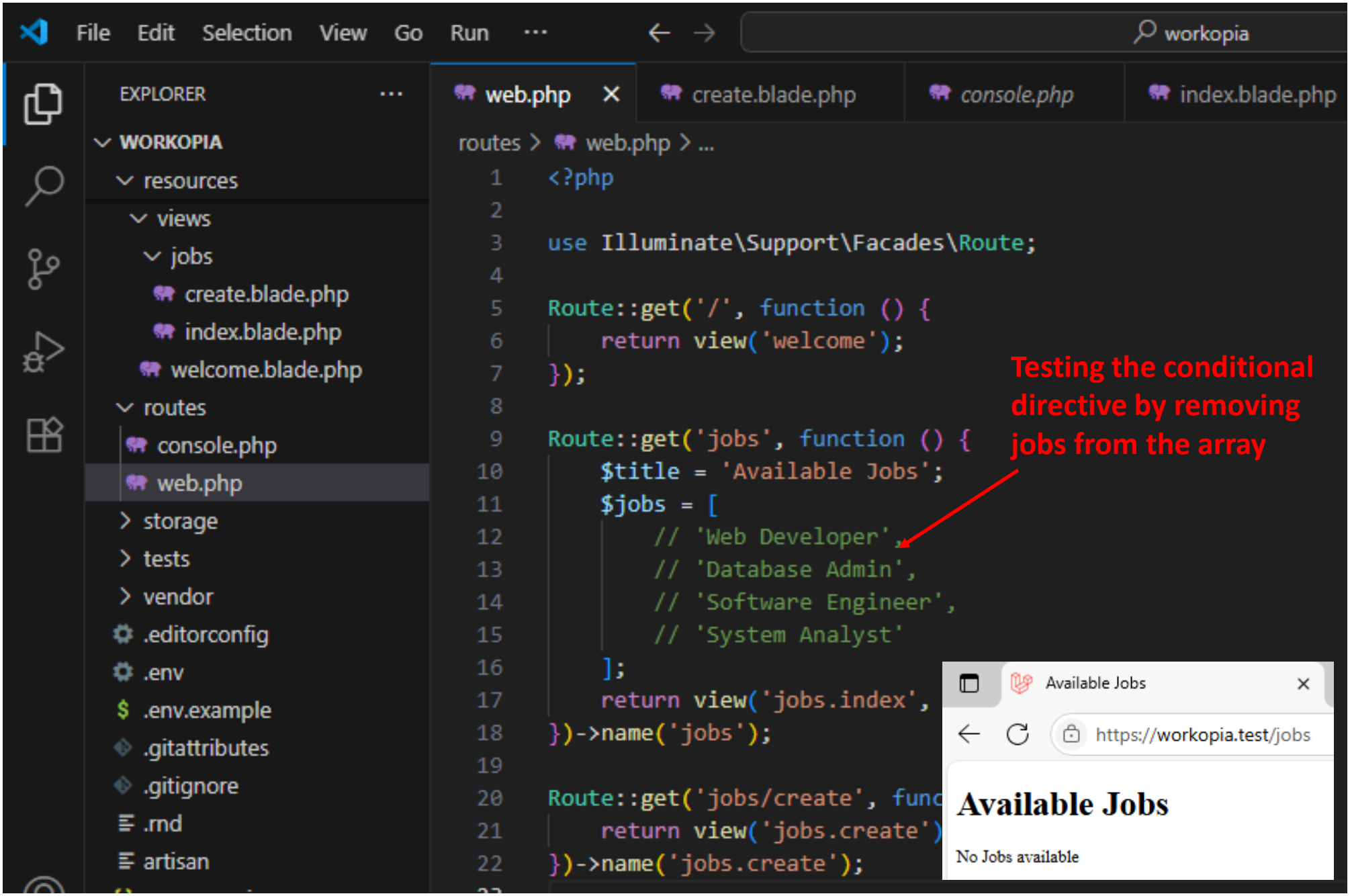
artisan
composer.json
web.php
create.blade.php
console.php
index.blade.php
AppServi
resources > views > jobs > index.blade.php > html > body > ul
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>{{$title}}</title>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <h1>{{$title}}</h1>
12 @if(!empty($jobs))
13
14 @foreach($jobs as $job)
15 {{$job}}
16 @endforeach
17
18 @else
19 No Jobs available
20 @endif
21 </body>
22
23 </html>
I can use an @If directive to check if the Jobs array is not empty.
If there are jobs then it will render the UL
@else will render a paragraph if the jobs array is empty.
Always remember to close conditionals and loops with an @end..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.env.example
.gitattributes
.gitignore
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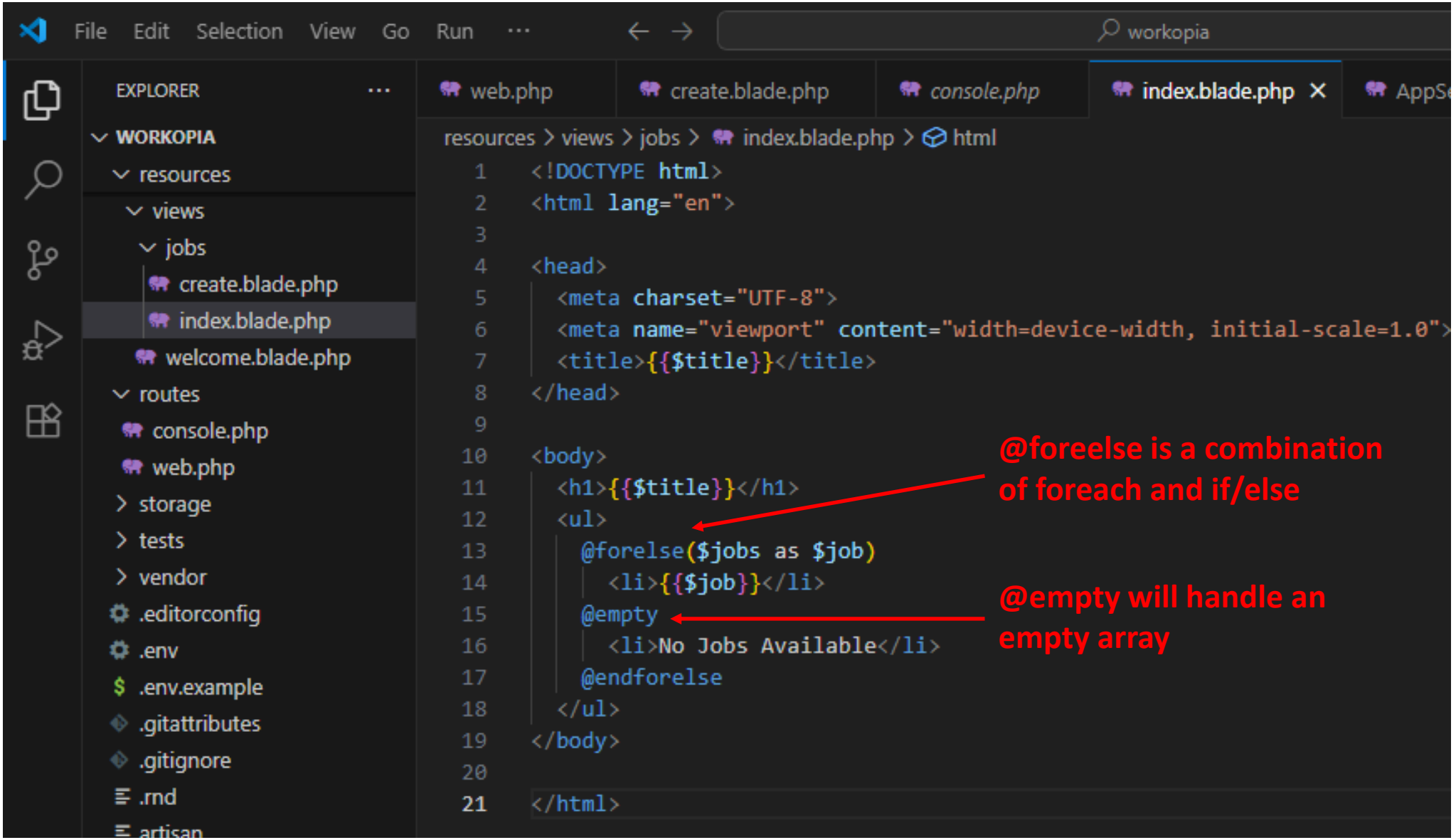
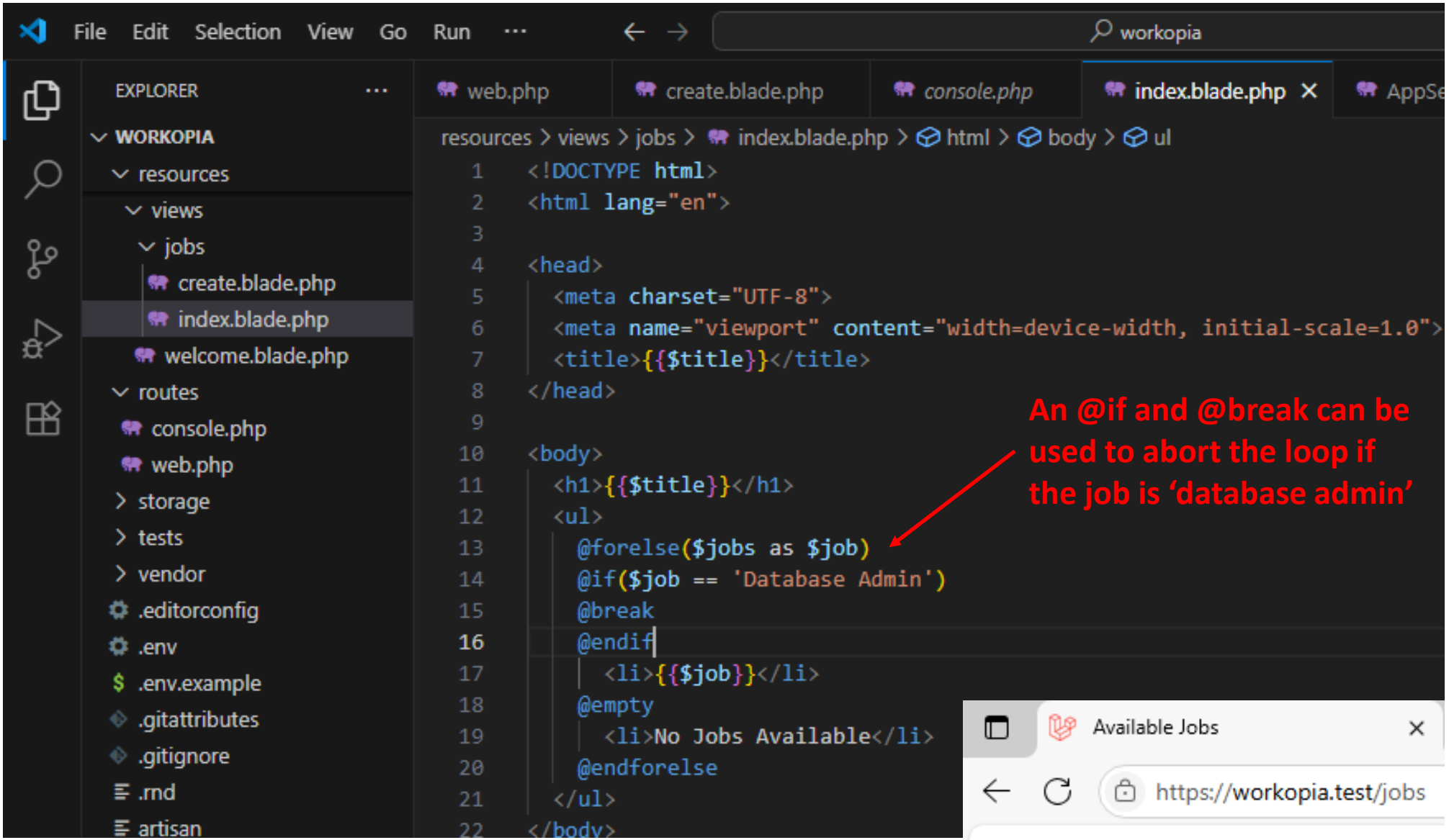
web.php
create.blade.php
console.php
index.blade.php
routes > web.php > ...
1 <?php
2
3 use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
4
5 Route::get('/', function () {
6 return view('welcome');
7 });
8
9 Route::get('jobs', function () {
10 $title = 'Available Jobs';
11 $jobs = [
12 // 'Web Developer',
13 // 'Database Admin',
14 // 'Software Engineer',
15 // 'System Analyst'
16];
17 return view('jobs.index',
18 })->name('jobs');
19
20 Route::get('jobs/create', func
21 return view('jobs.create')
22 })->name('jobs.create');
Testing the conditional directive by removing jobs from the array
Available Jobs
https://workopia.test/jobs
Available Jobs
No Jobs available

3.4 More loop variables & $loop Variable

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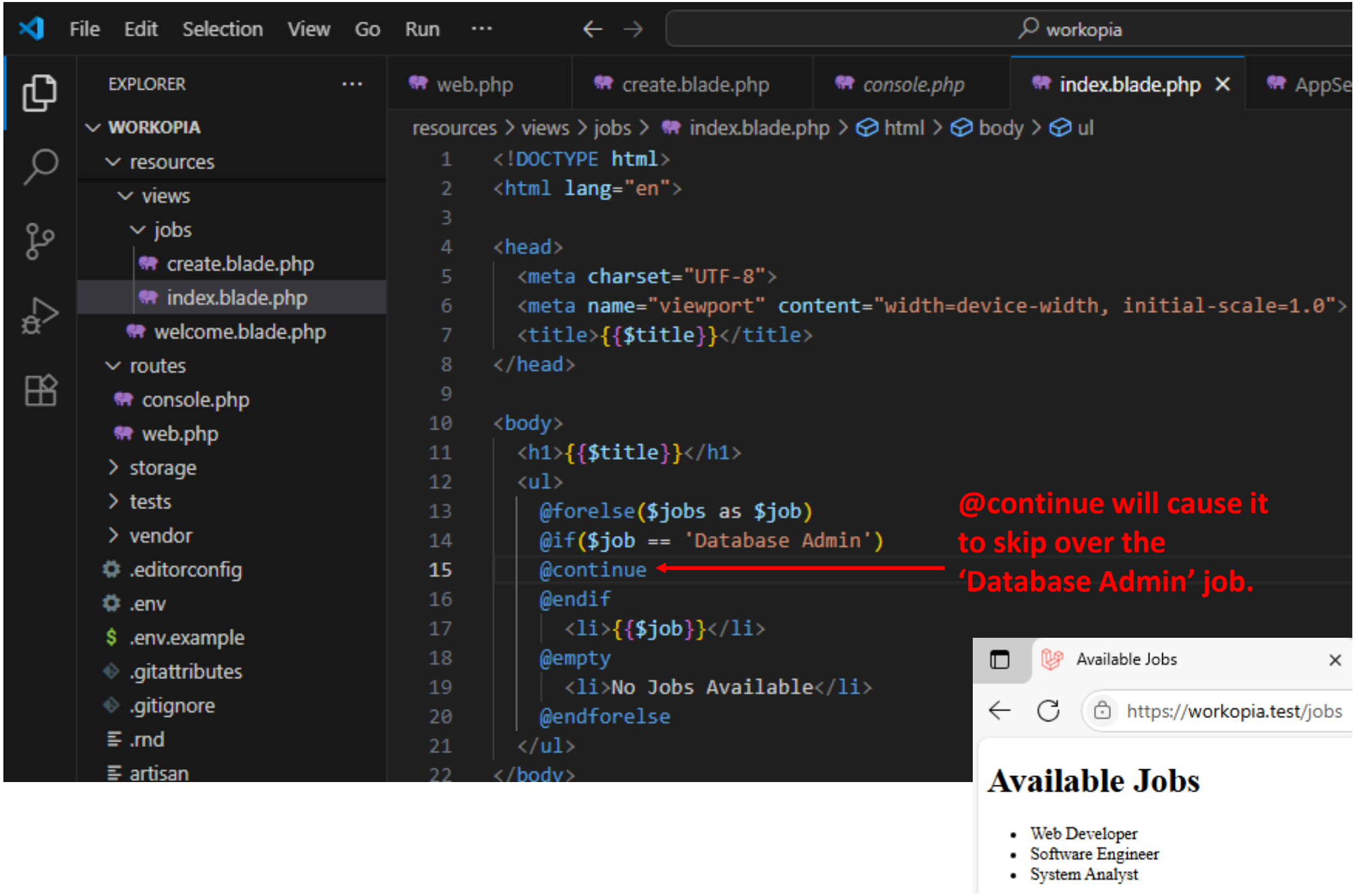
web.php
create.blade.php
console.php
index.blade.php
resources > views > jobs > index.blade.php > html > body > ul
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>{{$title}}</title>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <h1>{{$title}}</h1>
12
13 @forelse($jobs as $job)
14 @if($job == 'Database Admin')
15 @break
16 @endif
17 {{$job}}
18 @empty
19 No Jobs Available
20 @endforelse
21
22 </body>
An @if and @break can be used to abort the loop if the job is 'database admin'
Available Jobs
https://workopia.test/jobs
Available Jobs
Web Developer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.env
.env.example
.gitattributes
.gitignore
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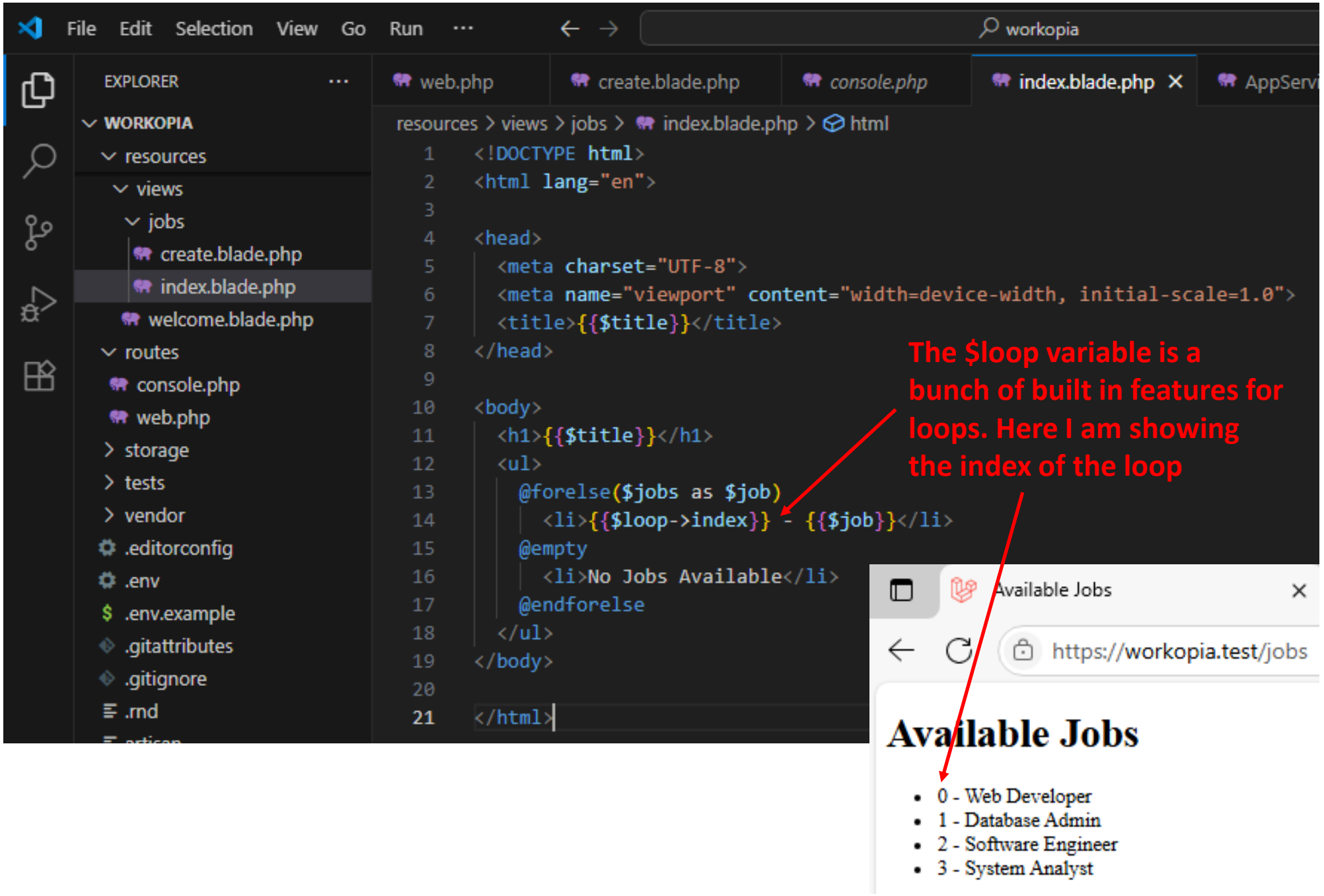
artisan
web.php
create.blade.php
console.php
index.blade.php
resources > views > jobs > index.blade.php > html > body > ul
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>{{$title}}</title>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <h1>{{$title}}</h1>
12
13 @forelse($jobs as $job)
14 @if($job == 'Database Admin')
15 @continue
16 @endif
17 {{$job}}
18 @empty
19 No Jobs Available
20 @endforelse
21
22 </body>
@continue will cause it to skip over the 'Database Admin' job.
Available Jobs
https://workopia.test/jobs
Available Jobs
Web Developer
Software Engineer
System Analyst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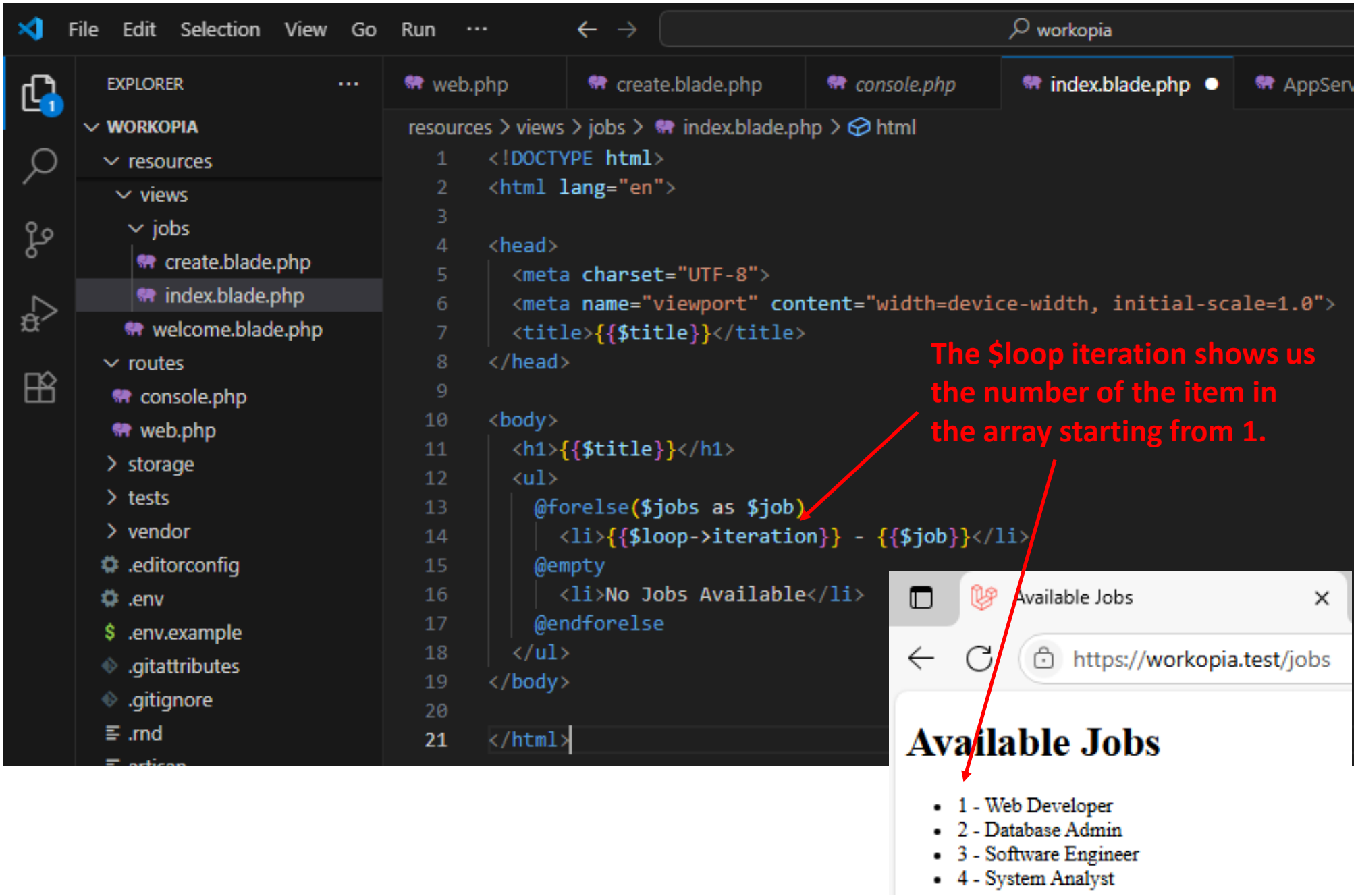
resources > views > jobs > index.blade.php > html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>{{$title}}</title>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <h1>{{$title}}</h1>
12
13 @forelse($jobs as $job)
14 {{$loop->index}} - {{$job}}
15 @empty
16 No Jobs Available
17 @endforelse
18
19 </body>
20
21 </html>
The $loop variable is a bunch of built in features for loops. Here I am showing the index of the loop
Available Jobs
https://workopia.test/jobs
Available Jobs
0 - Web Developer
1 - Database Admin
2 - Software Engineer
3 - System Analyst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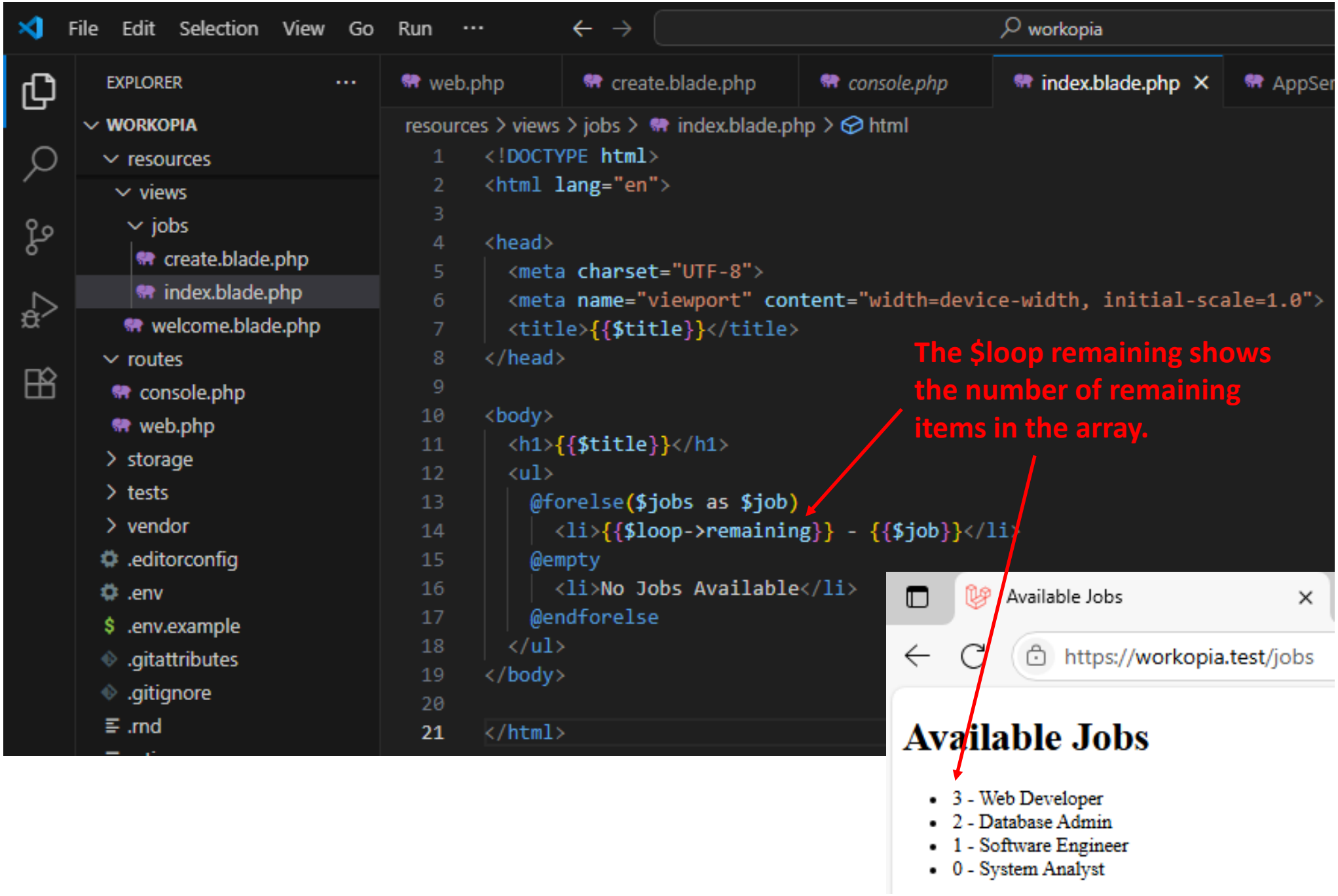
index.blade.php
AppServ
resources > views > jobs > index.blade.php > html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>{{$title}}</title>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <h1>{{$title}}</h1>
12
13 @forelse($jobs as $job)
14 {{$loop->iteration}} - {{$job}}
15 @empty
16 No Jobs Available
17 @endforelse
18
19 </body>
20
21 </html>
The $loop iteration shows us the number of the item in the array starting from 1.
Available Jobs
https://workopia.test/jobs
Available Jobs
1 - Web Developer
2 - Database Admin
3 - Software Engineer
4 - System Analyst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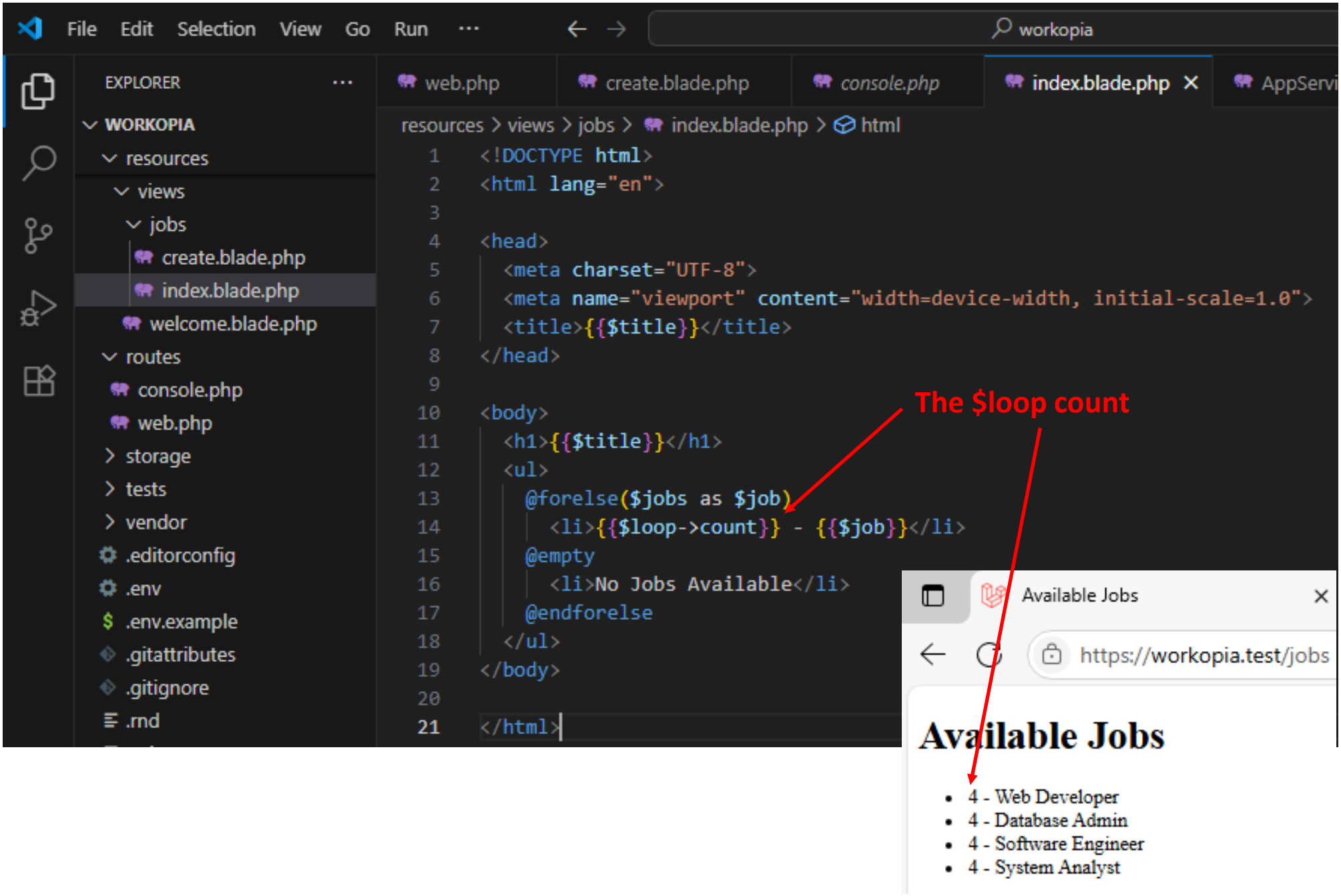
index.blade.php
AppSer
resources > views > jobs > index.blade.php > html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>{{$title}}</title>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <h1>{{$title}}</h1>
12
13 @forelse($jobs as $job)
14 {{$loop->remaining}} - {{$job}}
15 @empty
16 No Jobs Available
17 @endforelse
18
19 </body>
20
21 </html>
The $loop remaining shows the number of remaining items in the array.
Available Jobs
https://workopia.test/jobs
Available Jobs
3 - Web Developer
2 - Database Admin
1 - Software Engineer
0 - System Analyst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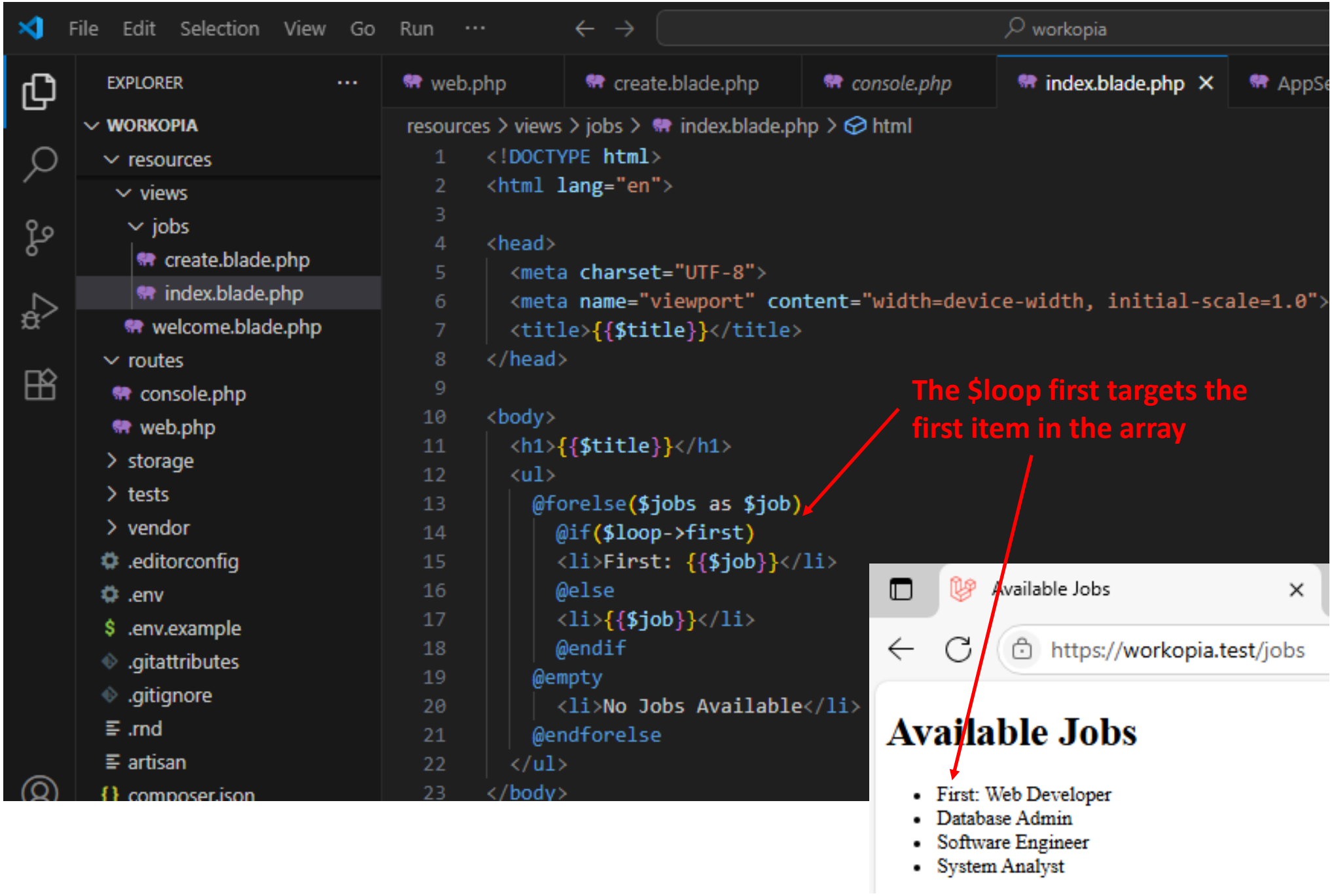
create.blade.php
console.php
index.blade.php
AppServi
resources > views > jobs > index.blade.php > html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>{{$title}}</title>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <h1>{{$title}}</h1>
12
13 @forelse($jobs as $job)
14 {{$loop->count}} - {{$job}}
15 @empty
16 No Jobs Available
17 @endforelse
18
19 </body>
20
21 </html>
The $loop count
Available Jobs
https://workopia.test/jobs
Available Jobs
4 - Web Developer
4 - Database Admin
4 - Software Engineer
4 - System Analyst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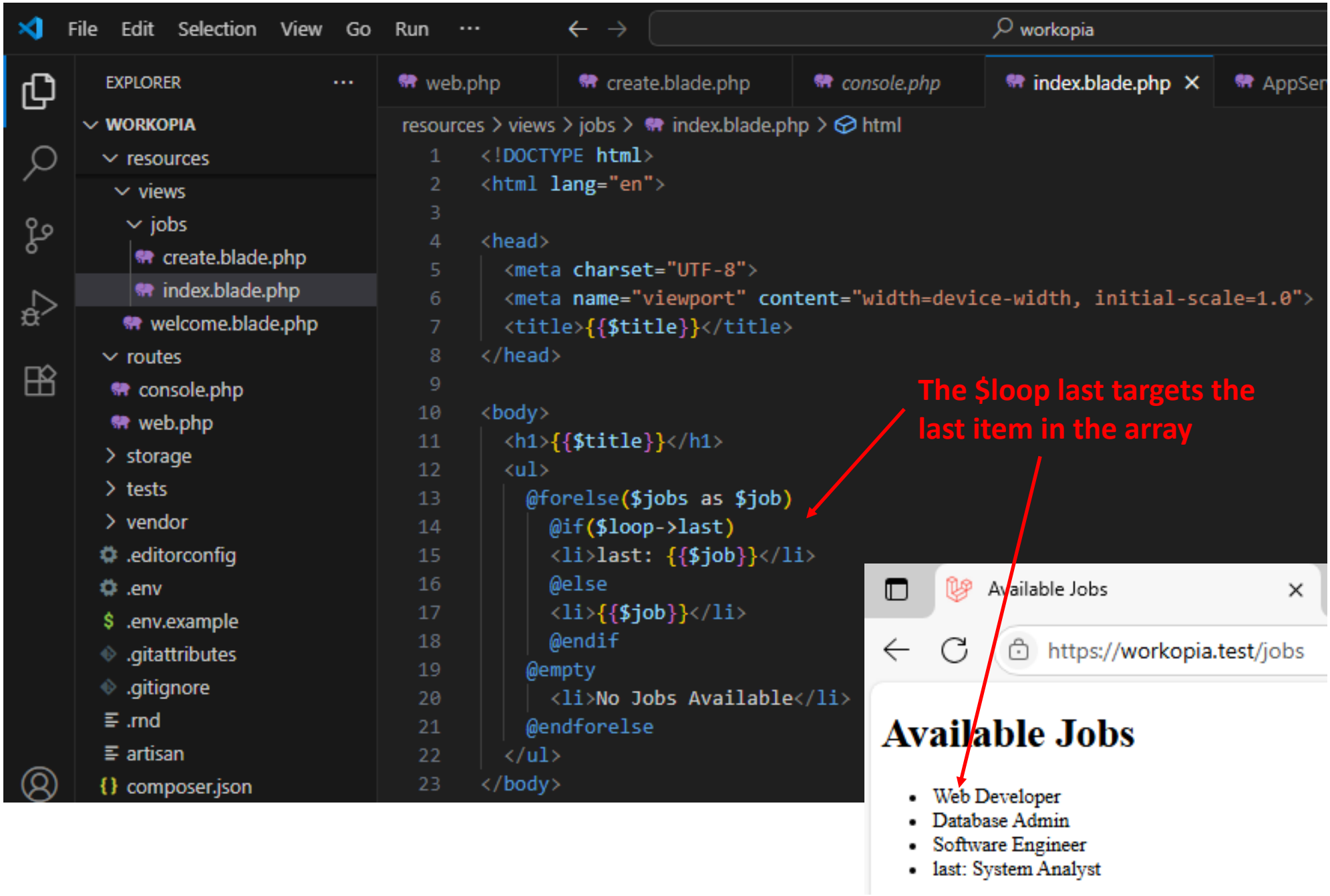
.env
.env.example
.gitattributes
.gitignore
.rnd
artisan
composer.json
web.php
create.blade.php
console.php
index.blade.php
resources > views > jobs > index.blade.php > html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>{{$title}}</title>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <h1>{{$title}}</h1>
12
13 @forelse($jobs as $job)
14 @if($loop->first)
15 First: {{$job}}
16 @else
17 {{$job}}
18 @endif
19 @empty
20 No Jobs Available
21 @endforelse
22
23 </body>
The $loop first targets the first item in the array
Available Jobs
https://workopia.test/jobs
Available Jobs
First: Web Developer
Database Admin
Software Engineer
System Analyst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.env
.env.example
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.gitignore
.rnd
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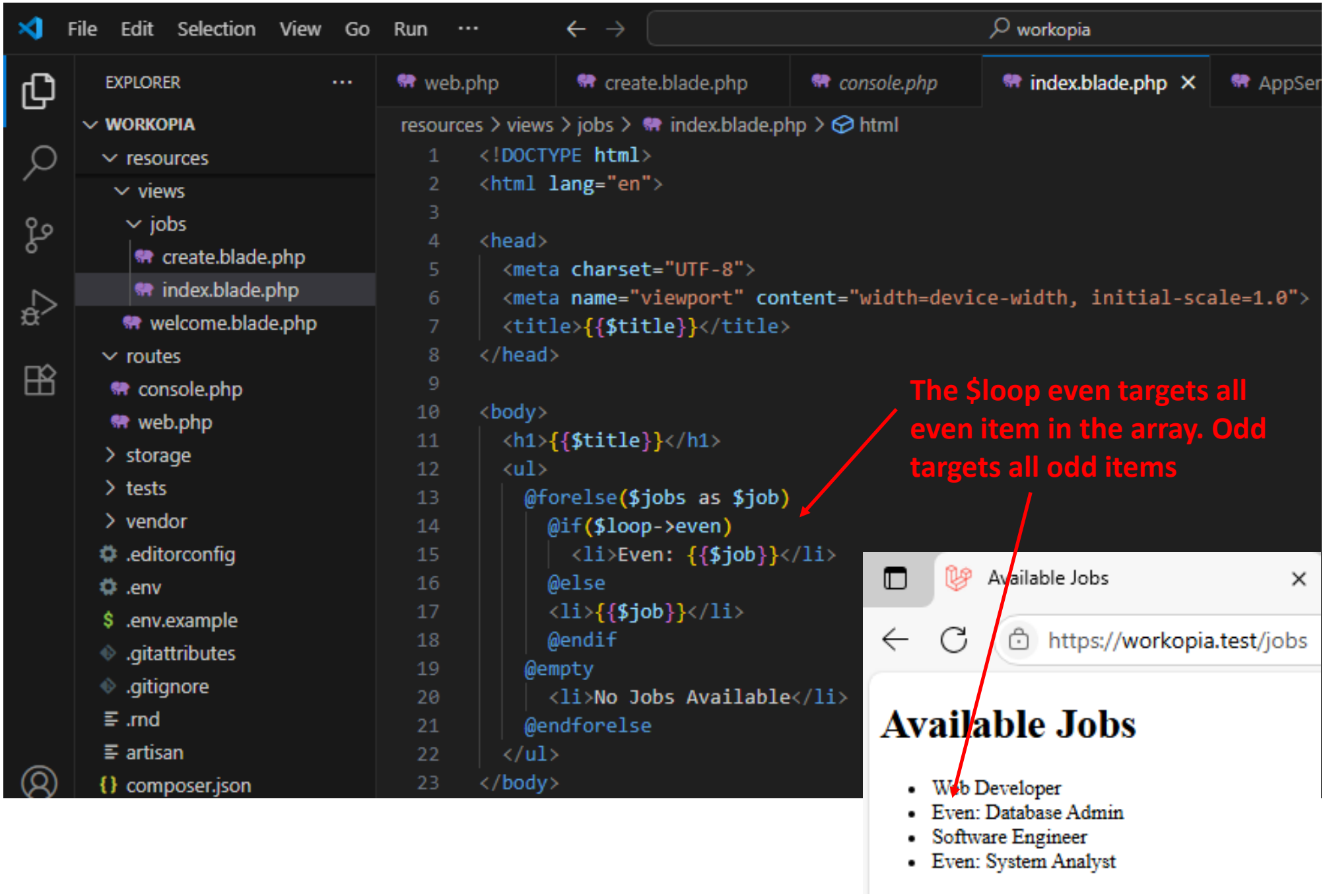
composer.json
web.php
create.blade.php
console.php
index.blade.php
AppSer
resources > views > jobs > index.blade.php > html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>{{$title}}</title>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <h1>{{$title}}</h1>
12
13 @forelse($jobs as $job)
14 @if($loop->last)
15 last: {{$job}}
16 @else
17 {{$job}}
18 @endif
19 @empty
20 No Jobs Available
21 @endforelse
22
23 </body>
The $loop last targets the last item in the array
Available Jobs
https://workopia.test/jobs
Available Jobs
Web Developer
Database Admin
Software Engineer
last: System Analyst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web.php
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tests
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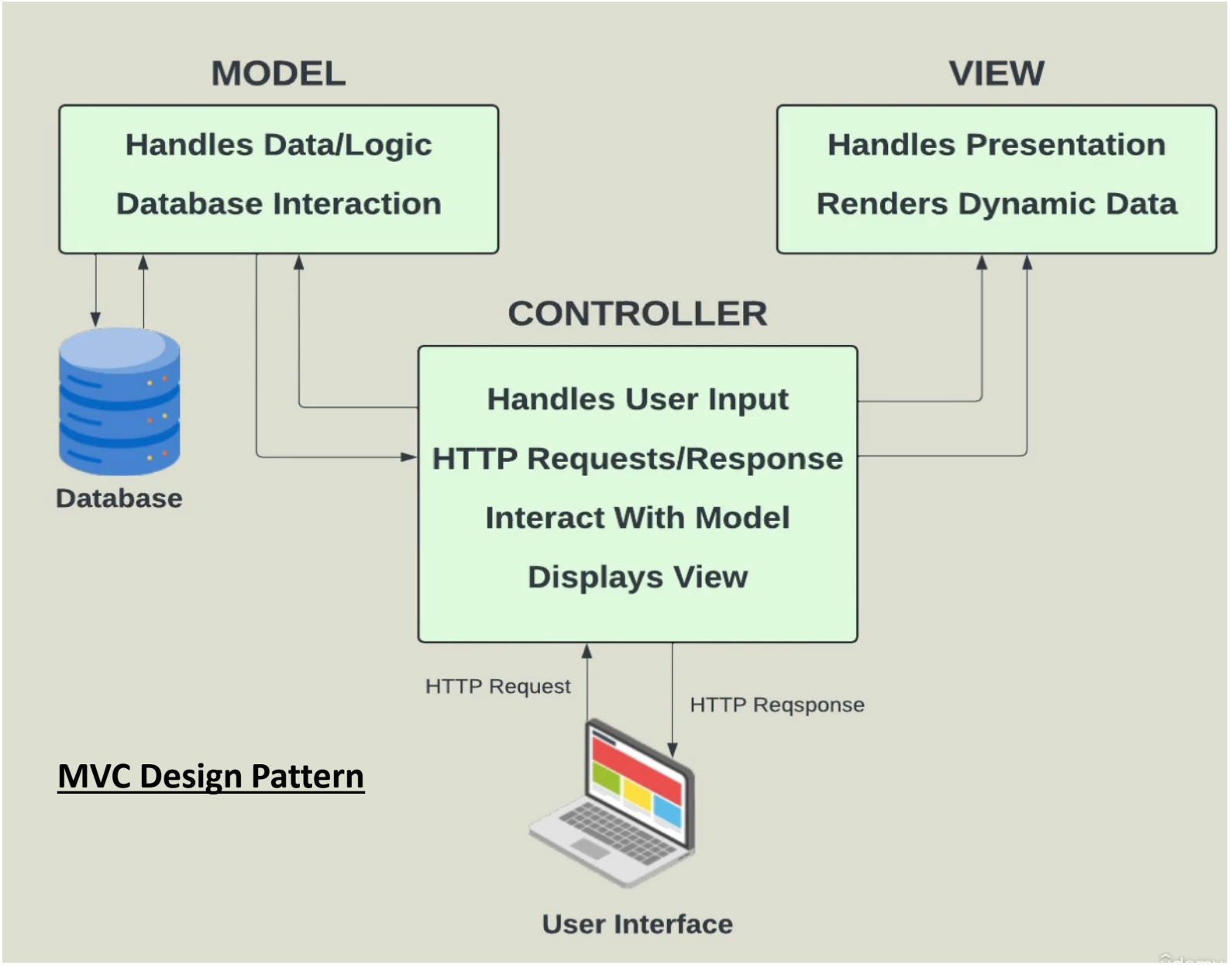
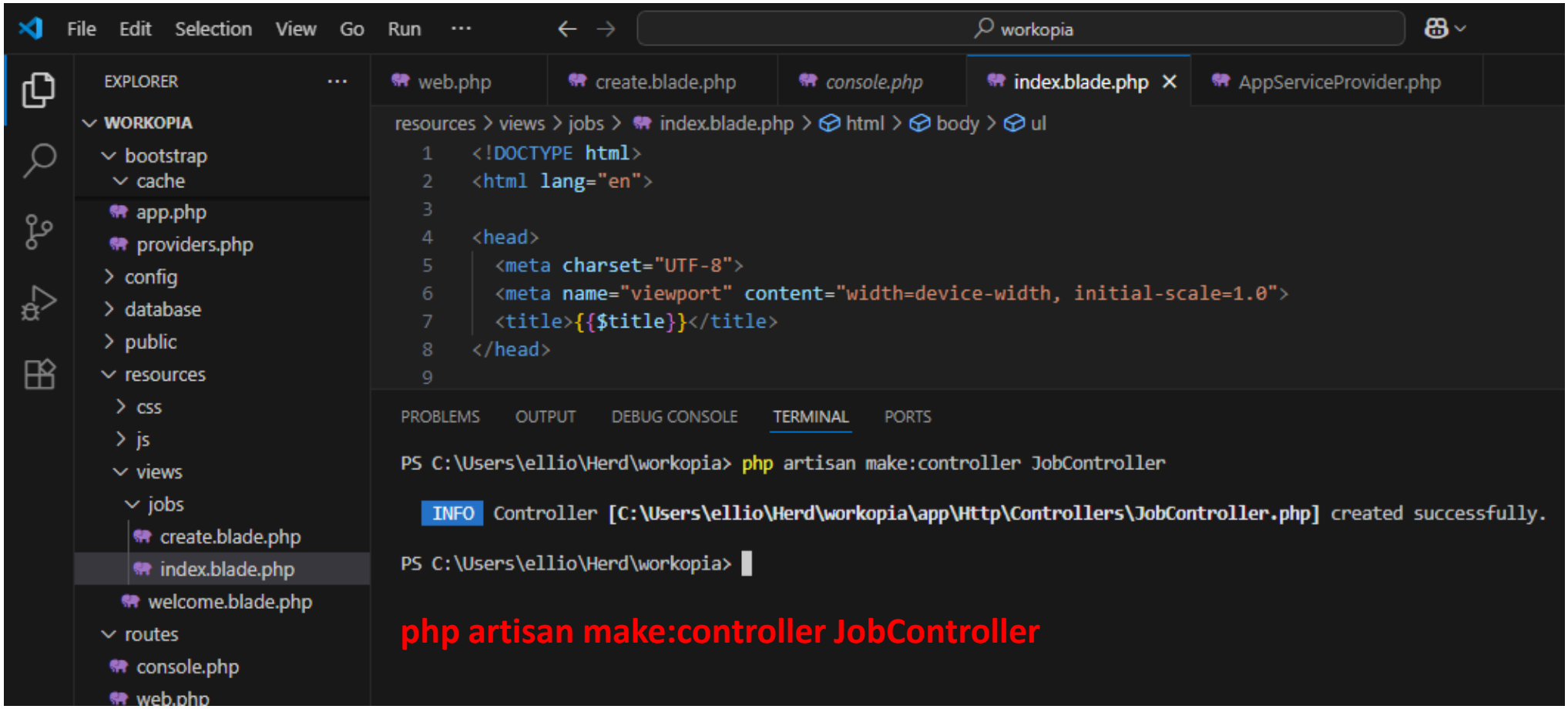
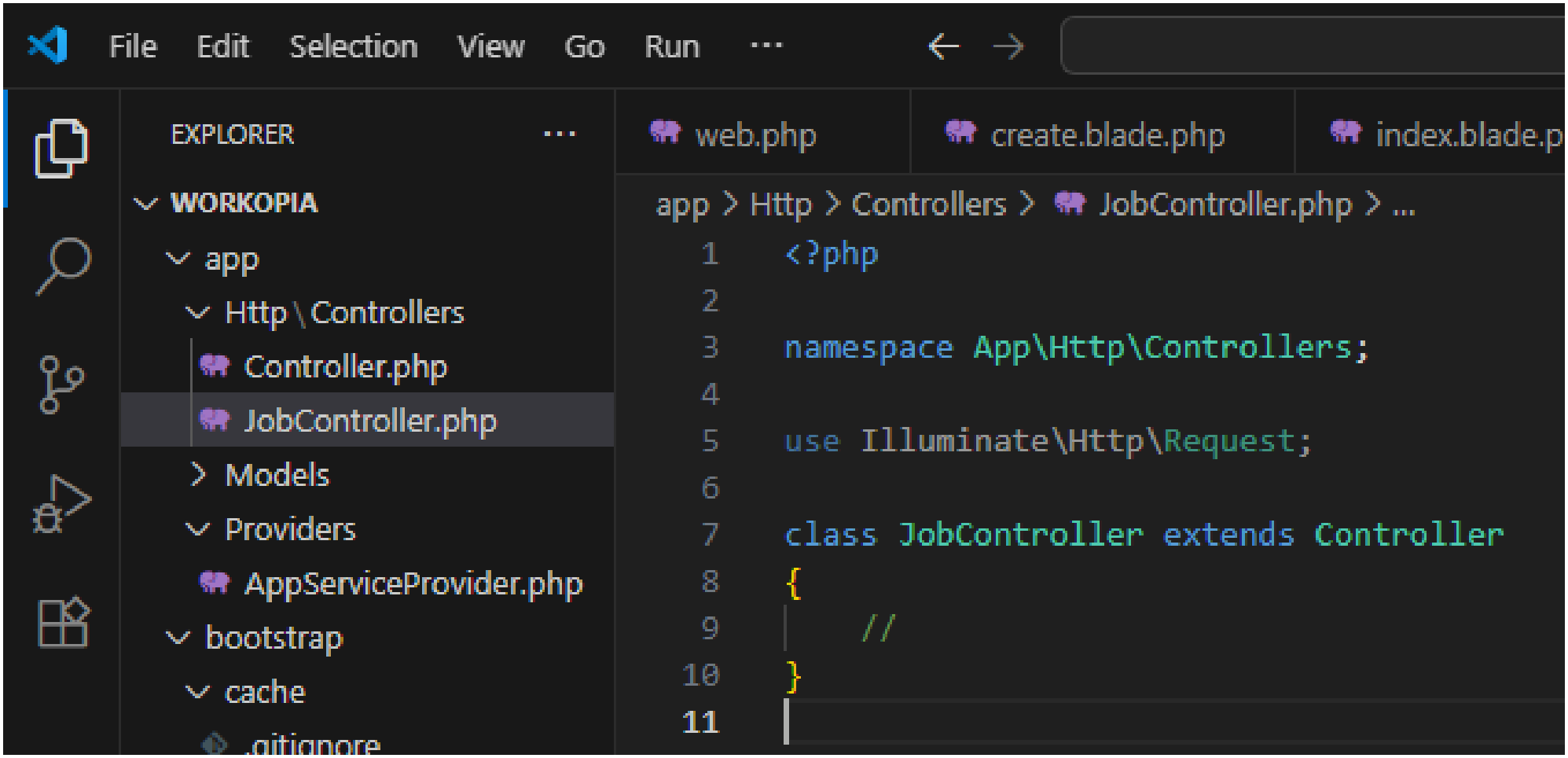
.editorconfig
.env
.env.example
.gitattributes
.gitignore
.rnd
artisan
composer.json
web.php
create.blade.php
console.php
index.blade.php
resources > views > jobs > index.blade.php > html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7 <title>{{$title}}</title>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <h1>{{$title}}</h1>
12
13 @forelse($jobs as $job)
14 @if($loop->even)
15 Even: {{$job}}
16 @else
17 {{$job}}
18 @endif
19 @empty
20 No Jobs Available
21 @endforelse
22
23 </body>
The $loop even targets all even item in the array. Odd targets all odd items
Available Jobs
https://workopia.test/jobs
Available Jobs
Web Developer
Even: Database Admin
Software Engineer
Even: System Analyst

3.5 Create Controllers



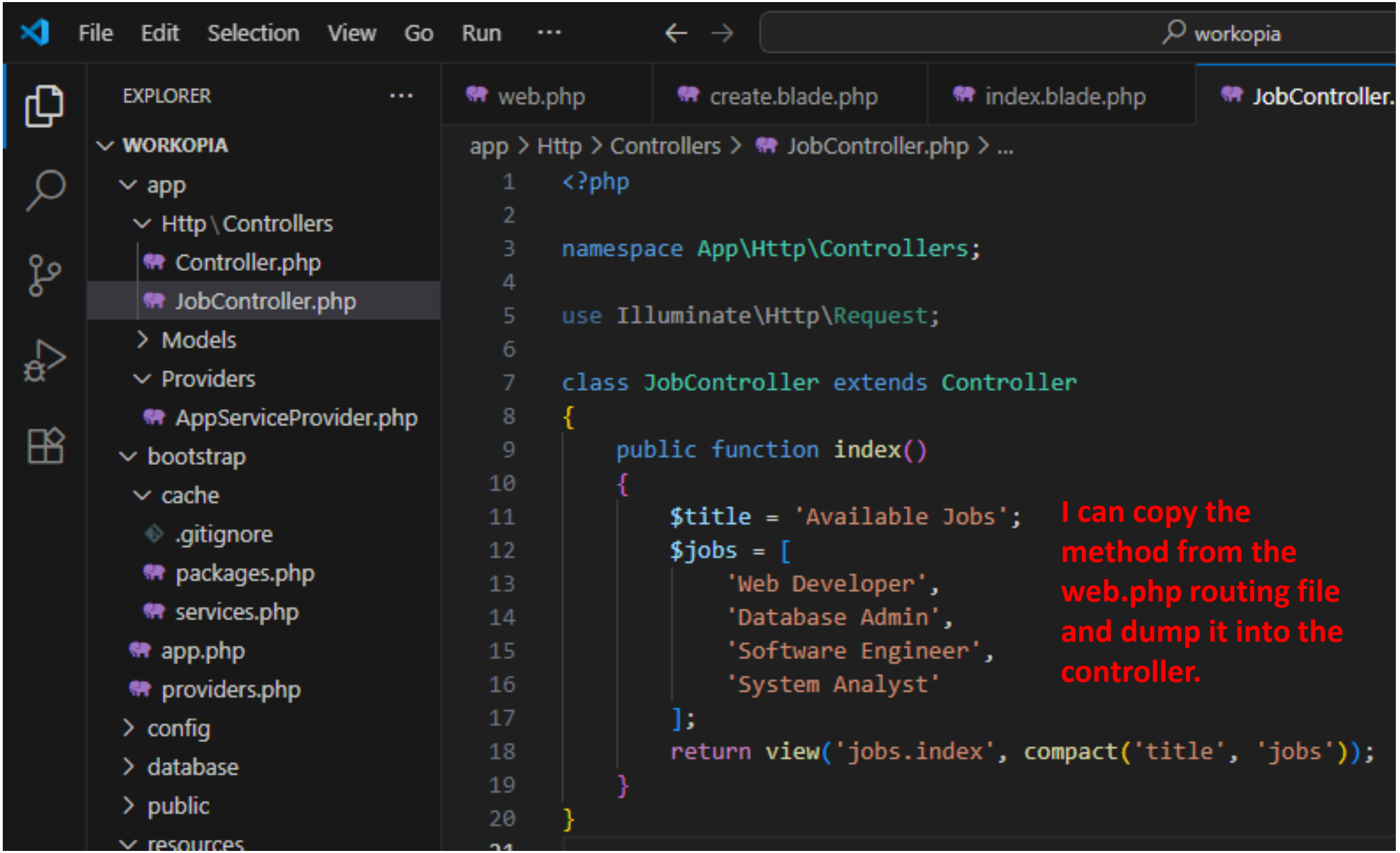


I can build a controller manually, but it is easier to do it automatically using artisan from the vscode terminal pane.



This builds the Job Controller which is just a php class that extends the controller class. Note that it is named JobControlloer (singular) not plural JobsController.

At this point it is good to understand the Laravel Naming Conventions as laid out here: https://github.com/alexeymezenin/laravel-best-practices/blob/master/README.md#follow-laravel-naming-conventions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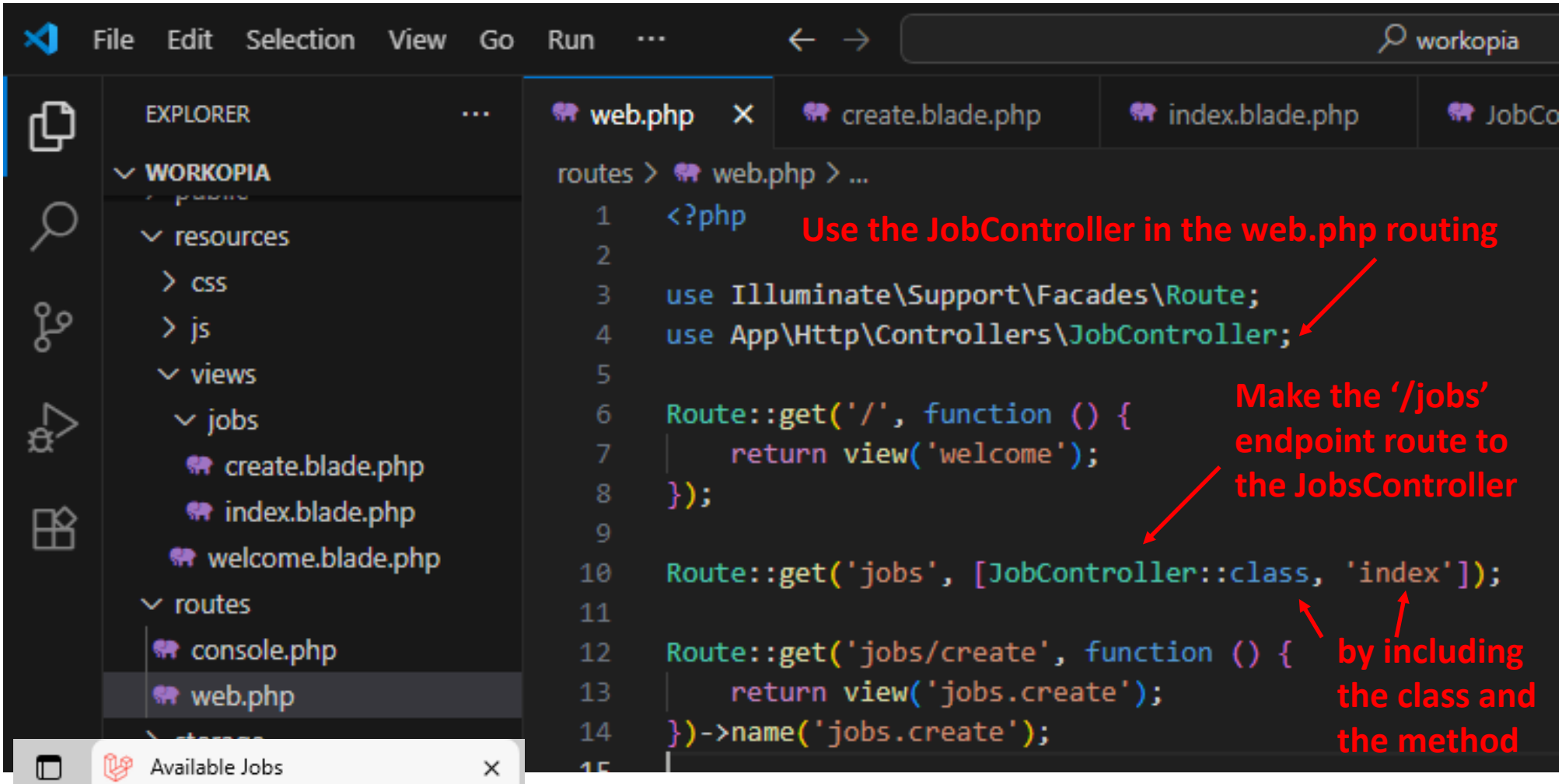
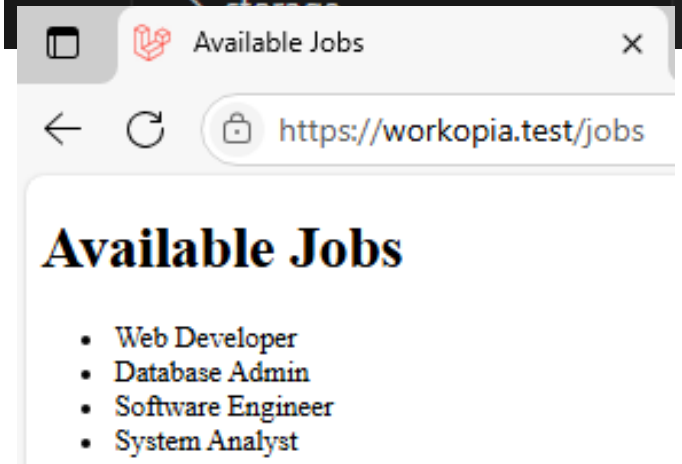
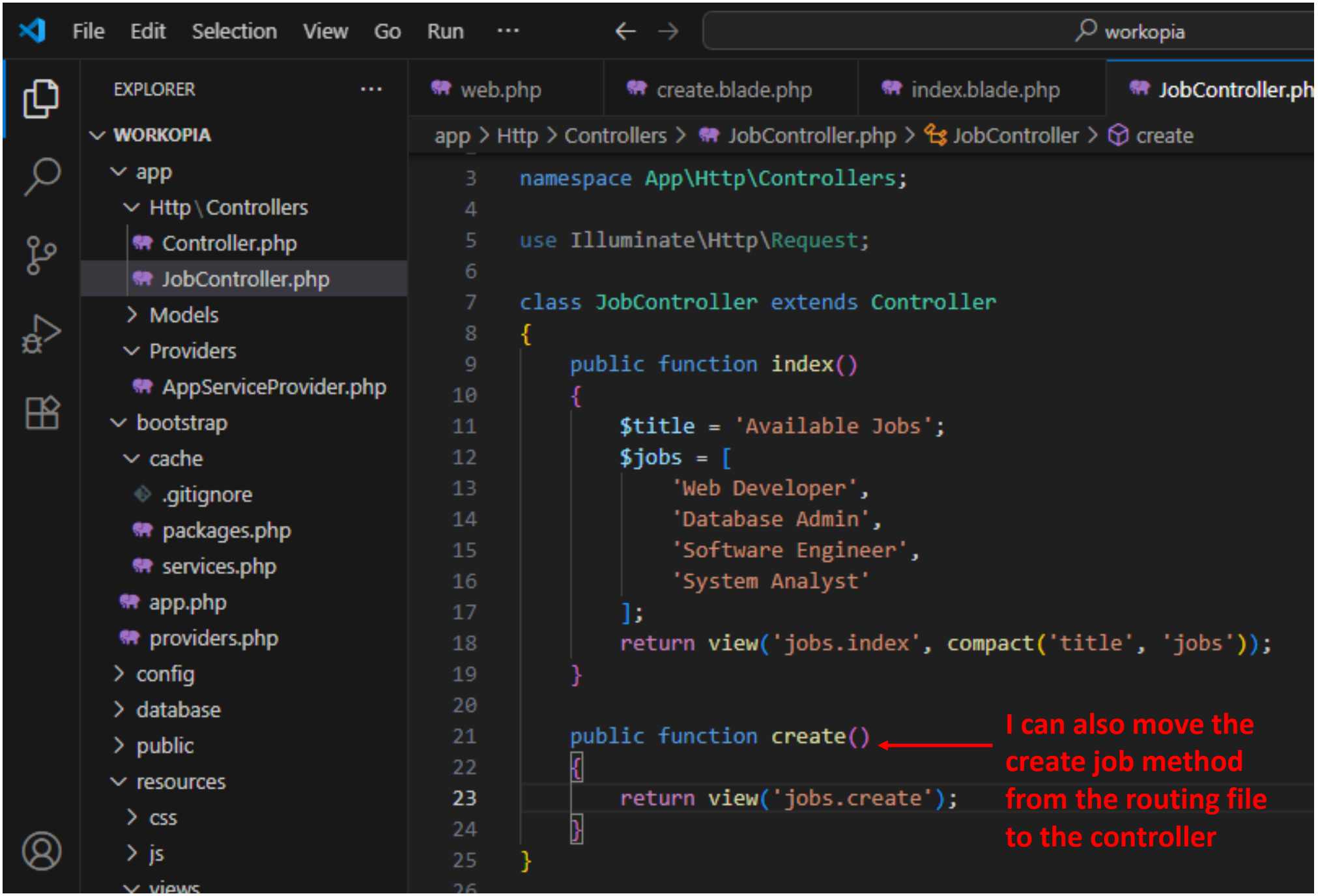
JobController.php
Models
Providers
AppServiceProvider.php
bootstrap
cache
.gitignore
packages.php
services.php
app.php
providers.php
config
database
public
resources
web.php
create.blade.php
index.blade.php
JobController.
app > Http > Controllers > JobController.php > ...
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class JobController extends Controller
{
public function index()
{
$title = 'Available Jobs';
$jobs = [
'Web Developer',
'Database Admin',
'Software Engineer',
'System Analyst'
];
return view('jobs.index', compact('title', 'jobs'));
}
}
I can copy the method from the web.php routing file and dump it into the controller.





Verify that the jobs page is still loading but now via the 'JobController'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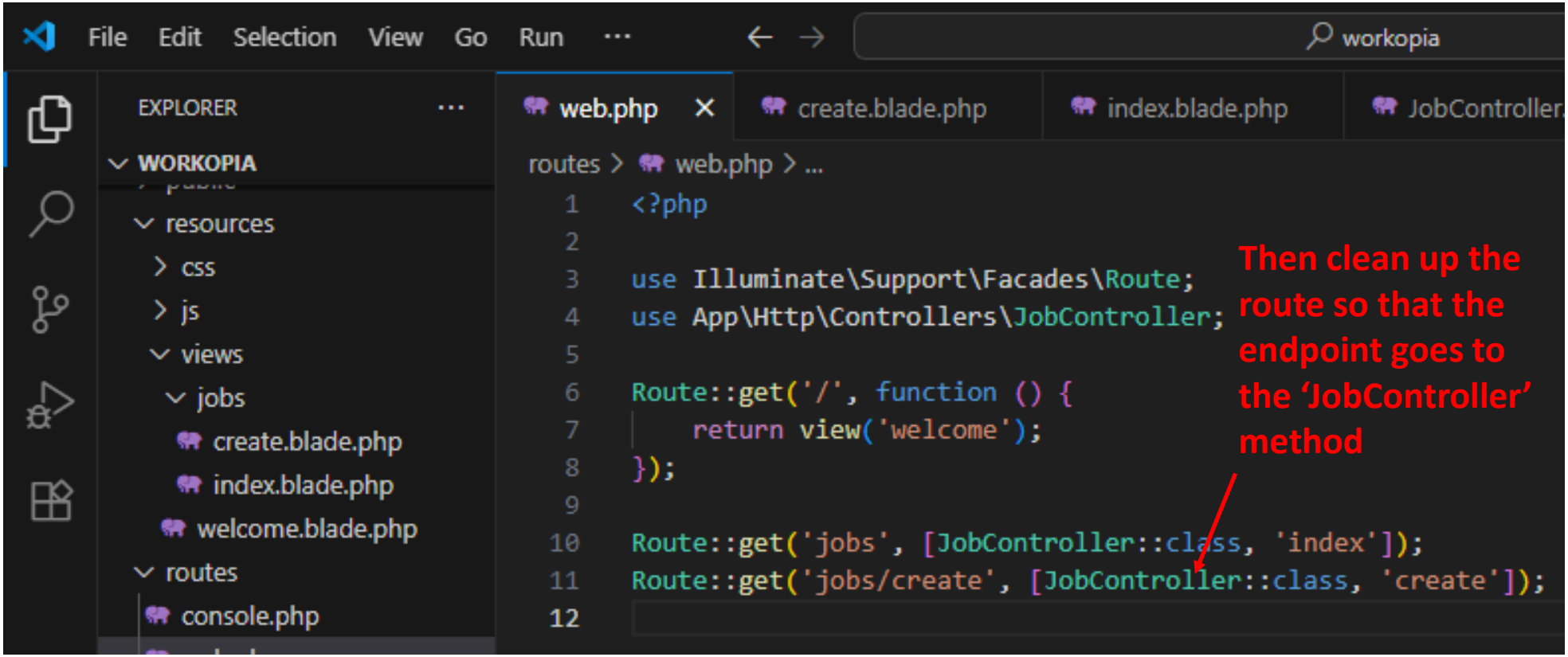
Http \ Controllers
Controller.php
JobController.php
Models
Providers
AppServiceProvider.php
bootstrap
cache
.gitignore
packages.php
services.php
app.php
providers.php
config
database
public
resources
css
js
views
web.php
create.blade.php
index.blade.php
JobController.ph
app > Http > Controllers > JobController.php > JobController > create
3 namespace App\Http\Controllers;
4
5 use Illuminate\Http\Request;
6
7 class JobController extends Controller
8 {
9 public function index()
10 {
11 $title = 'Available Jobs';
12 $jobs = [
13 'Web Developer',
14 'Database Admin',
15 'Software Engineer',
16 'System Analyst'
17];
18 return view('jobs.index', compact('title', 'jobs'));
19 }
20
21 public function create()
22 {
23 return view('jobs.create');
24 }
25 }
I can also move the create job method from the routing file to the controller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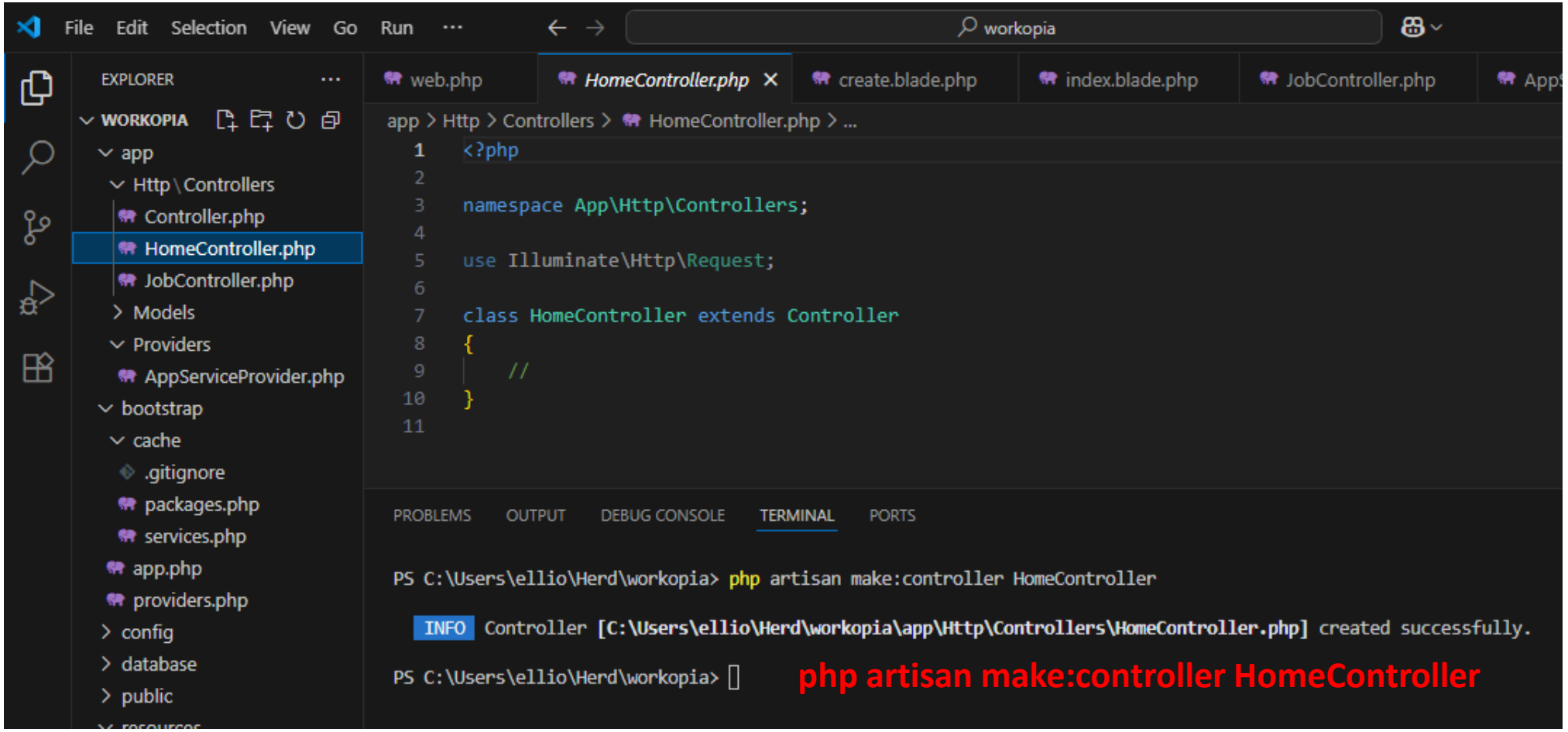
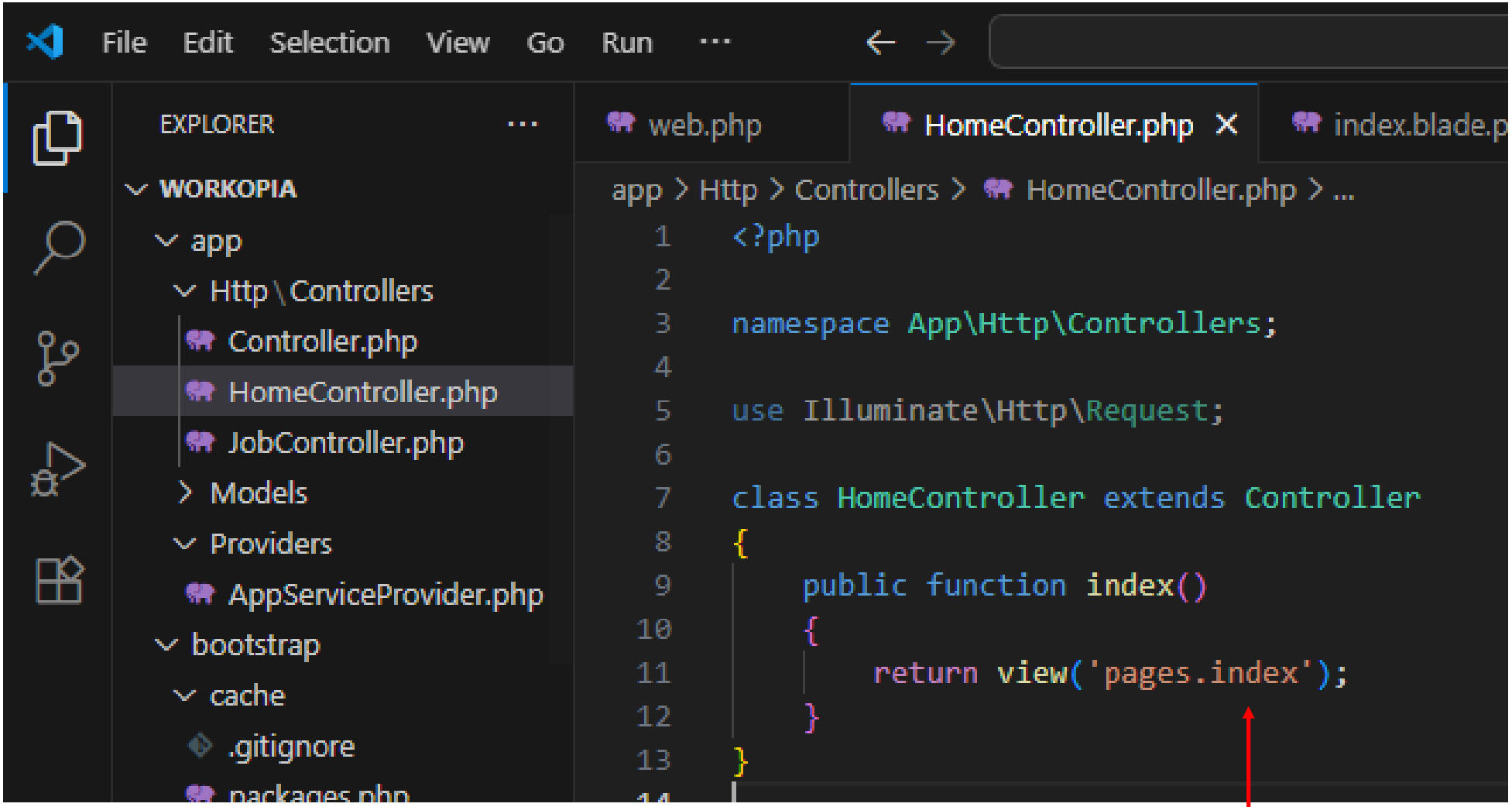
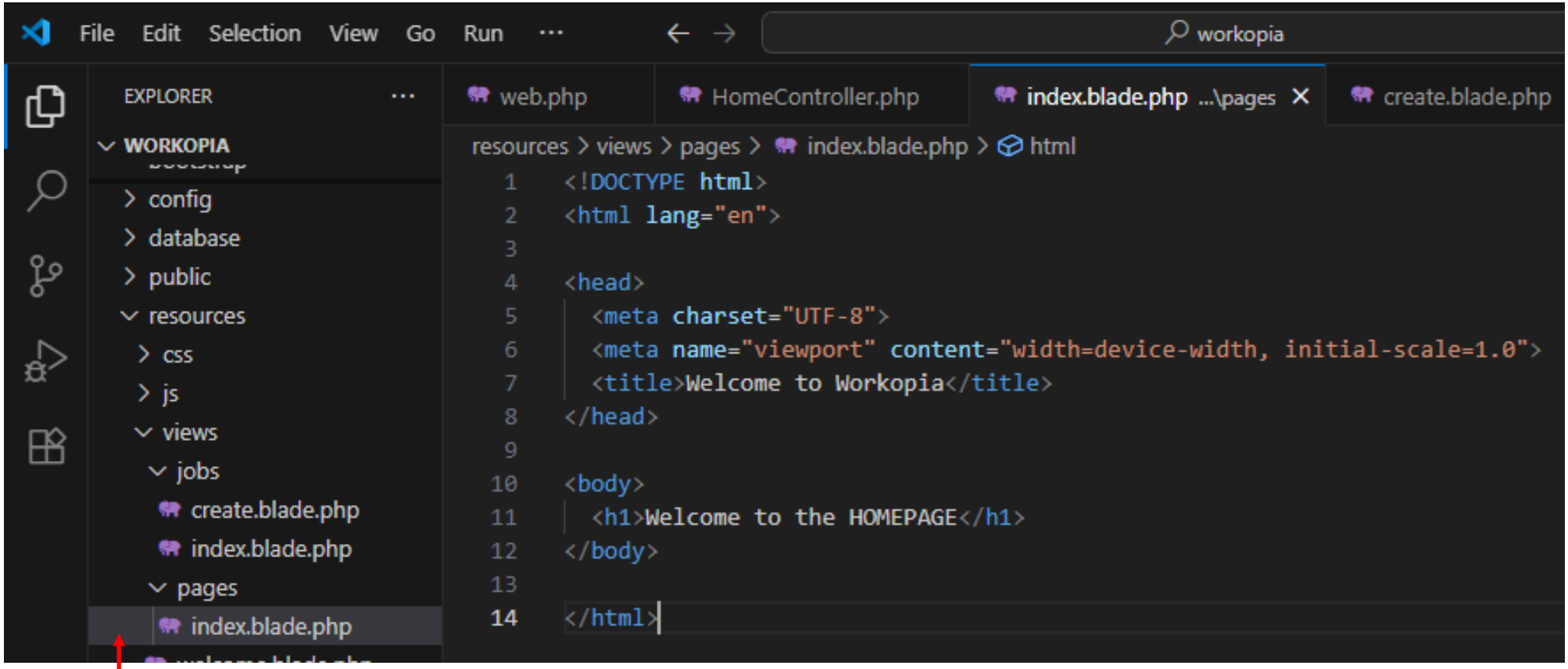
index.blade.php
welcome.blade.php
routes
console.php
web.php
create.blade.php
index.blade.php
JobController
routes > web.php > ...
1 <?php
2
3 use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
4 use App\Http\Controllers\JobController;
5
6 Route::get('/', function () {
7 return view('welcome');
8 });
9
10 Route::get('jobs', [JobController::class, 'index']);
11 Route::get('jobs/create', [JobController::class, 'create']);
12
Then clean up the route so that the endpoint goes to the 'JobController' method



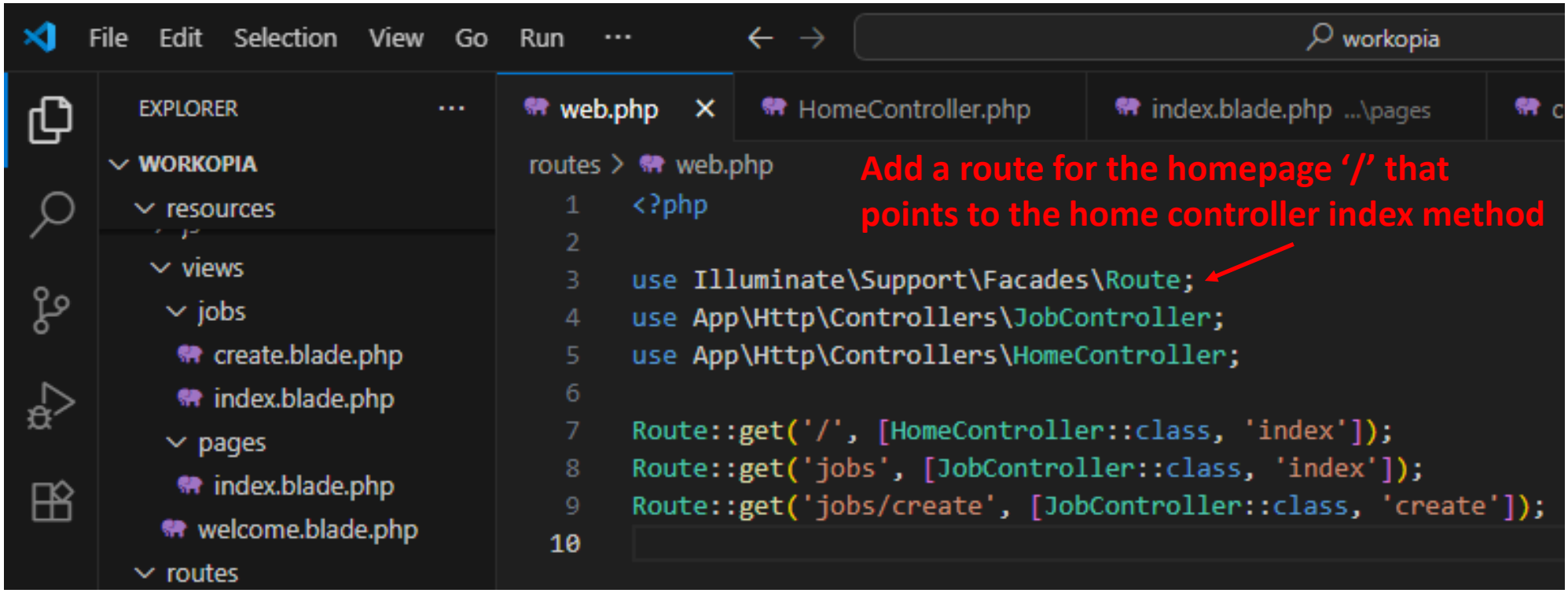
We could route the homepage to index.php but the homepage is going to have some special stuff on it like a hero gallery so it is worth making a ‘HomeController’.

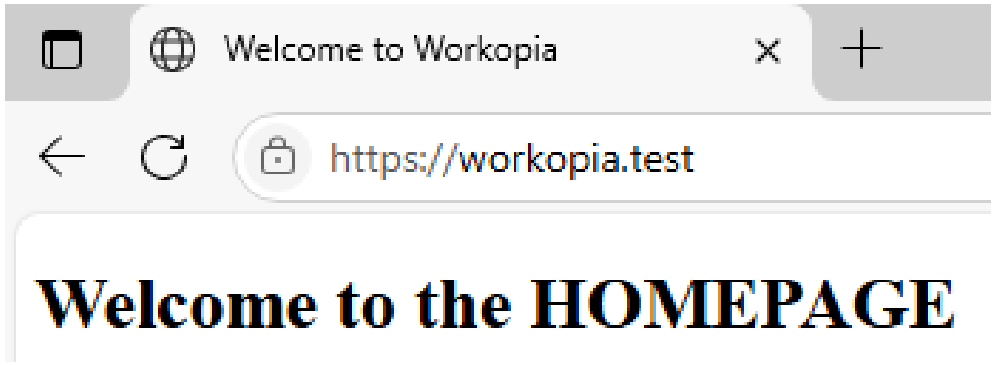


In the HomeController I creat an index method that points to a blade view called pages.index.



In the views folder, I have created a sub folder called pages and a file called 'index.blade.php which is the html for the homepage.

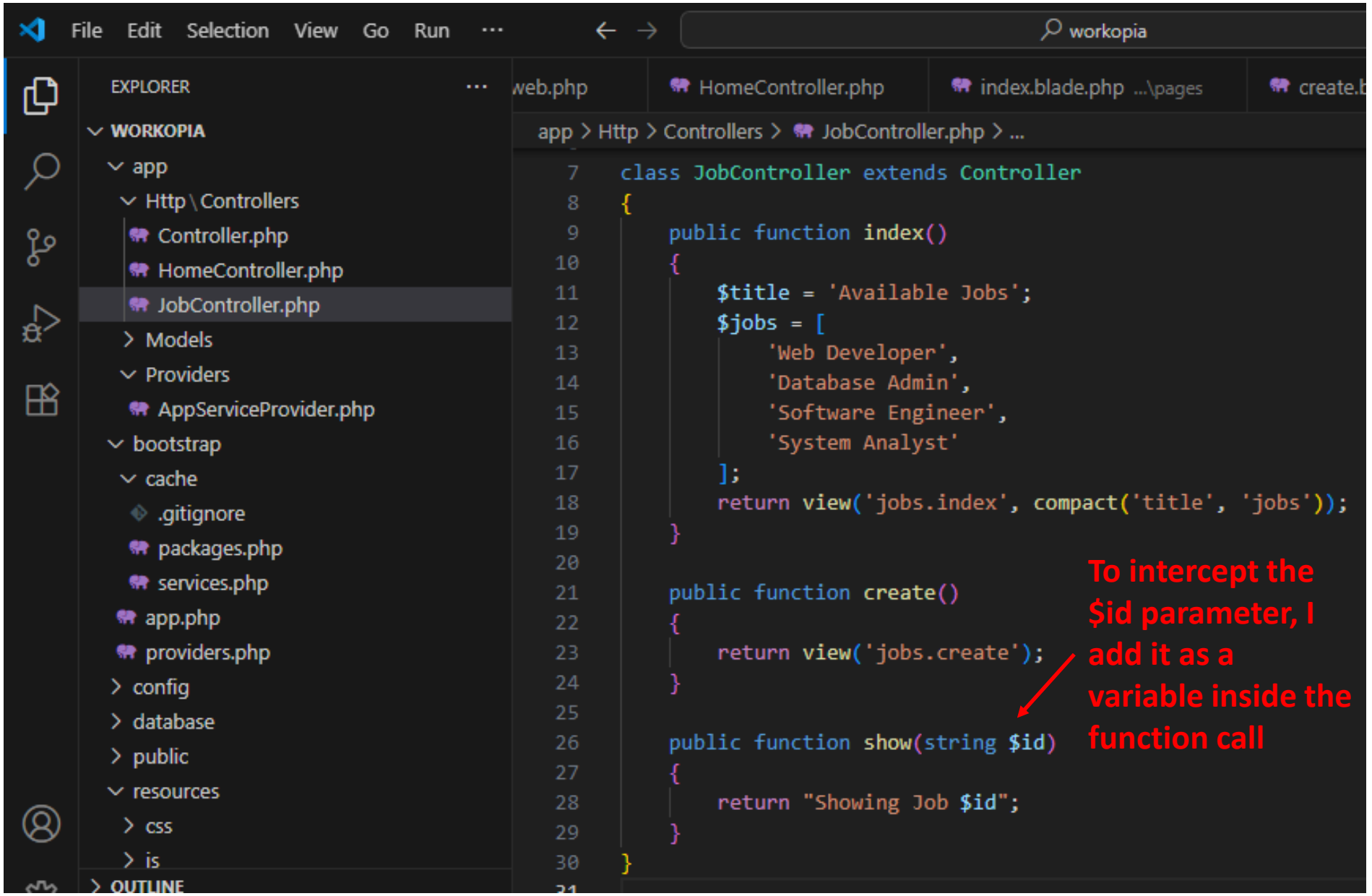


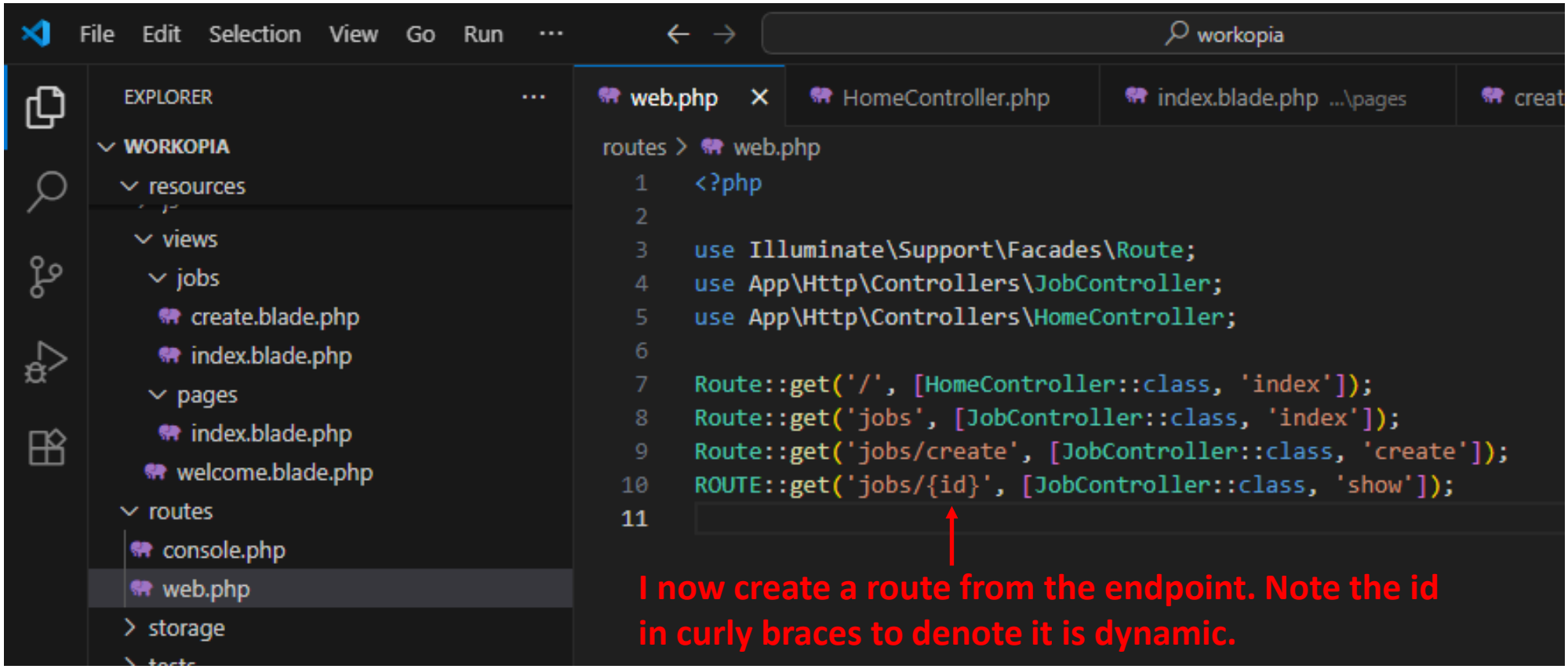


Now the homepage (or root) is landing on the correct view html.

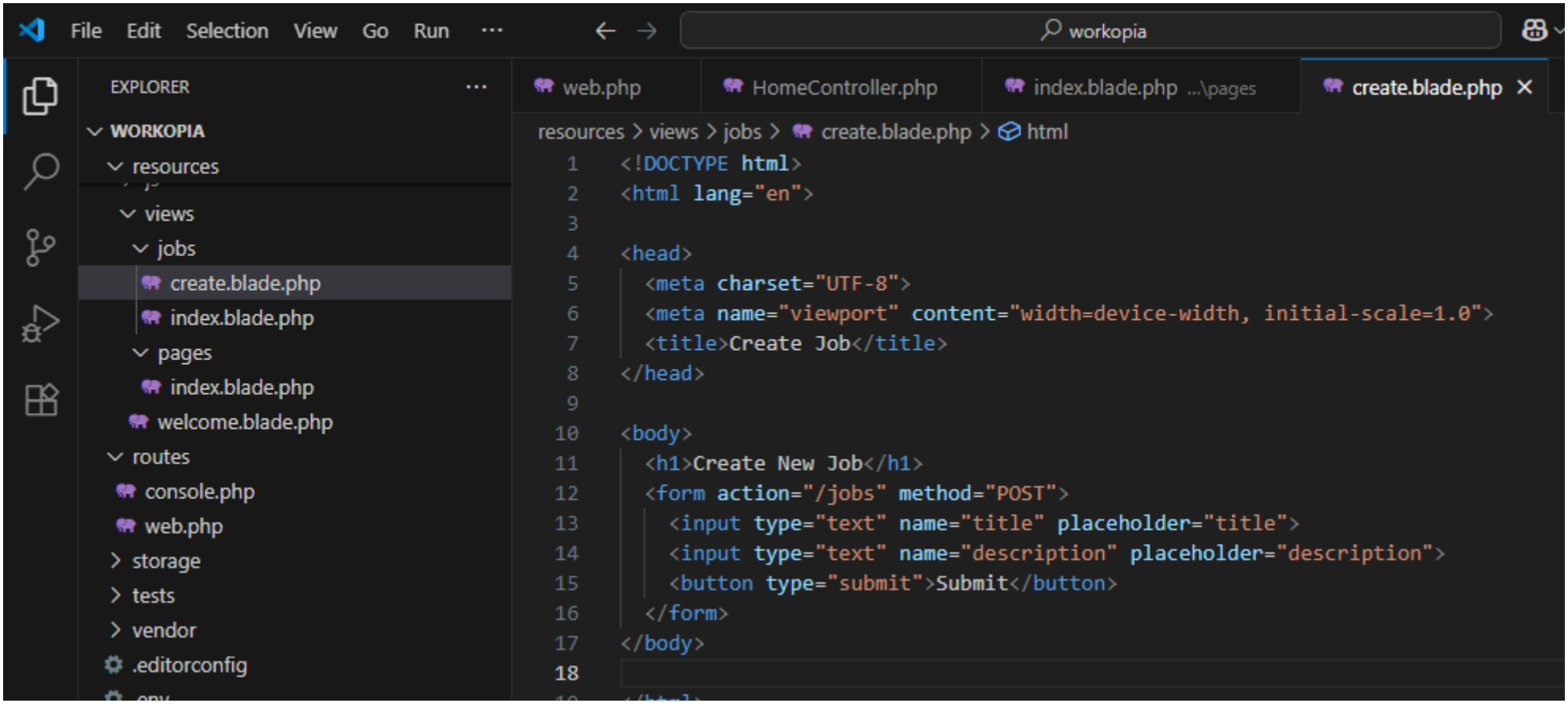
Note how the web.php route file is now clean and only contains a list of pointers to the relevant controller and method. This is how a routing file should look.

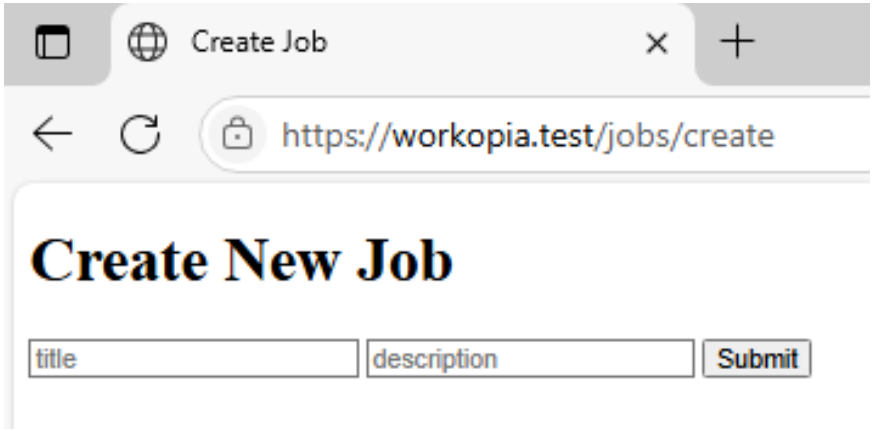
3.6 Params & Requests in Controller



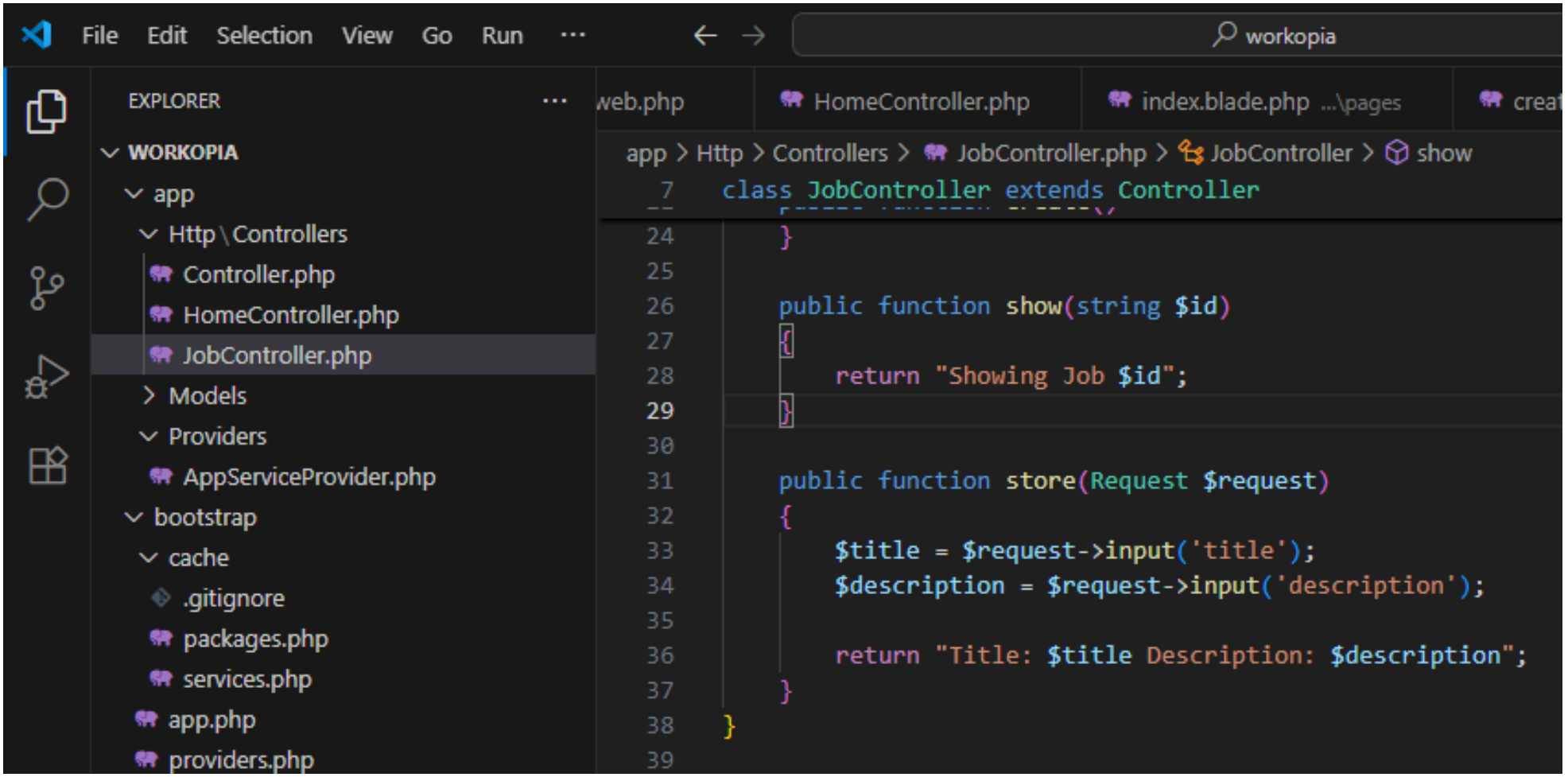


The ordering of routes in the route file is important. If I would place ‘jobs/{id}’ above ‘/jobs’ then it would not route correctly to ‘jobs’ because there is a similar route that takes an additional dynamic parameter so it would go here. This is why the ‘/’ root or homepage is at the top followed by Jobs, then jobs/create then jobs/{id}

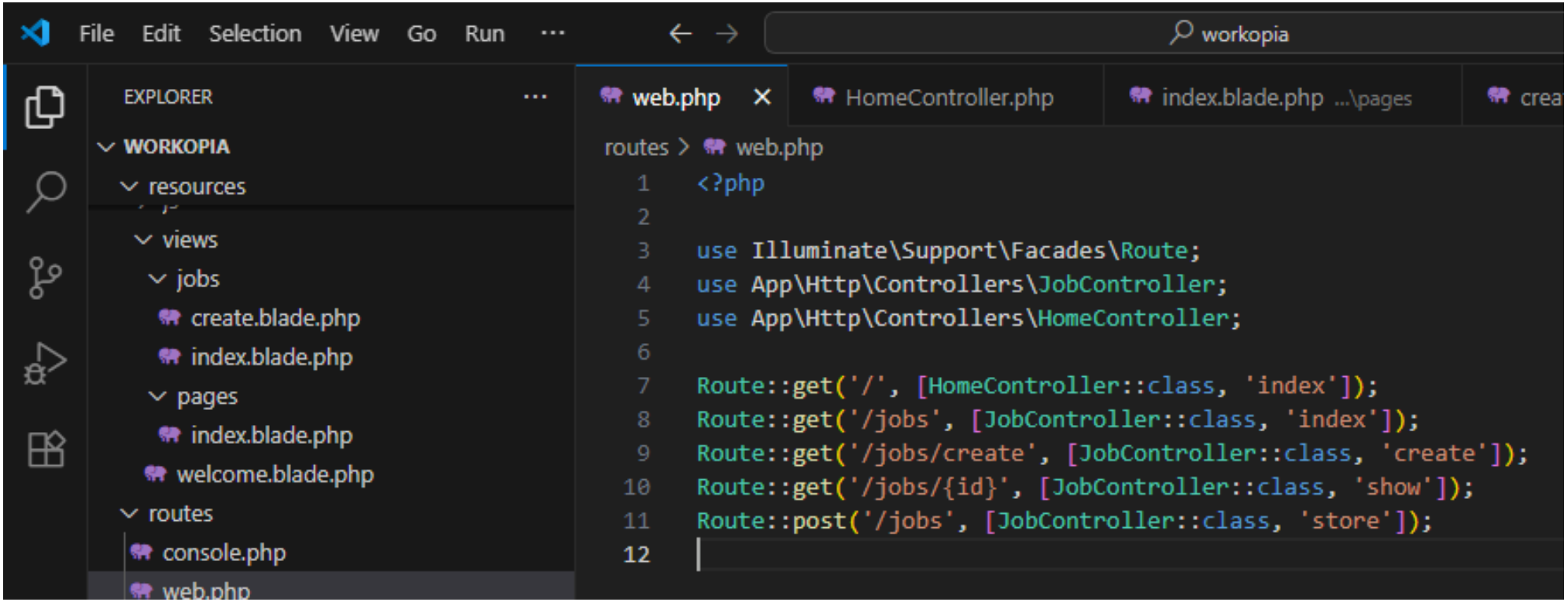


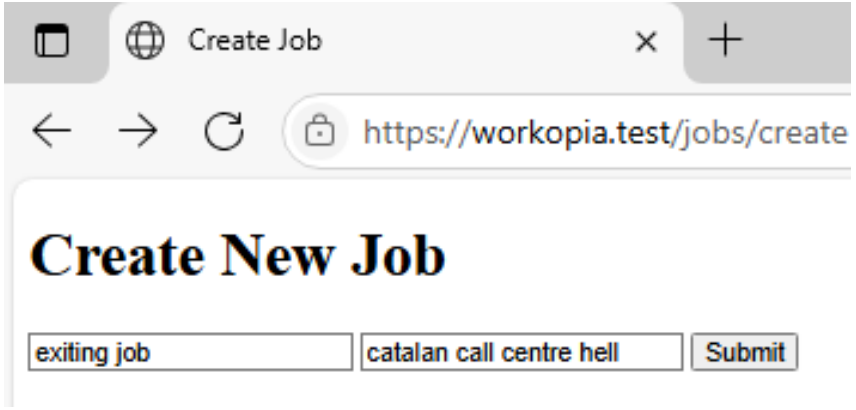


The ‘jobs/create’ view now has a simple form in it that passes a title and description value via POST to the ‘/jobs’ page



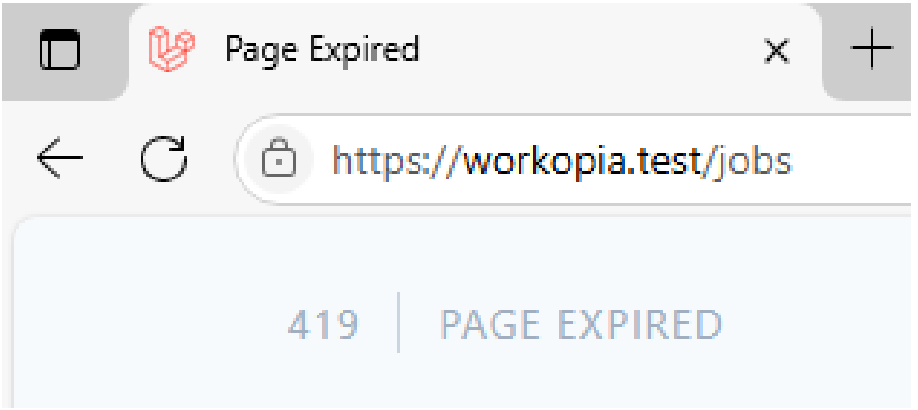
In the ‘JobController’ Iad a method called store to handle the form submission. Note that it takes in the request header info. In this simple example I am just pushing the POST params into variables and outputting them as a string.

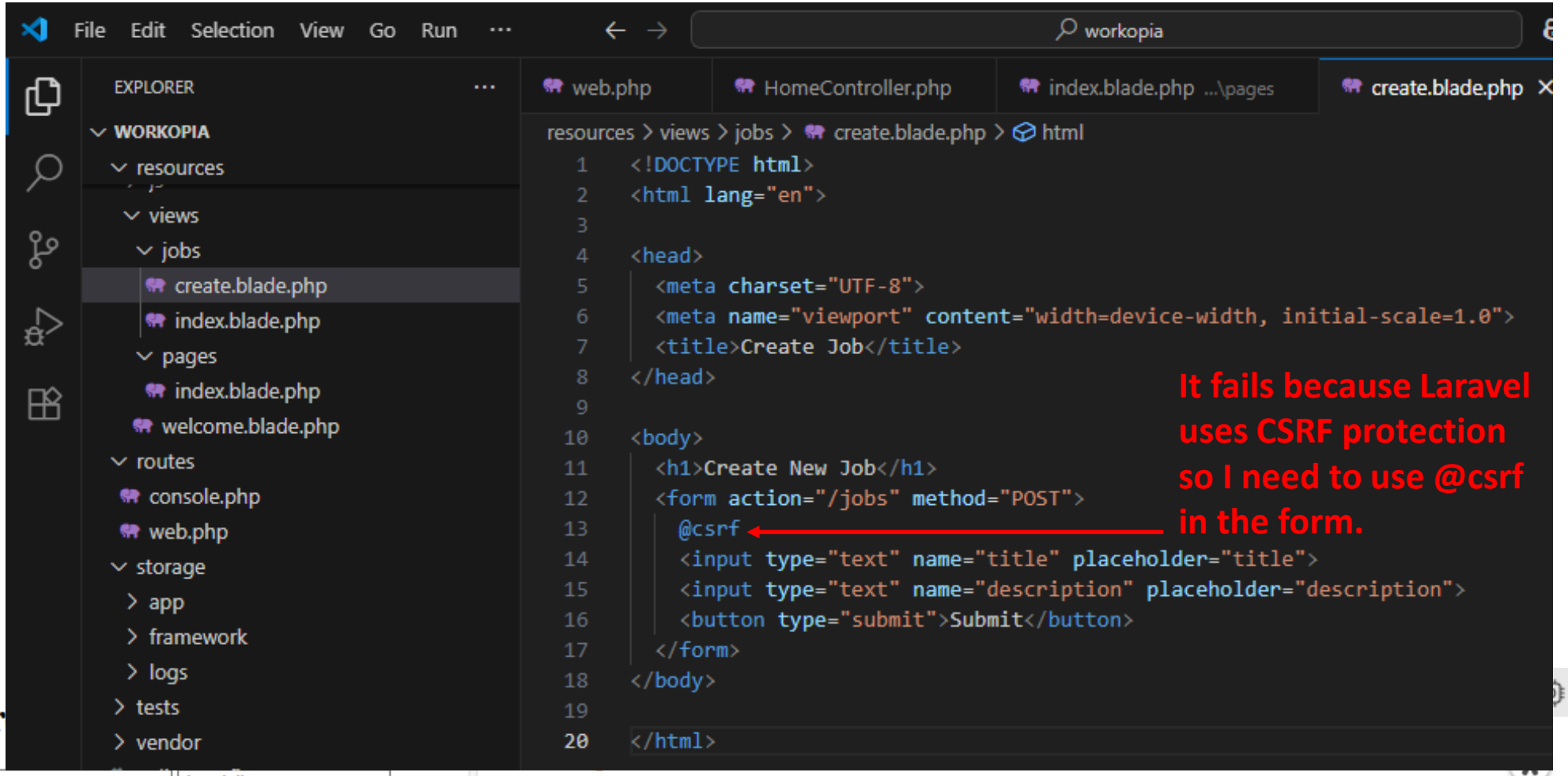




But when I submit the form, it lands on a 419 page….

Now I add a route pointing to the controller and method.

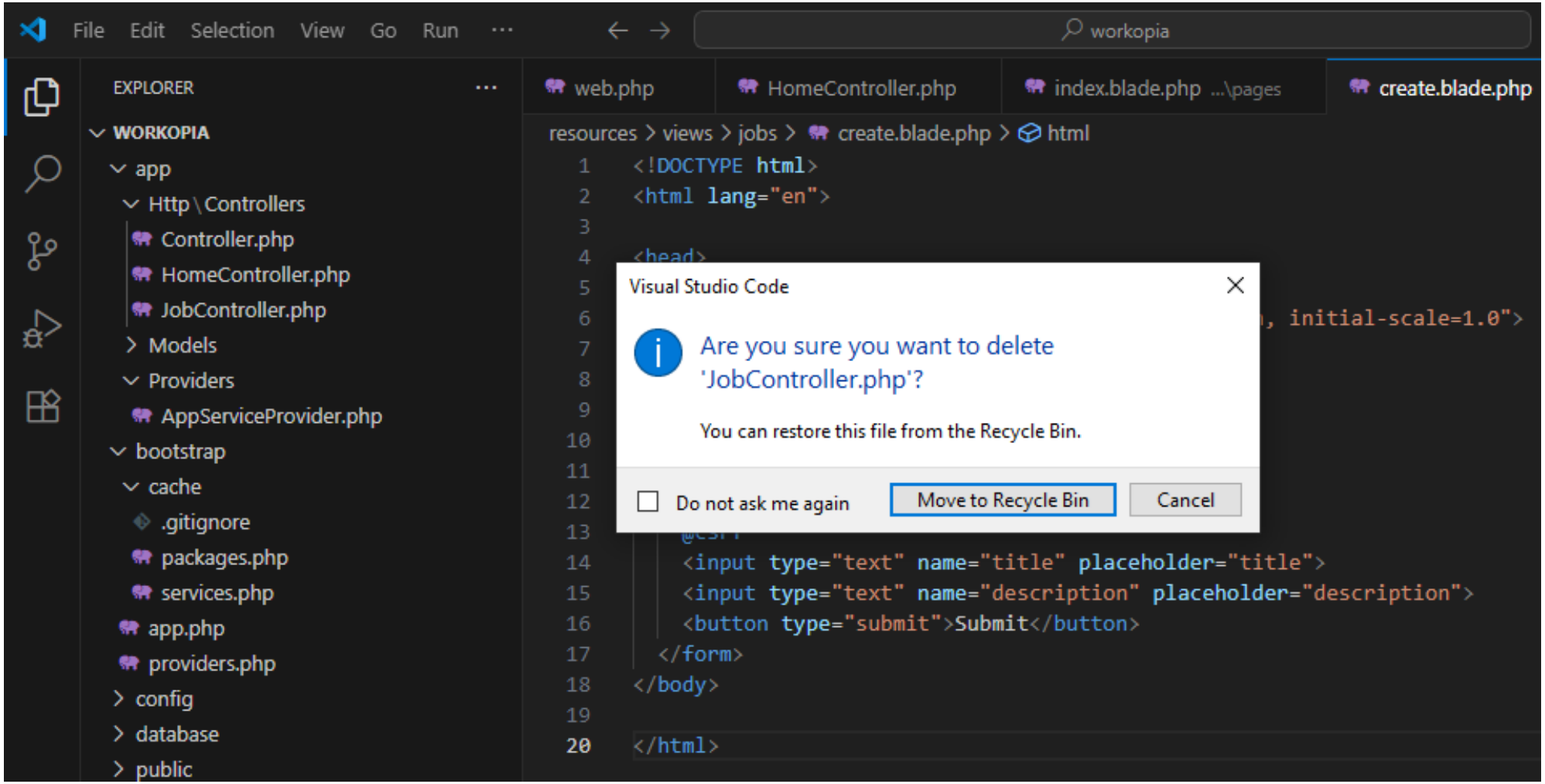




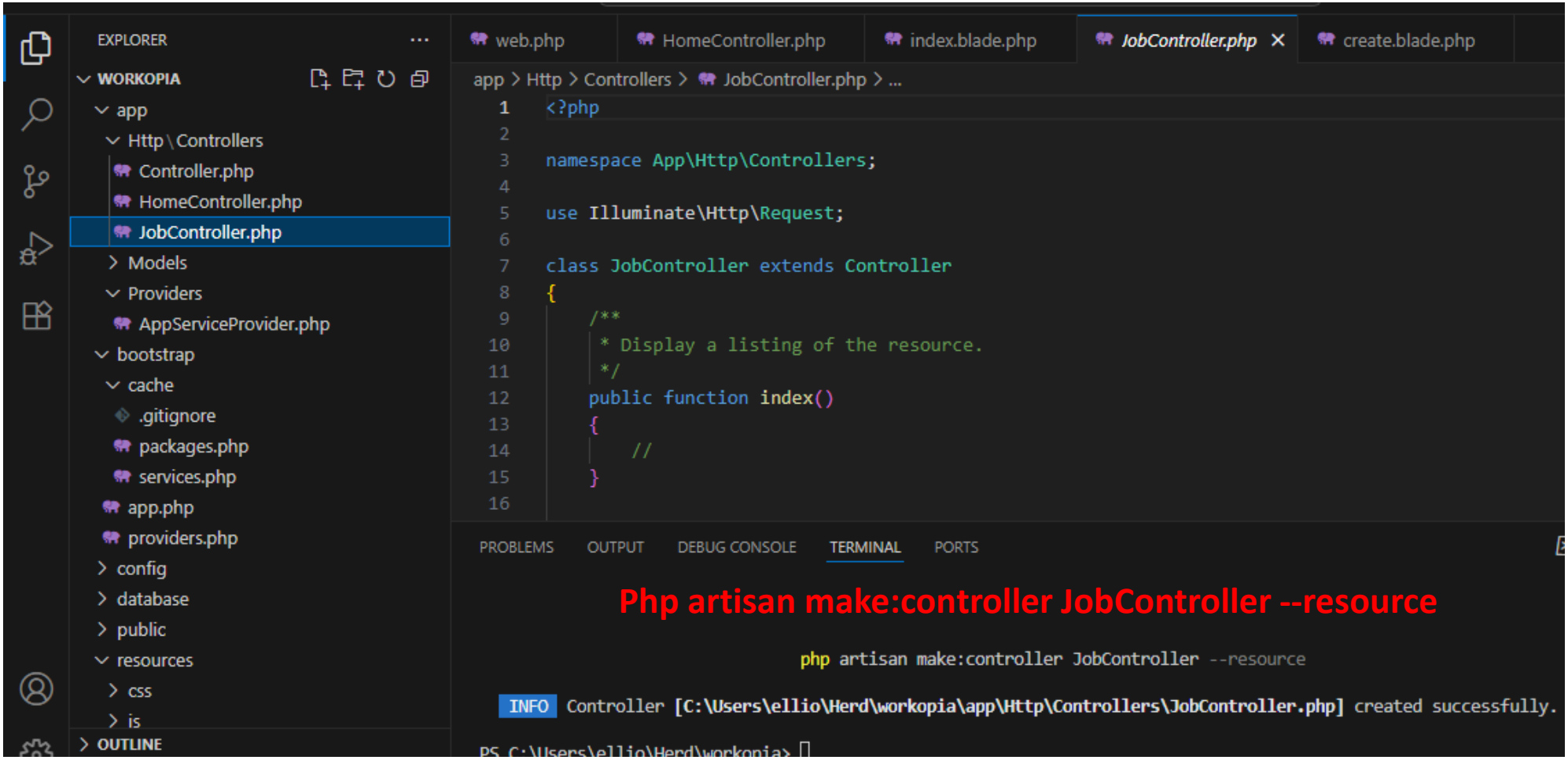
@csrf adds a hidden token into the form html. The token ensures that the data is actually from the form and not a malicious actor.

3.7 Generate Resource Routes & Methods

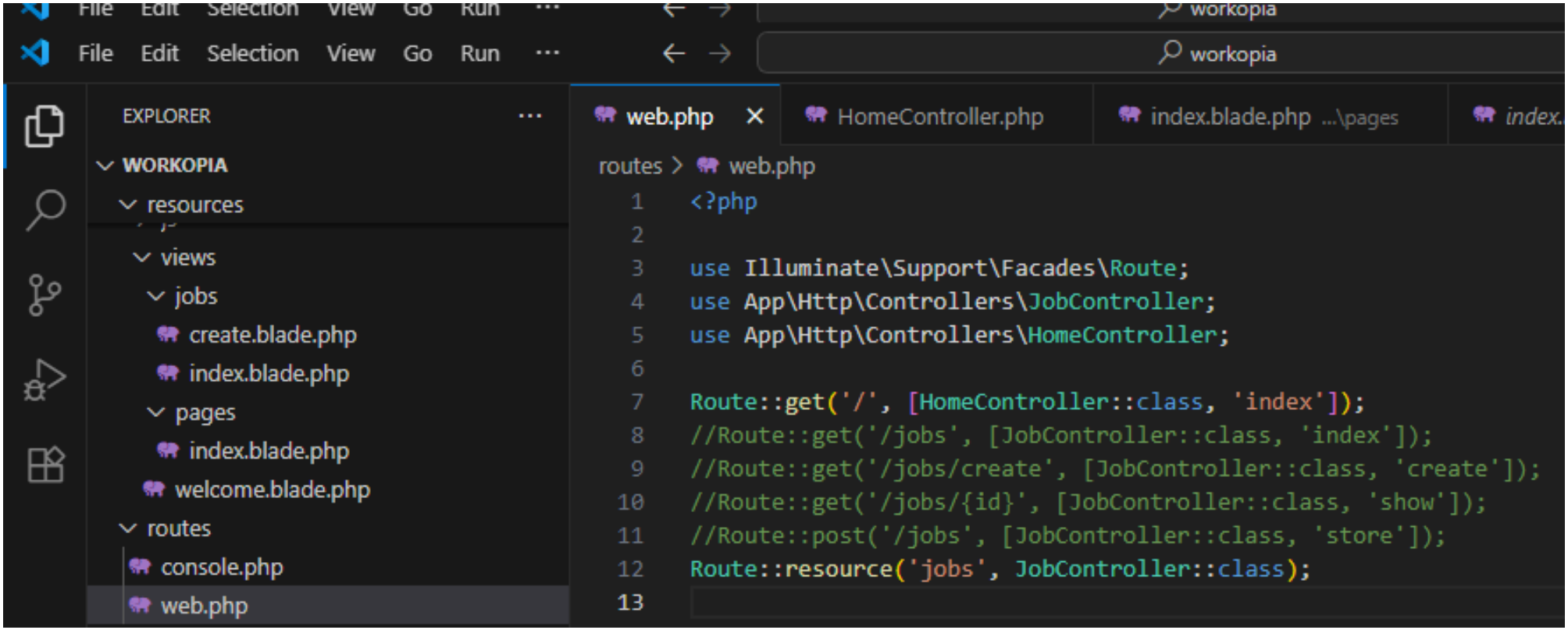
The controller methods have a standard naming convention based on what they do.



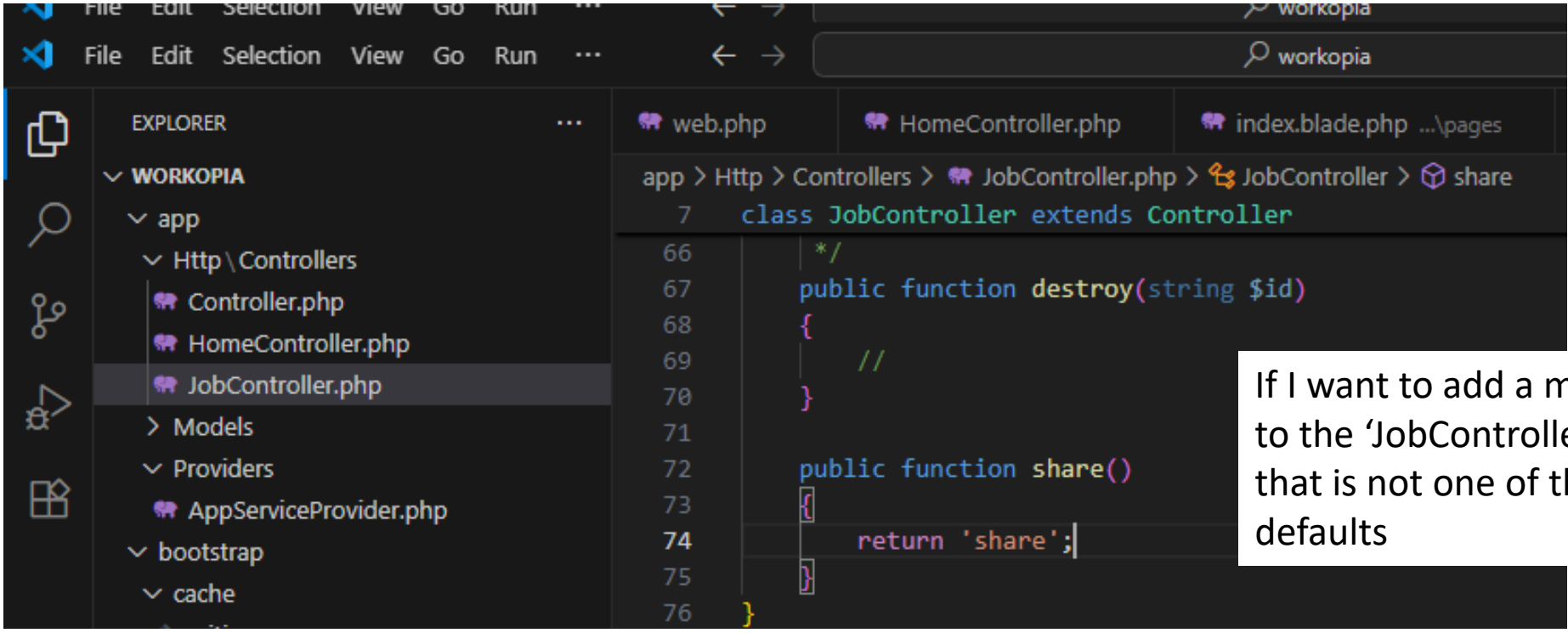
Because these controller methods are standardised, we can create them automatically using artisan so first I will delete the JobsController.



Now when I create the controller via artisan in the terminal, it creates a template with all the default methods, ready for me to add the project specific code into each method.



Now all the routing to the jobs controller can be removed and replaced with one line that routes to the resource of the ‘JobsController’ class.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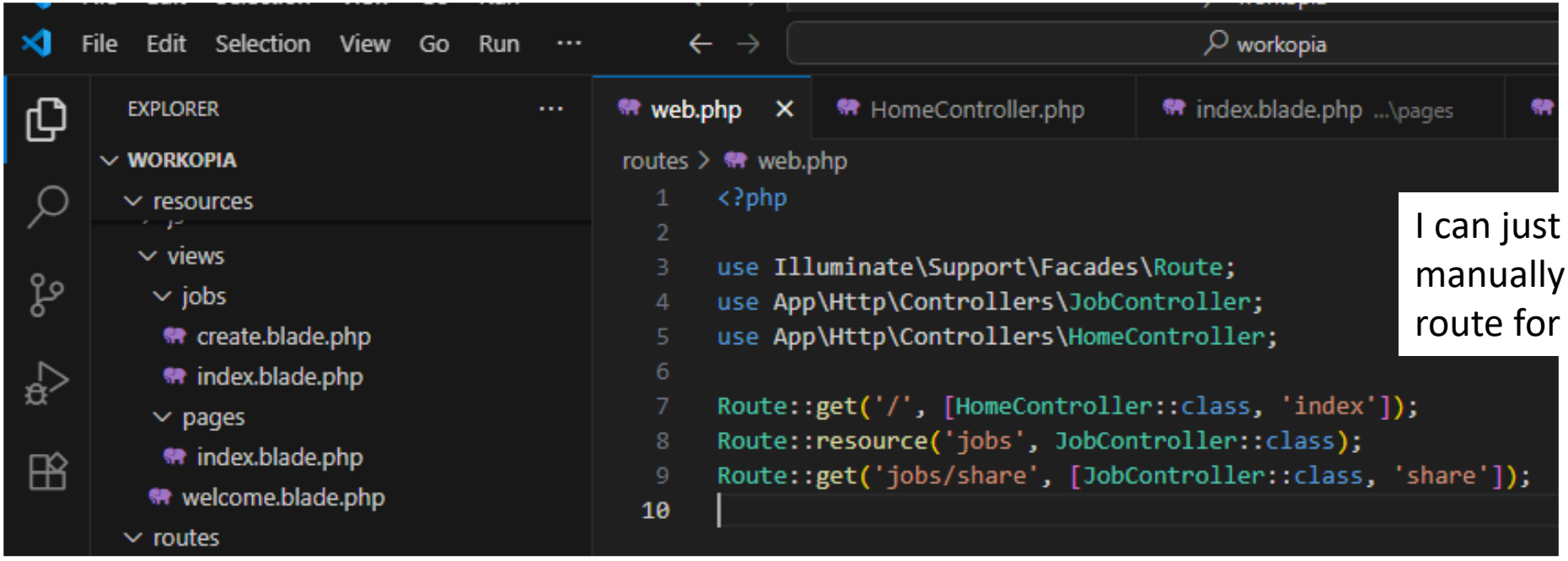
HomeController.php
JobController.php
Models
Providers
AppServiceProvider.php
bootstrap
cache
web.php
HomeController.php
index.blade.php ...\pages
app > Http > Controllers > JobController.php > JobController > share
class JobController extends Controller
*/
public function destroy(string $id)
{
//
}
public function share()
{
return 'share';
}
}
If I want to add a method to the 'JobController' that is not one of the defaults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index.blade.php
welcome.blade.php
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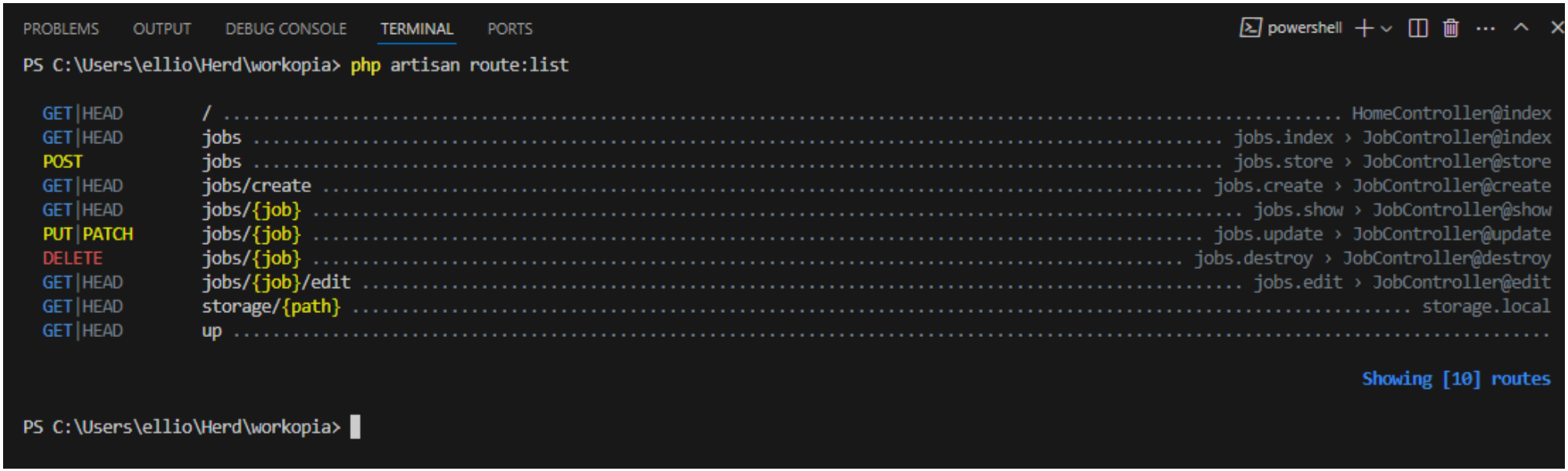
HomeController.php
index.blade.php ...\pages
routes > web.php
<?php
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
use App\Http\Controllers\JobController;
use App\Http\Controllers\HomeController;
Route::get('/', [HomeController::class, 'index']);
Route::resource('jobs', JobController::class);
Route::get('jobs/share', [JobController::class, 'share']);
I can just manually add a route for it



I can see what routes have been created by Route::resource('jobs', JobController::class);
Using the vscode terminal ‘php artisan route:list’ command shows an expanded list of all the routes that come from this one line of code.

3.8 Type Hinting in Controllers

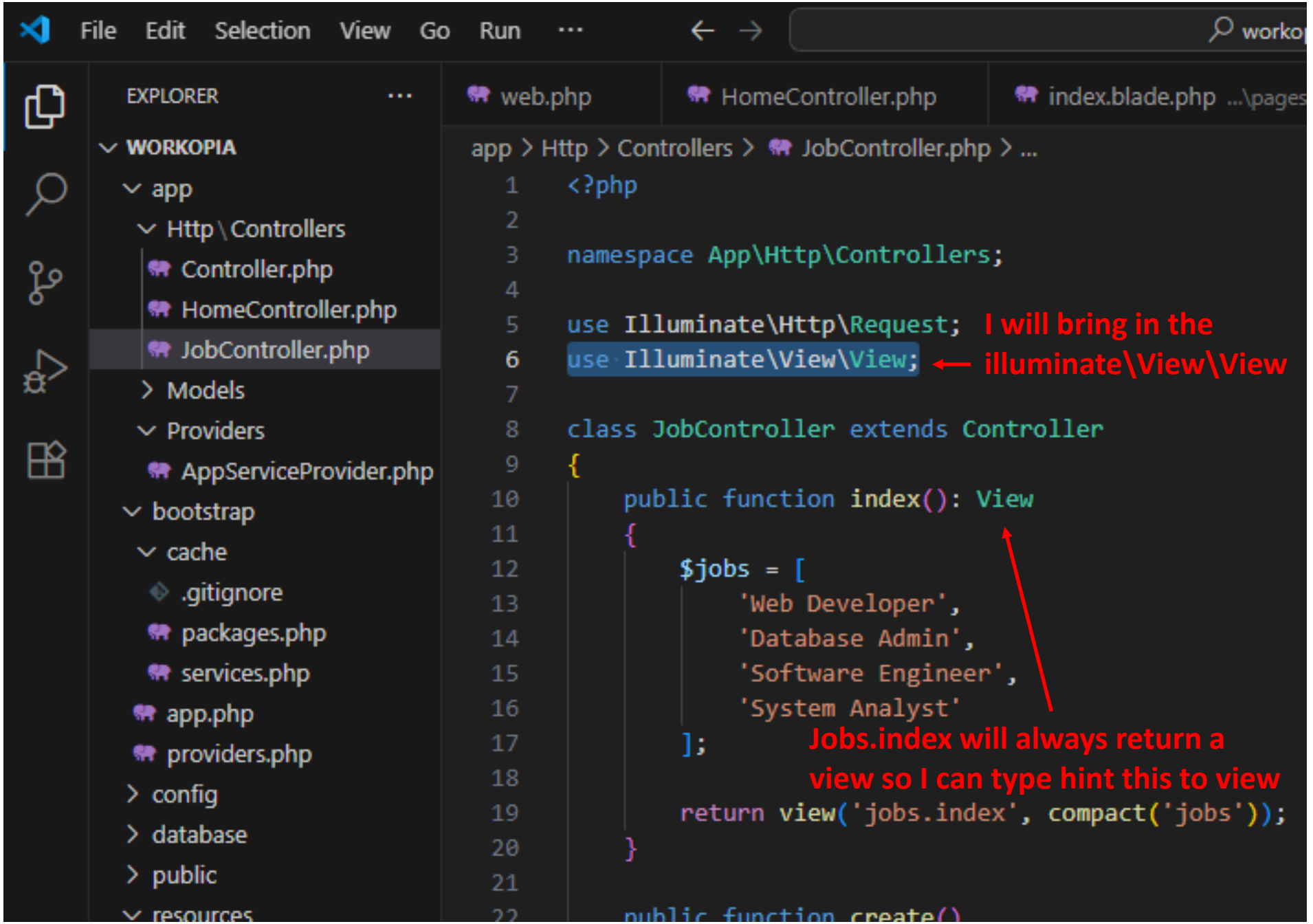
Common Types

- Illuminate\Http\Request
- Illuminate\Http\Response
- Illuminate\Http\RedirectResponse
- Illuminate\Http\JsonResponse
- Illuminate\View\View
- Illuminate\Support\Collection
- Illuminate\Auth\Access\Response

Type hinting is a way to specify the type of variable used in php and is a way to make tighter error free code.

It is not mandatory in Laravel but is good practice so going forward it will be used.

This is not the complete list but examples of the most common used ones.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JobController.php
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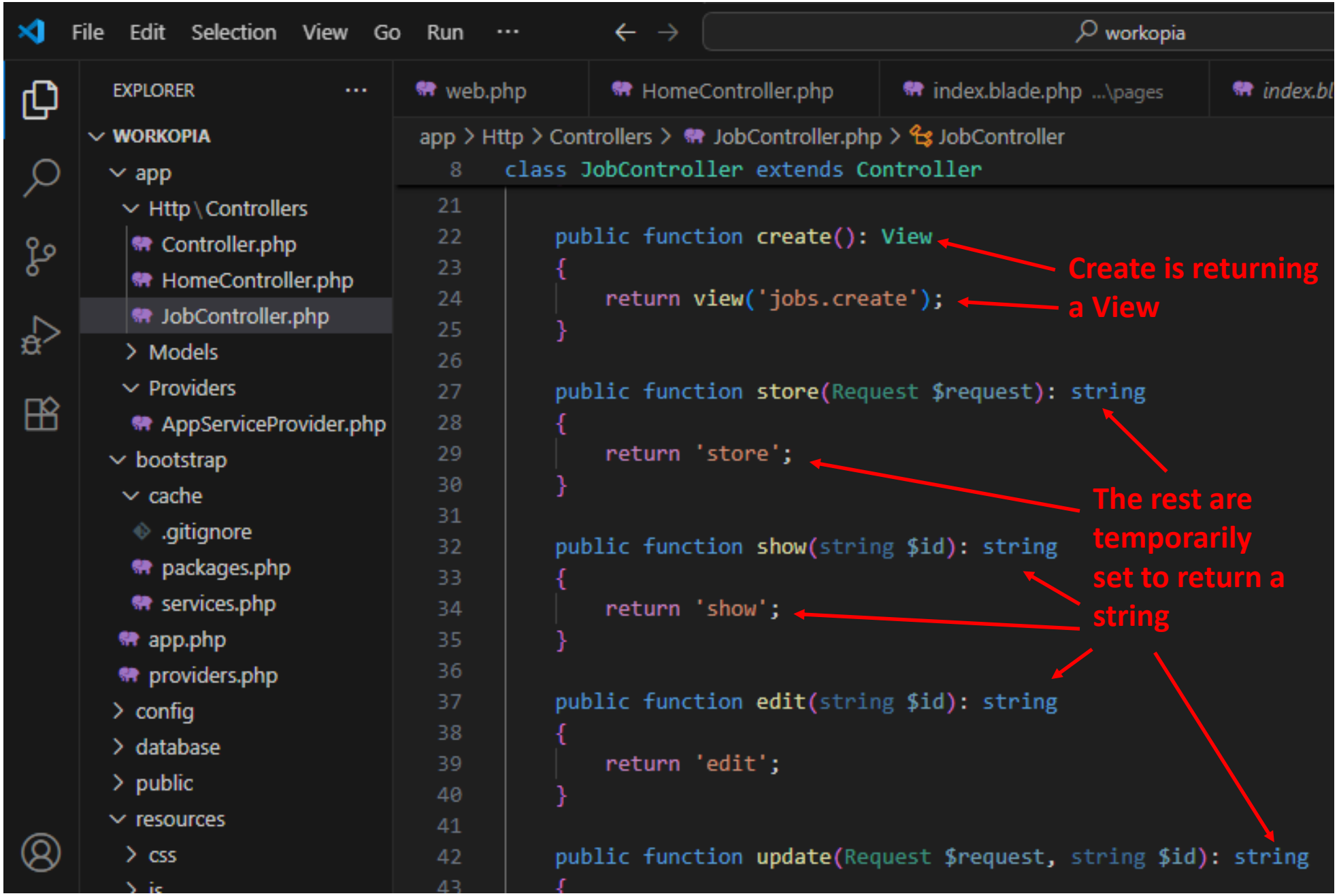
app.php
providers.php
config
database
public
resources
web.php
HomeController.php
index.blade.php ...\pages
app > Http > Controllers > JobController.php > ...
1 <?php
2
3 namespace App\Http\Controllers;
4
5 use Illuminate\Http\Request;
6 use Illuminate\View\View;
7
8 class JobController extends Controller
9 {
10 public function index(): View
11 {
12 $jobs = [
13 'Web Developer',
14 'Database Admin',
15 'Software Engineer',
16 'System Analyst'
17];
18
19 return view('jobs.index', compact('jobs'));
20 }
21
22 public function create()
I will bring in the illuminate\View\View
Jobs.index will always return a view so I can type hint this to view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JobController.php
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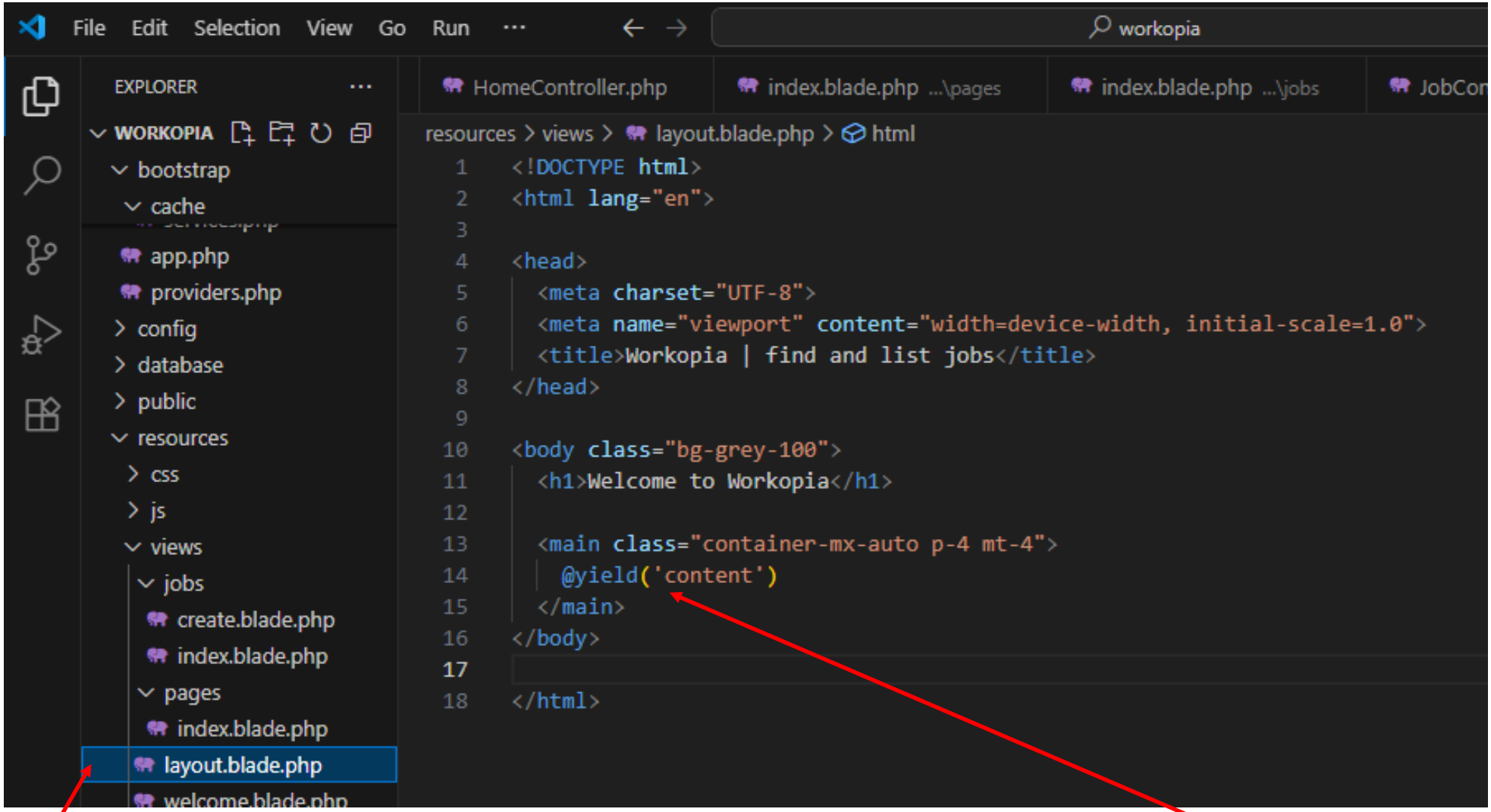
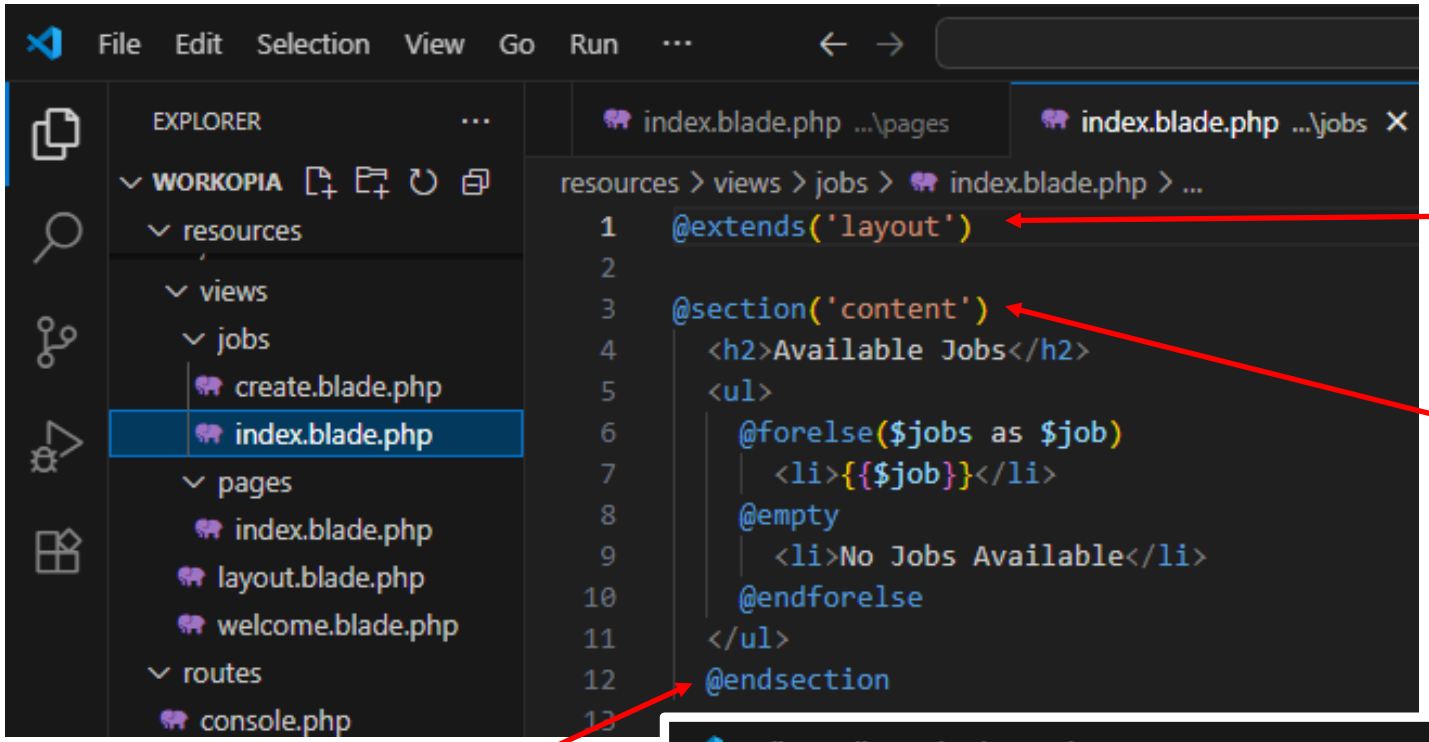
packages.php
services.php
app.php
providers.php
config
database
public
resources
css
web.php
HomeController.php
index.blade.php ...\pages
app > Http > Controllers > JobController.php > JobController
8 class JobController extends Controller
21
22 public function create(): View
23 {
24 return view('jobs.create');
25 }
26
27 public function store(Request $request): string
28 {
29 return 'store';
30 }
31
32 public function show(string $id): string
33 {
34 return 'show';
35 }
36
37 public function edit(string $id): string
38 {
39 return 'edit';
40 }
41
42 public function update(Request $request, string $id): string
Create is returning a View
The rest are temporarily set to return a string

3.9 Layouts with Template Inheritance

The views all have the same or very similar html markup code so templates can be used so that I don’t have to repeat myself typing the same code over again and again. Templates is more of an old-fashioned way of doing things with layout components and slots being the more UX focused way of doing things.
This project will be written using the more modern layouts and slots method but is worth understanding templates because there are websites written in Laravel that still use this method.



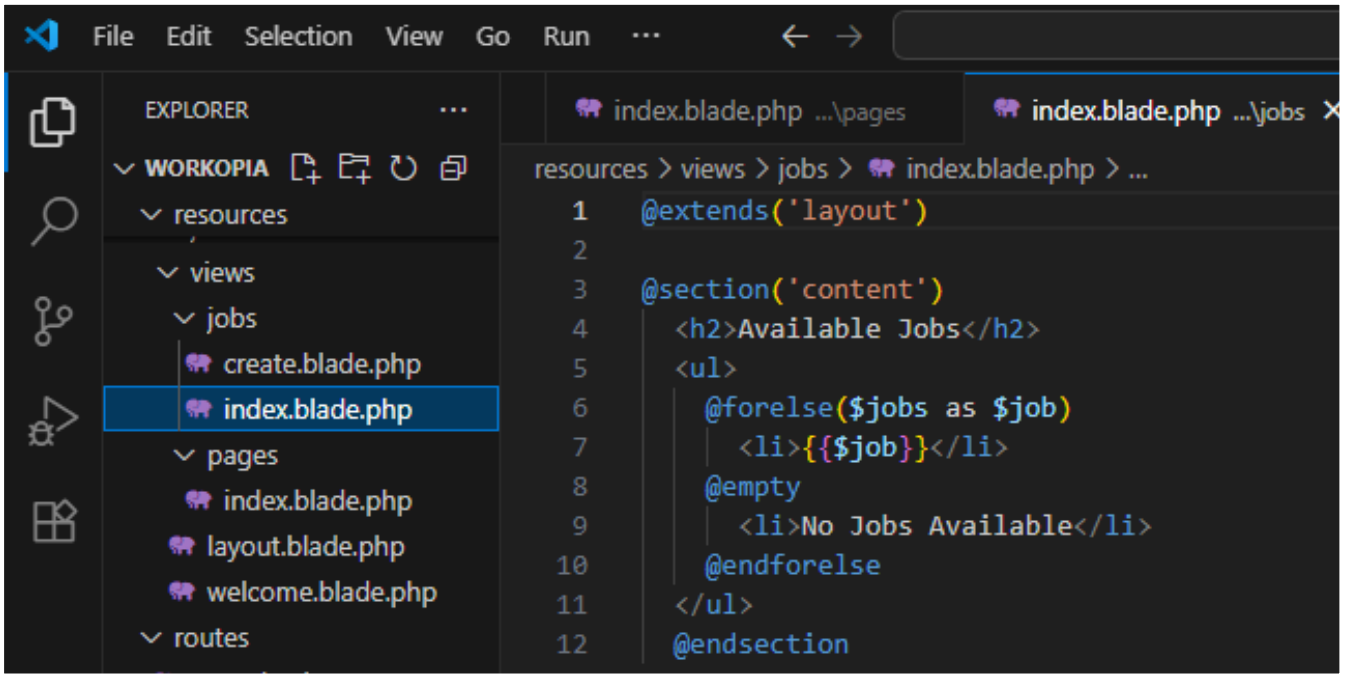
First I create a layout.blade.php file at the top level of the view folder. I then paste in my boilerplate html markup and add some classes to the body and main tags to later use with tailwinds.css. Within the main container is where I want the page content (view), so I have to use the @yield directive.



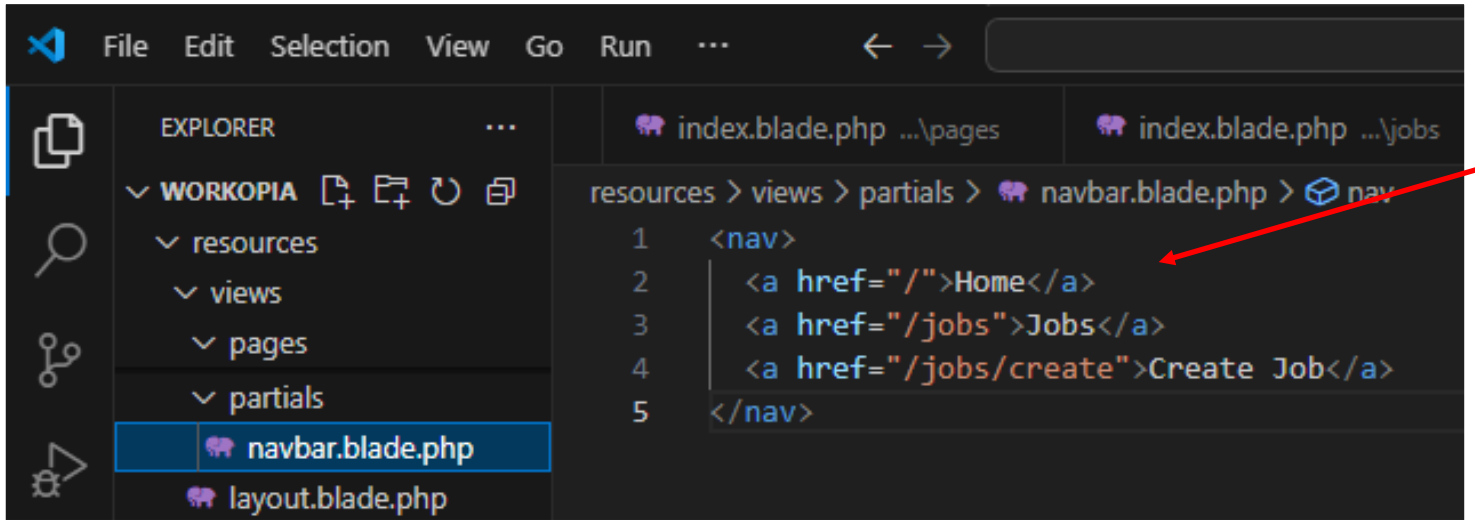
To use the layout in the views I have to extend it

I also have to specify where I want to 'yield' the content to using the section directive

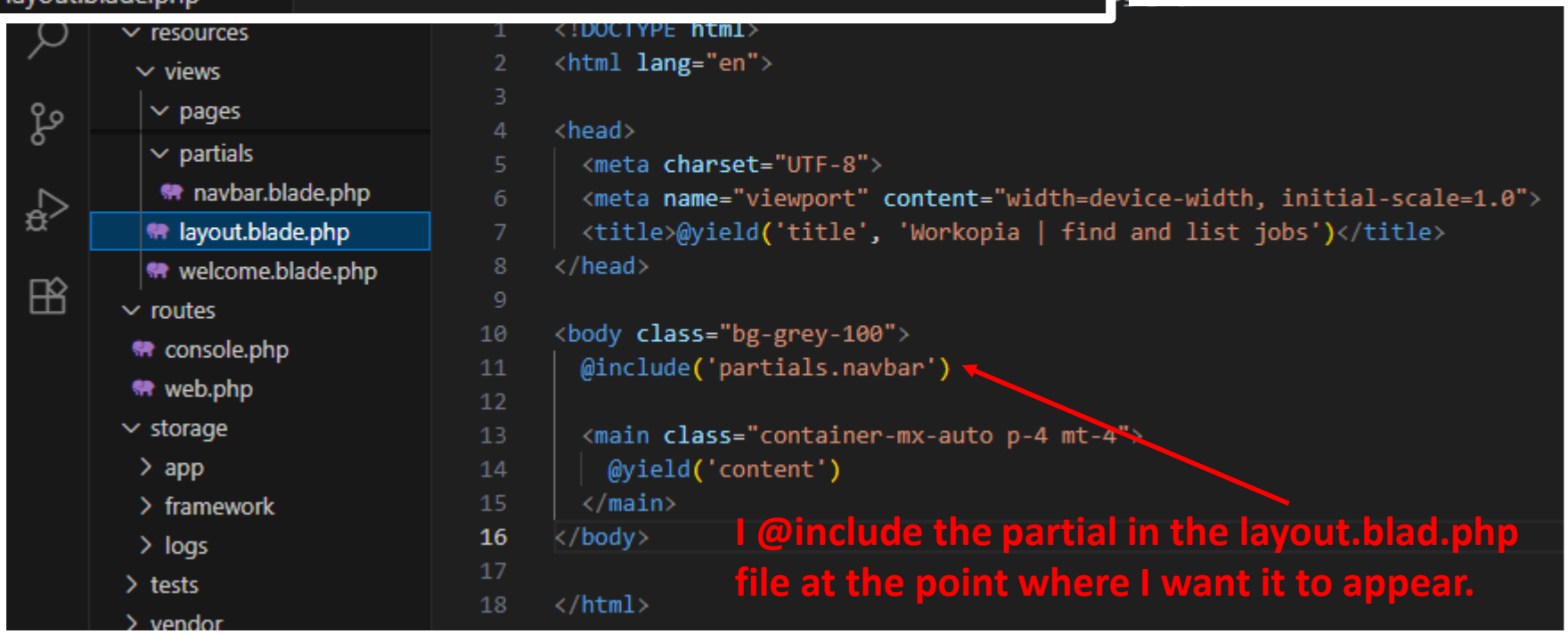
It is important to close out the section directive.



3.10 Partials & @include directive



A partial is like a mini block of html that I want on each page or want to use more than once, for example a navbar. I create a 'partials' folder under views where I can put all the partial files

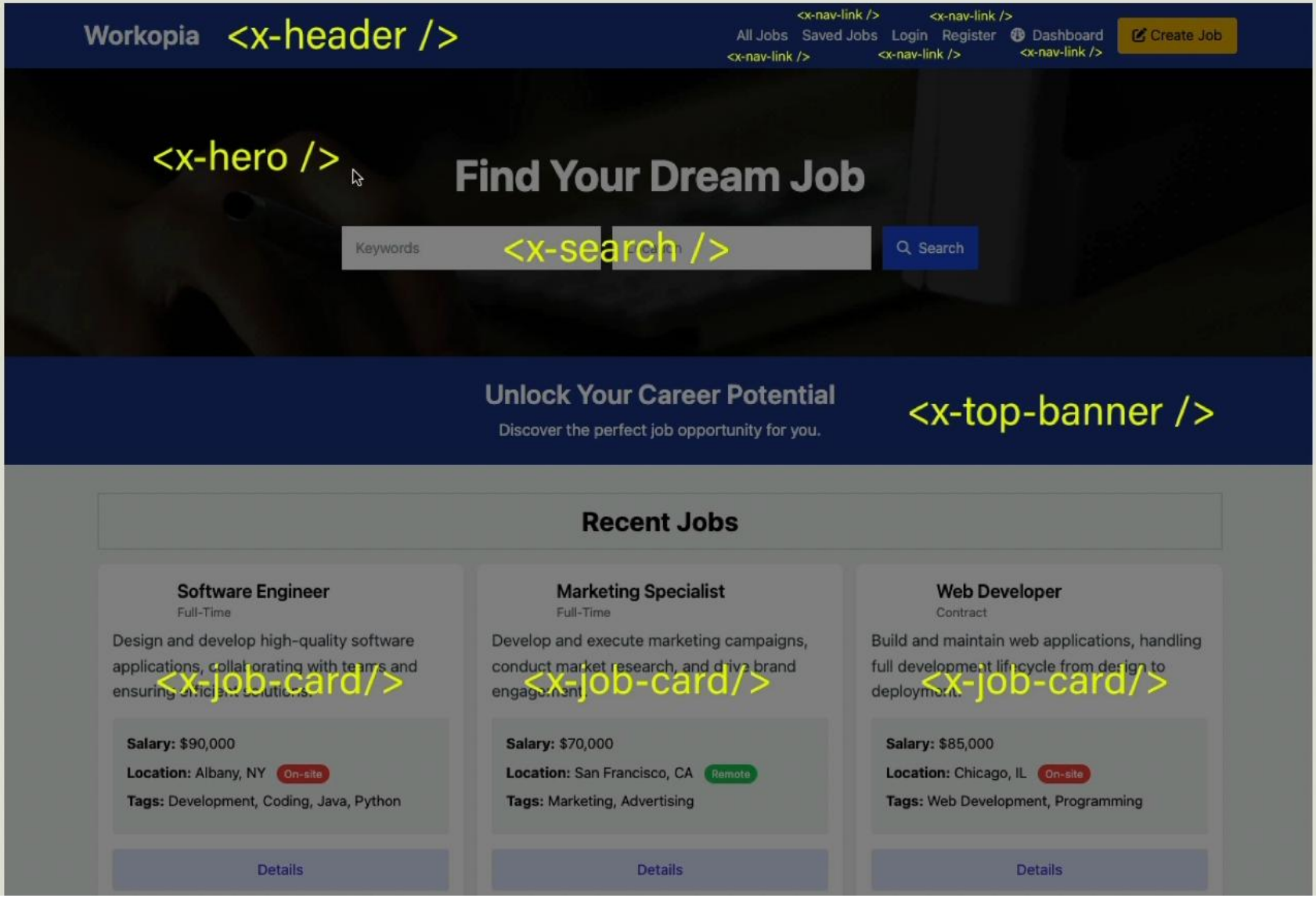


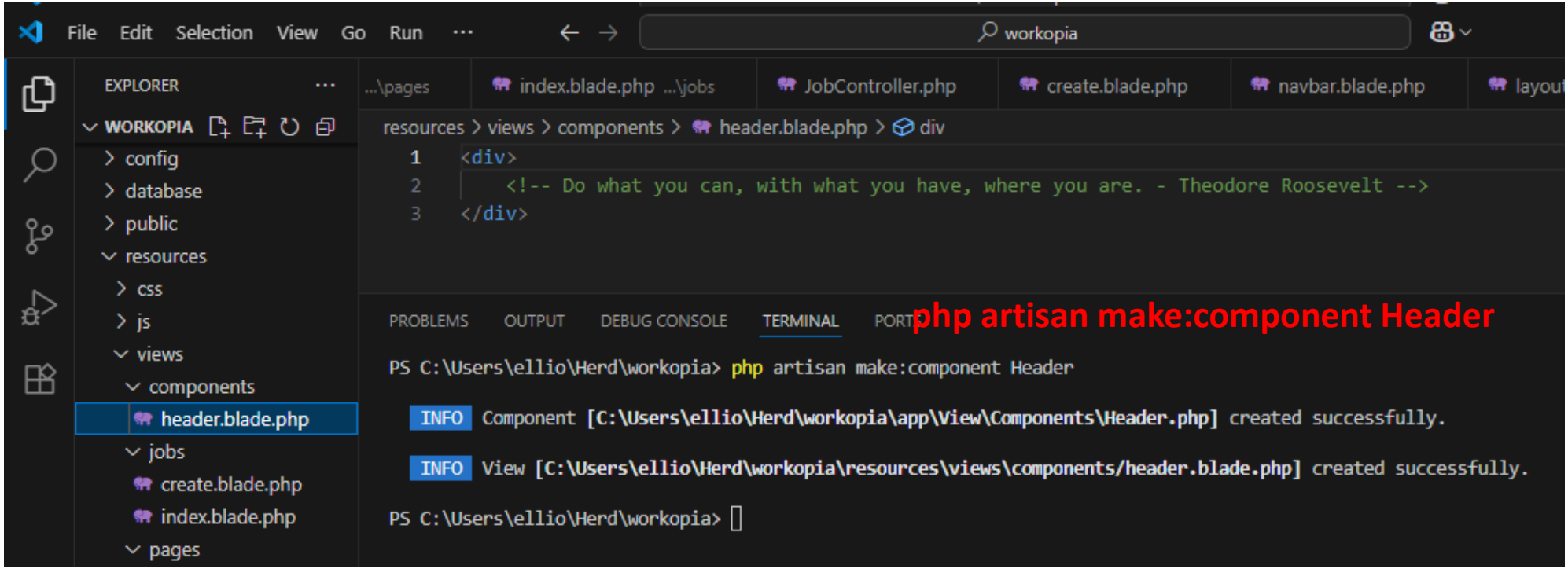
I @include the partial in the layout.blad.php file at the point where I want it to appear.

4. Components & Styling

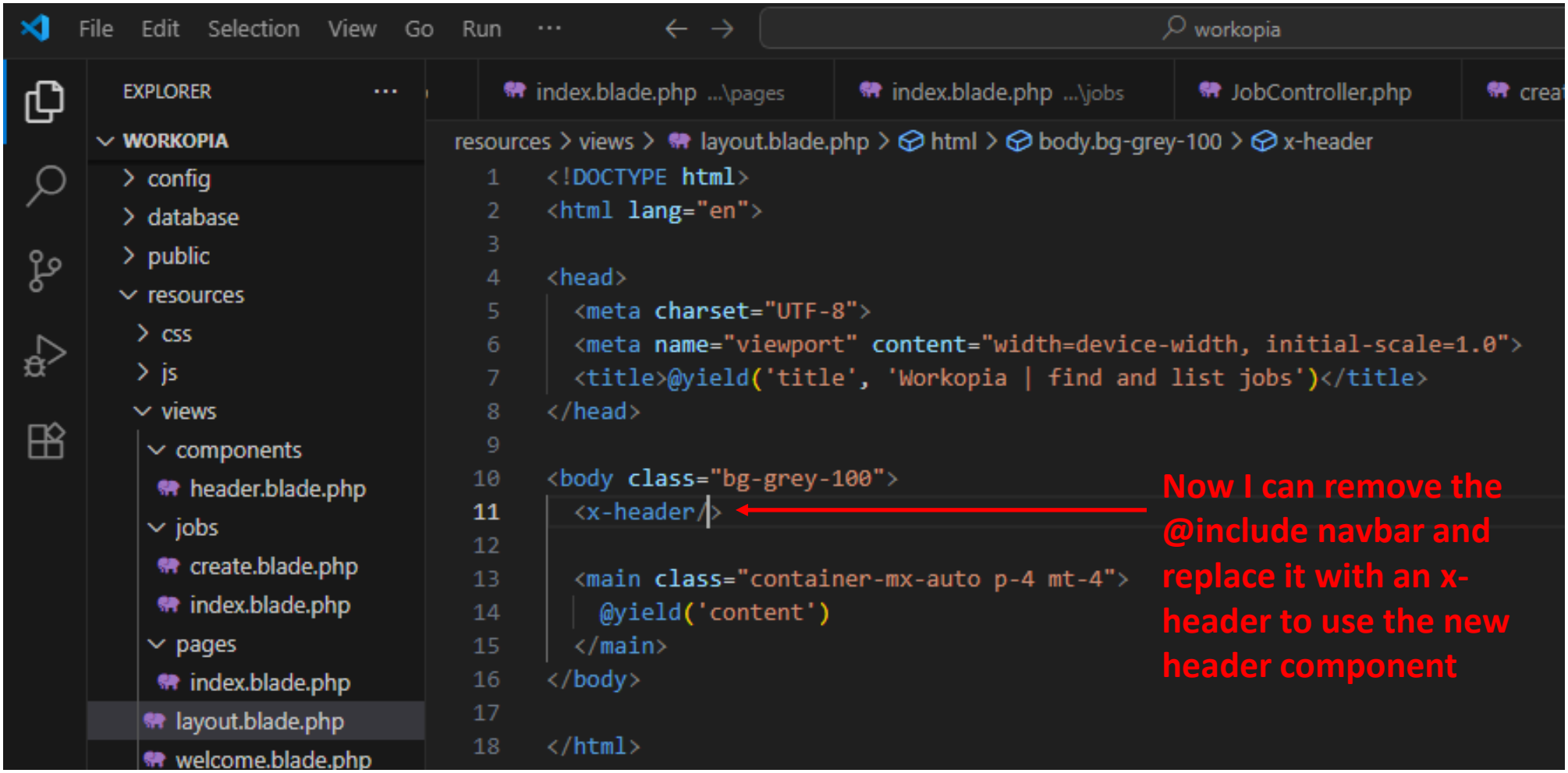
4.1 What are Components?

UI Components





I can create components manually but there is a php artisan command that creates the file and folder structure.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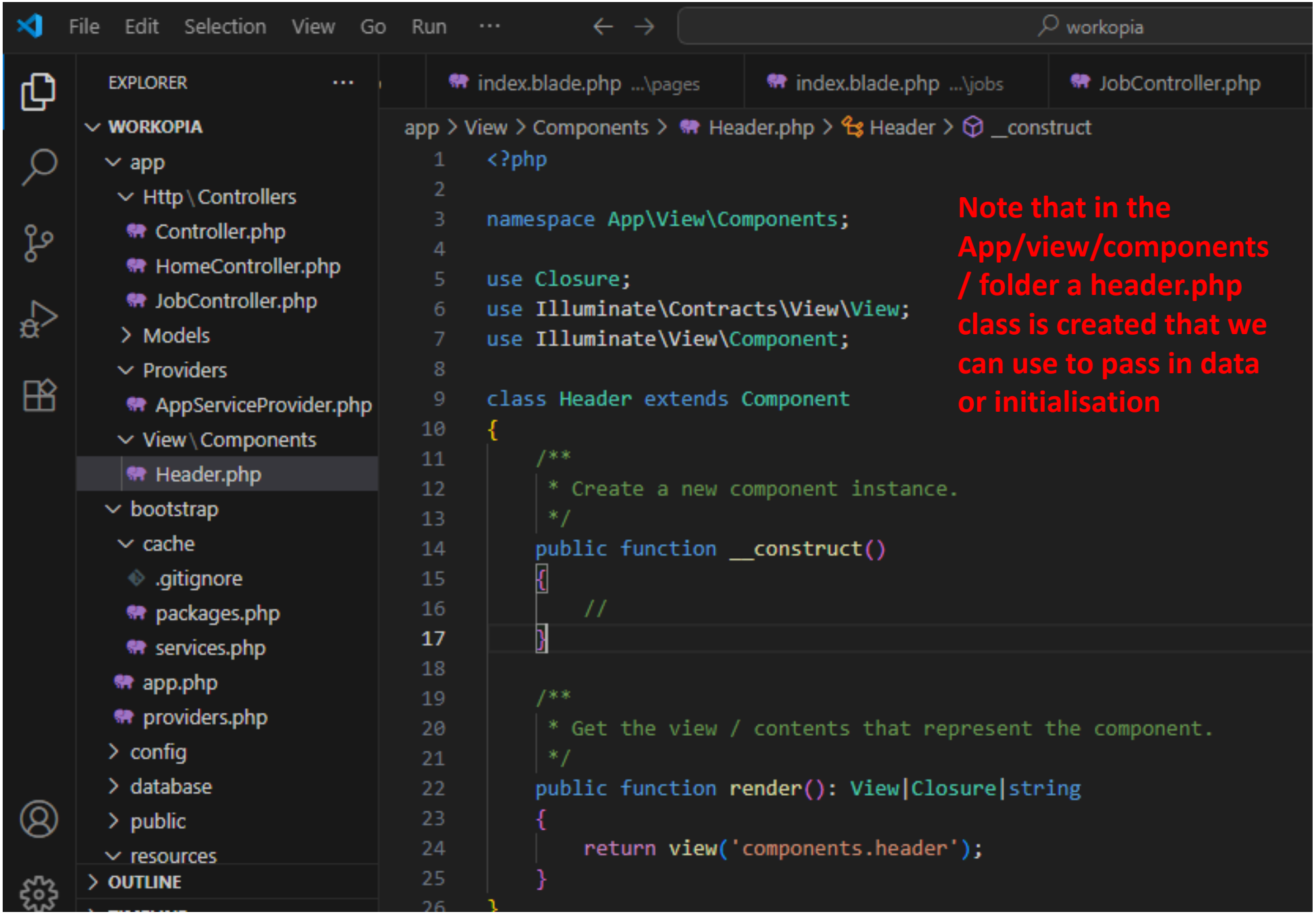
create.blade.php
index.blade.php
pages
index.blade.php
layout.blade.php
welcome.blade.php
index.blade.php ...\pages
index.blade.php ...\jobs
JobController.php
resources > views > layout.blade.php > html > body.bg-grey-100 > x-header
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>@yield('title', 'Workopia | find and list jobs')</title>
</head>
<body class="bg-grey-100">
<x-header/>
<main class="container-mx-auto p-4 mt-4">
@yield('content')
</main>
</body>
</html>
Now I can remove the @include navbar and replace it with an x-header to use the new header component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HomeController.php
JobController.php
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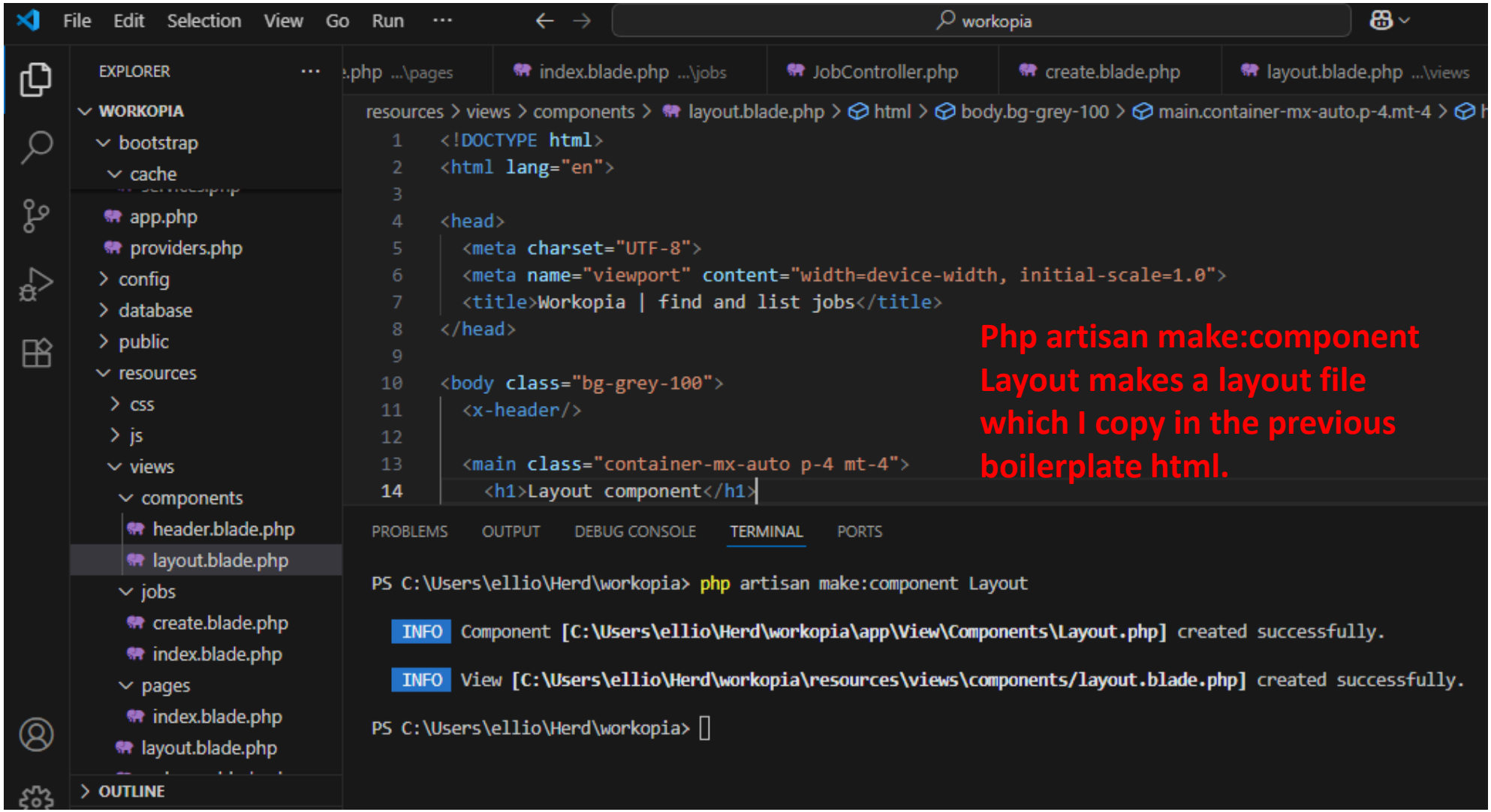
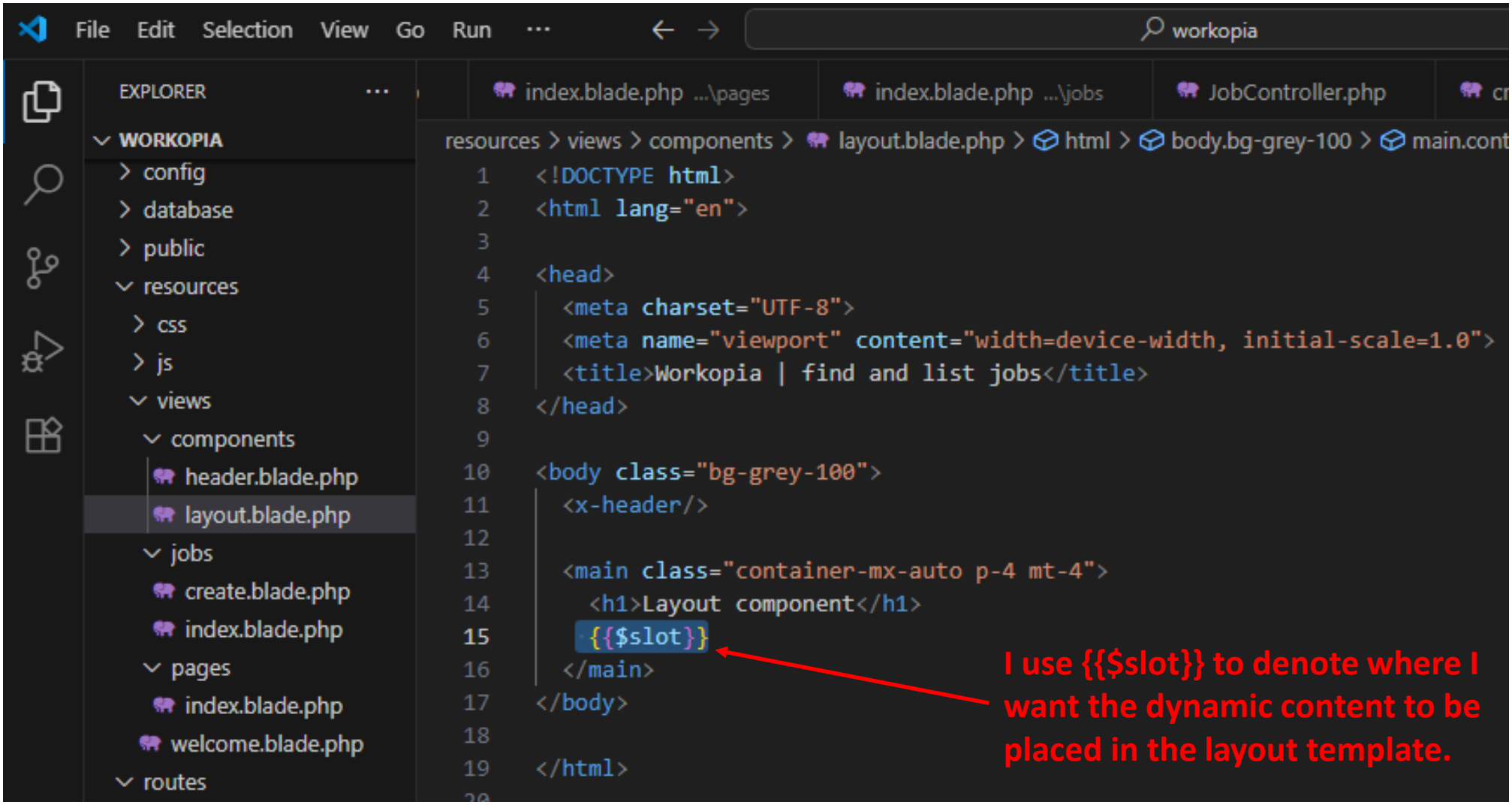
AppServiceProvider.php
View \ Components
Header.php
bootstrap
cache
.gitignore
packages.php
services.php
app.php
providers.php
config
database
public
resources
OUTLINE
index.blade.php ...\pages
index.blade.php ...\jobs
JobController.php
app > View > Components > Header.php > Header > __construct
1 <?php
2
3 namespace App\View\Components;
4
5 use Closure;
6 use Illuminate\Contracts\View\View;
7 use Illuminate\View\Component;
8
9 class Header extends Component
10 {
11 /**
12 * Create a new component instance.
13 */
14 public function __construct()
15 {
16 //
17 }
18
19 /**
20 * Get the view / contents that represent the component.
21 */
22 public function render(): View|Closure|string
23 {
24 return view('components.header');
25 }
Note that in the App/view/components / folder a header.php class is created that we can use to pass in data or initialisation

4.2 Layout Components & Slots

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views
components
header.blade.php
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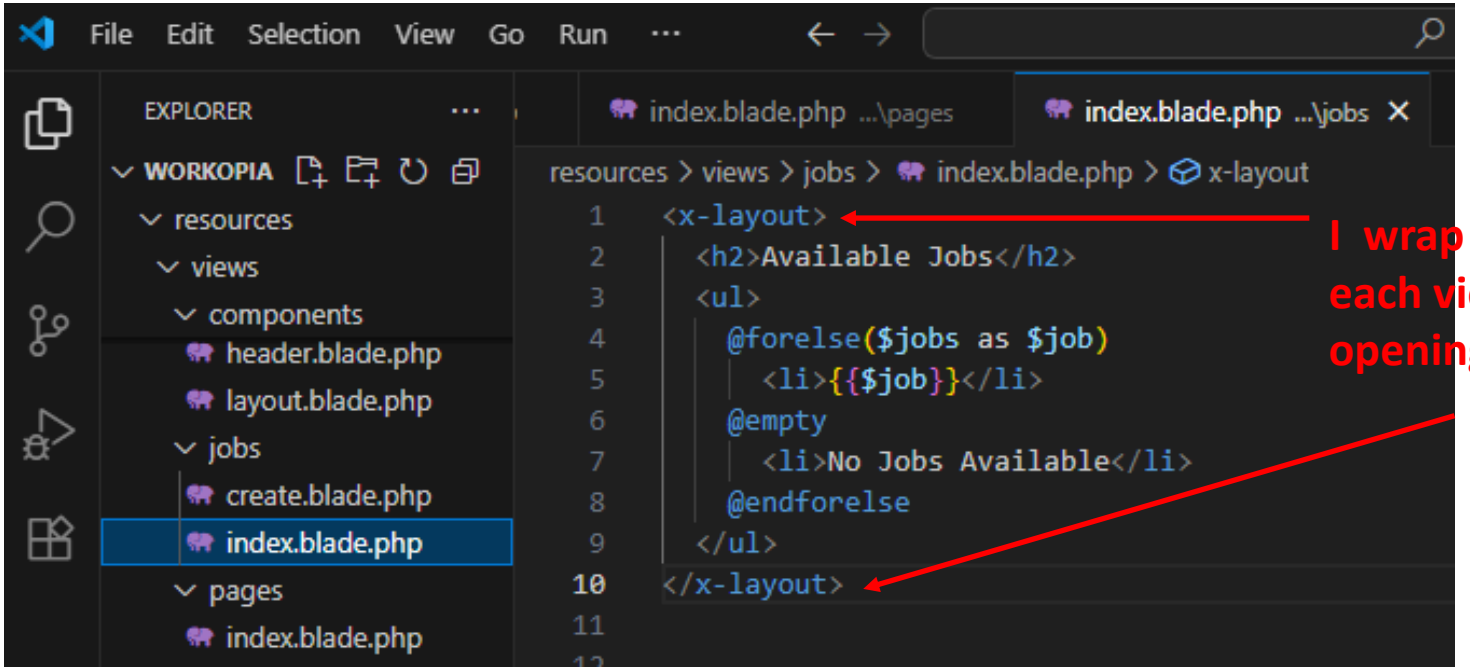
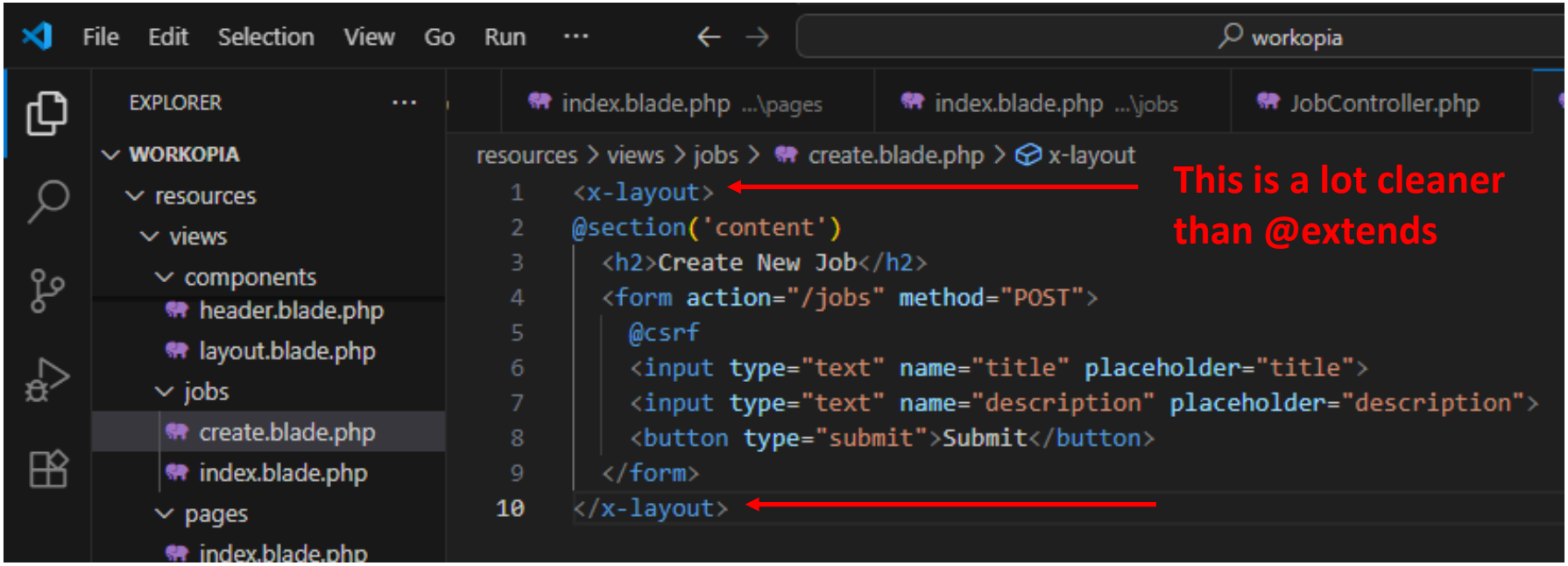
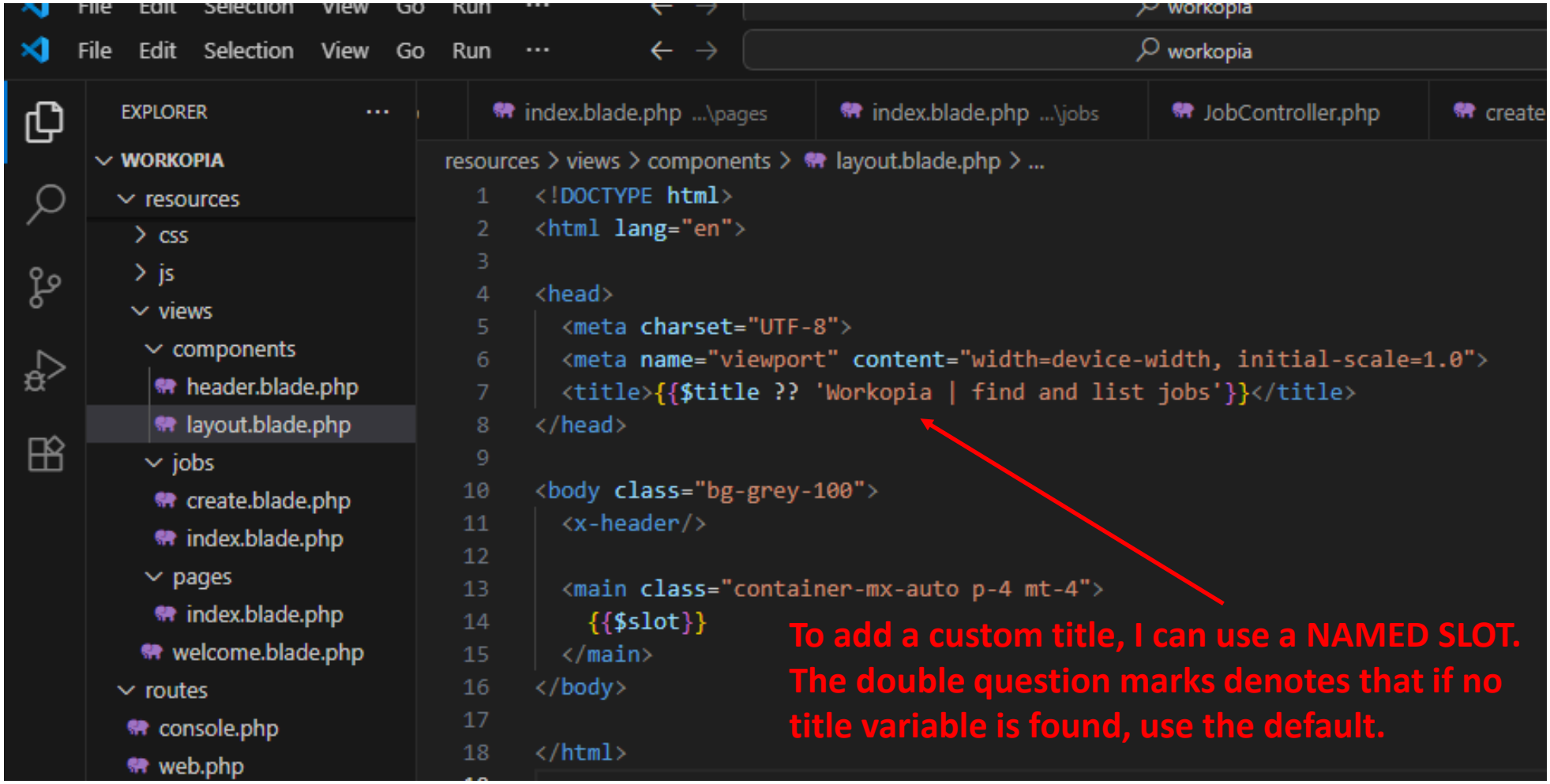
index.blade.php
pages
index.blade.php
welcome.blade.php
routes
index.blade.php ...\pages
index.blade.php ...\jobs
JobController.php
resources > views > components > layout.blade.php > html > body.bg-grey-100 > main.cont
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Workopia | find and list jobs</title>
</head>
<body class="bg-grey-100">
<x-header/>
<main class="container-mx-auto p-4 mt-4">
<h1>Layout component</h1>
{{$slot}}
</main>
</body>
</html>
I use {{$slot}} to denote where I want the dynamic content to be placed in the layout template.

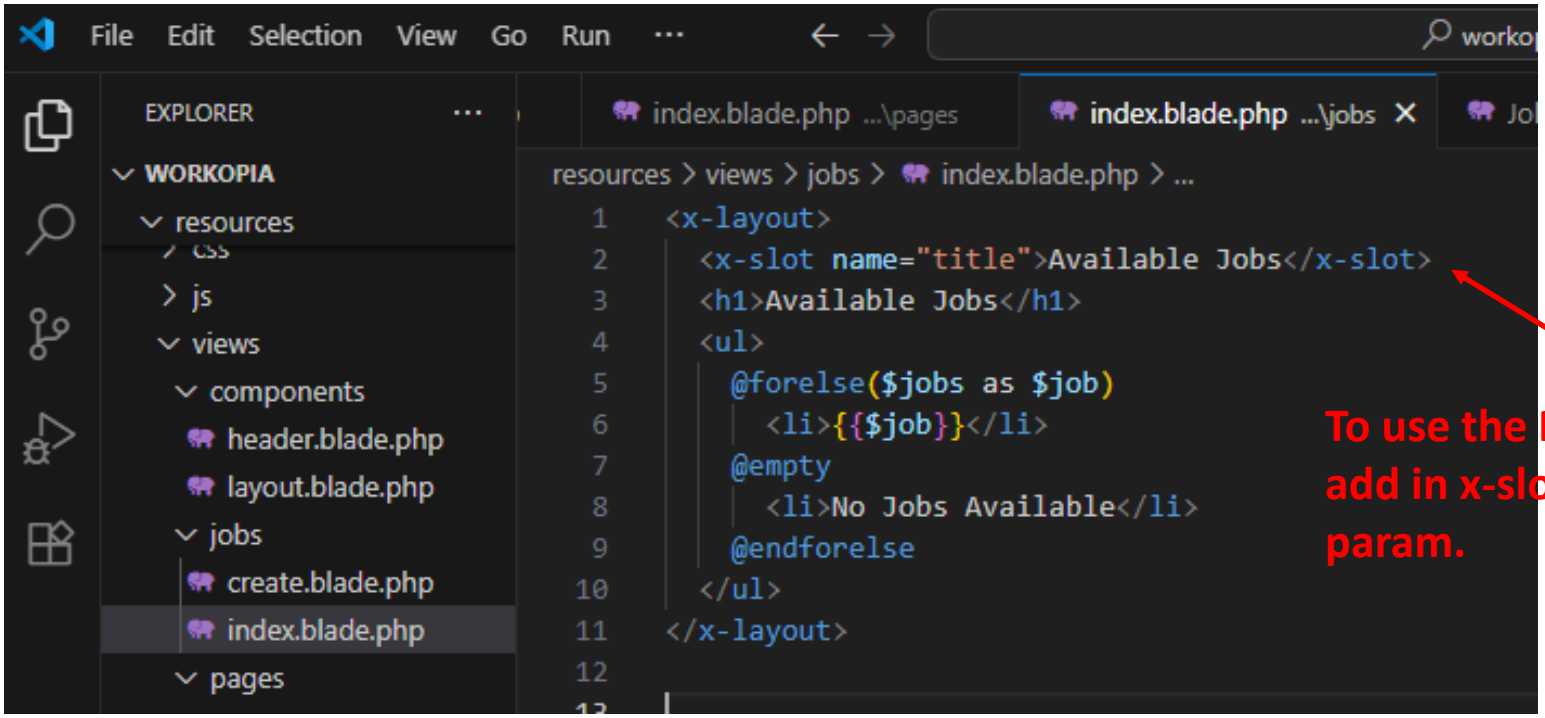

File Edit Selection View Go Run
EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
resources
views
components
header.blade.php
layout.blade.php
jobs
create.blade.php
index.blade.php
pages
index.blade.php
index.blade.php ...\pages
index.blade.php ...\jobs
resources > views > jobs > index.blade.php > x-layout
<x-layout>
<h2>Available Jobs</h2>

@forelse($jobs as $job)
{{$job}}
@empty
No Jobs Available
@endforelse

</x-layout>
I wrap the dynamic content for each view in an <x-layout> opening and closing tag.

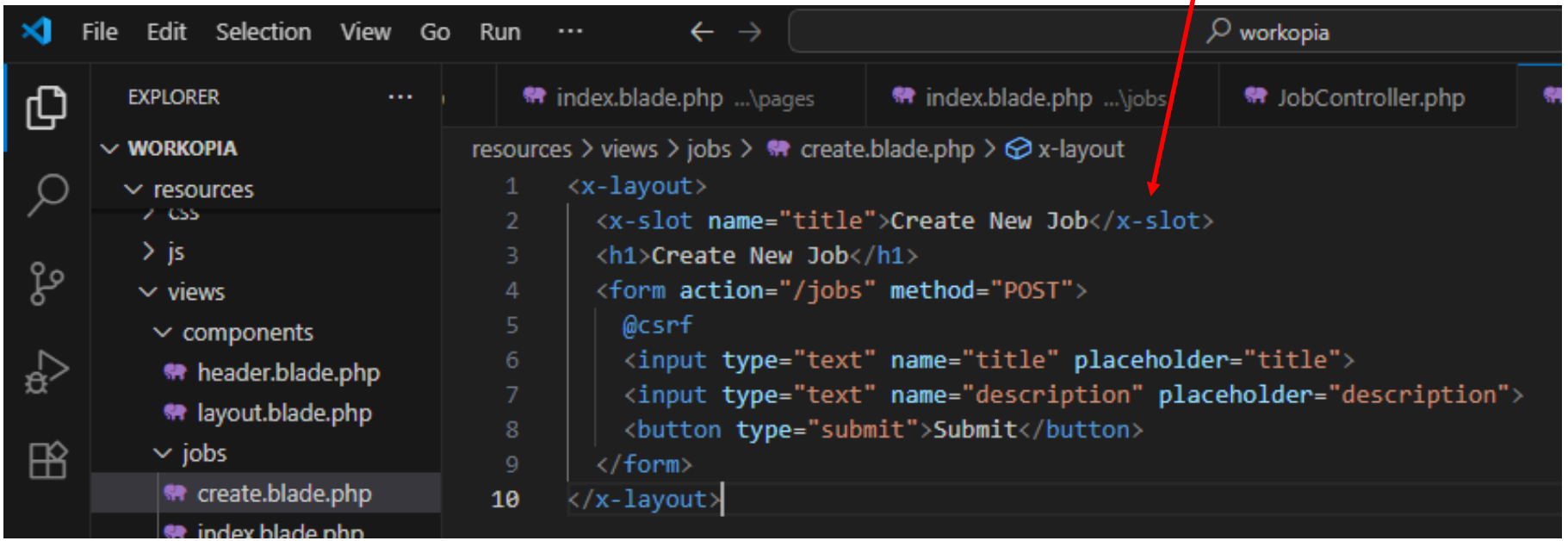

File Edit Selection View Go Run
workopia
EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
resources
views
components
header.blade.php
layout.blade.php
jobs
create.blade.php
index.blade.php
pages
index.blade.php ...\pages
index.blade.php ...\jobs
JobController.php
resources > views > jobs > create.blade.php > x-layout
<x-layout>
@section('content')
<h2>Create New Job</h2>
<form action="/jobs" method="POST">
@csrf
<input type="text" name="title" placeholder="title">
<input type="text" name="description" placeholder="description">
<button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
</x-layout>
This is a lot cleaner than @extends

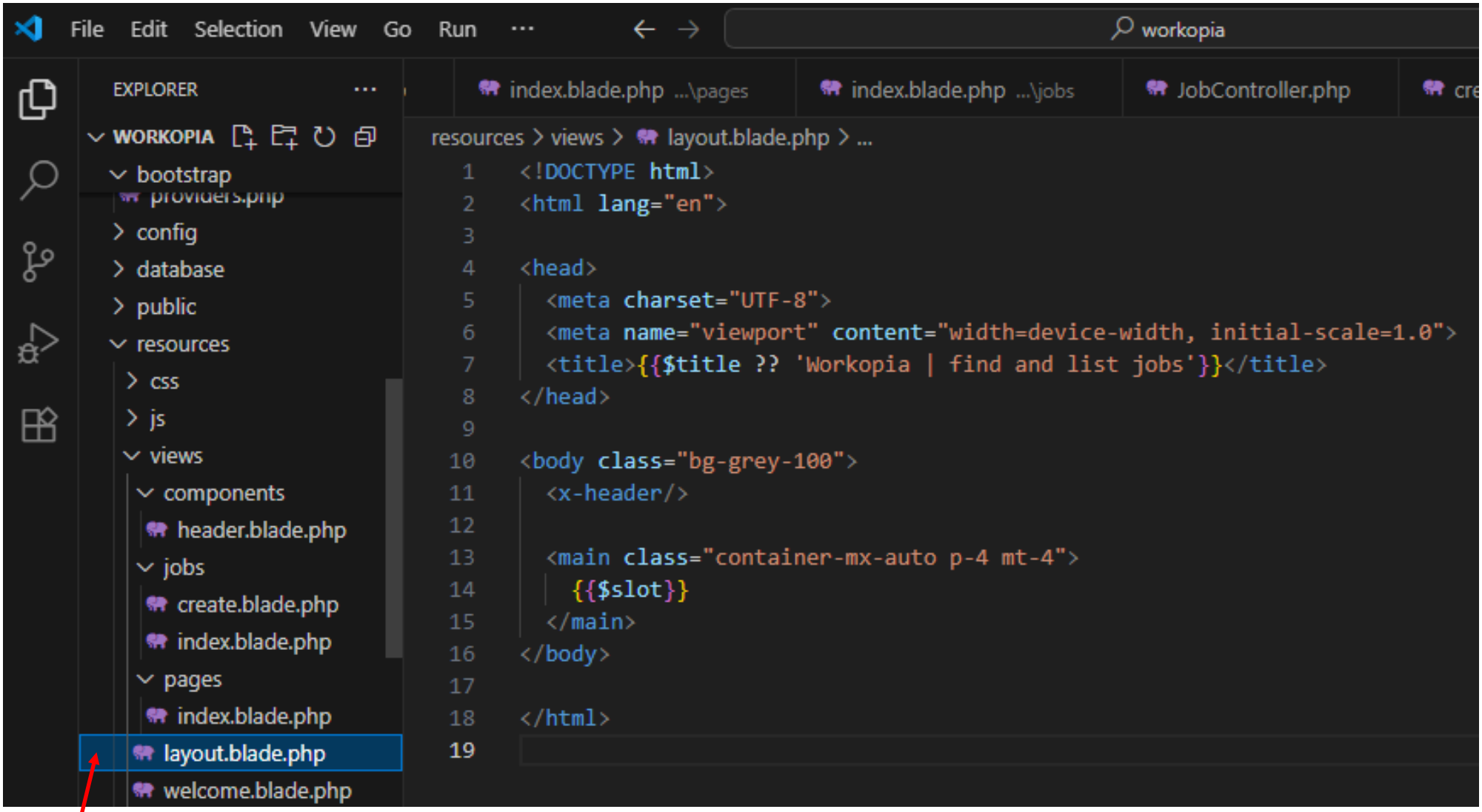

File Edit Selection View Go Run
workopia
EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
resources
css
js
views
components
header.blade.php
layout.blade.php
jobs
create.blade.php
index.blade.php
pages
index.blade.php
welcome.blade.php
routes
console.php
web.php
index.blade.php ...\pages
index.blade.php ...\jobs
JobController.php
resources > views > components > layout.blade.php > ...
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>{{$title ?? 'Workopia | find and list jobs'}}</title>
</head>
<body class="bg-grey-100">
<x-header/>
<main class="container-mx-auto p-4 mt-4">
{{$slot}}
</main>
</body>
</html>
To add a custom title, I can use a NAMED SLOT.
The double question marks denotes that if no
title variable is found, use the default.


File Edit Selection View Go Run
EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
resources
js
views
components
header.blade.php
layout.blade.php
jobs
create.blade.php
index.blade.php
pages
index.blade.php ...\pages
index.blade.php ...\jobs
resources > views > jobs > index.blade.php > ...
<x-layout>
<x-slot name="title">Available Jobs</x-slot>
<h1>Available Jobs</h1>

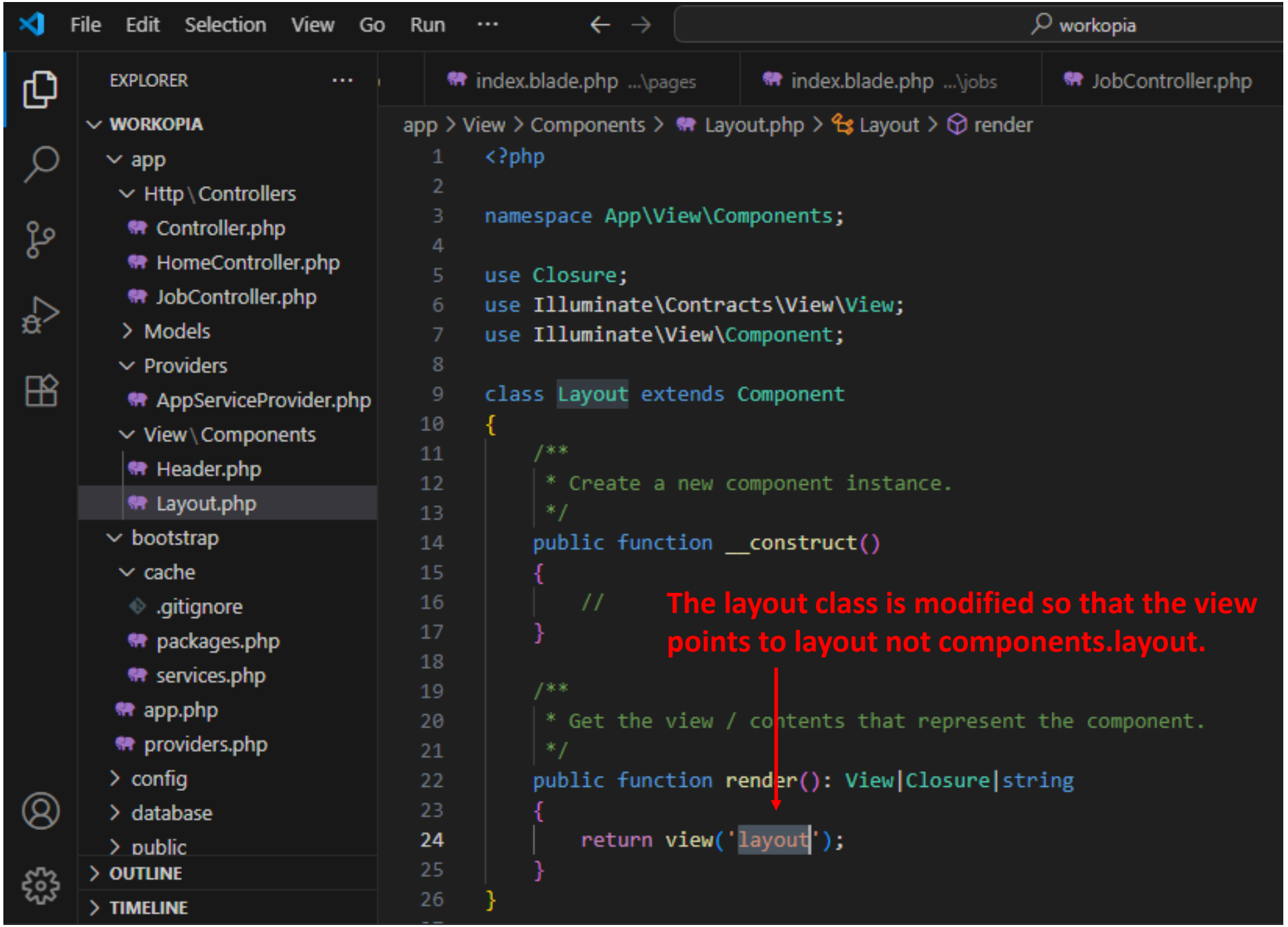
@forelse($jobs as $job)
{{$job}}
@empty
No Jobs Available
@endforelse

</x-layout>
To use the NAMED SLOT, I just add in x-slot tags with a name param.


File Edit Selection View Go Run
workopia
EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
resources
js
views
components
header.blade.php
layout.blade.php
jobs
create.blade.php
index.blade.php ...\pages
index.blade.php ...\jobs
JobController.php
resources > views > jobs > create.blade.php > x-layout
<x-layout>
<x-slot name="title">Create New Job</x-slot>
<h1>Create New Job</h1>
<form action="/jobs" method="POST">
@csrf
<input type="text" name="title" placeholder="title">
<input type="text" name="description" placeholder="description">
<button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
</x-layout>



For personal choice, the layout.blade.php is moved to the root of the views folder. Anu UI components will be in the components folder and any page specific layout will be in a separate folder for the page.

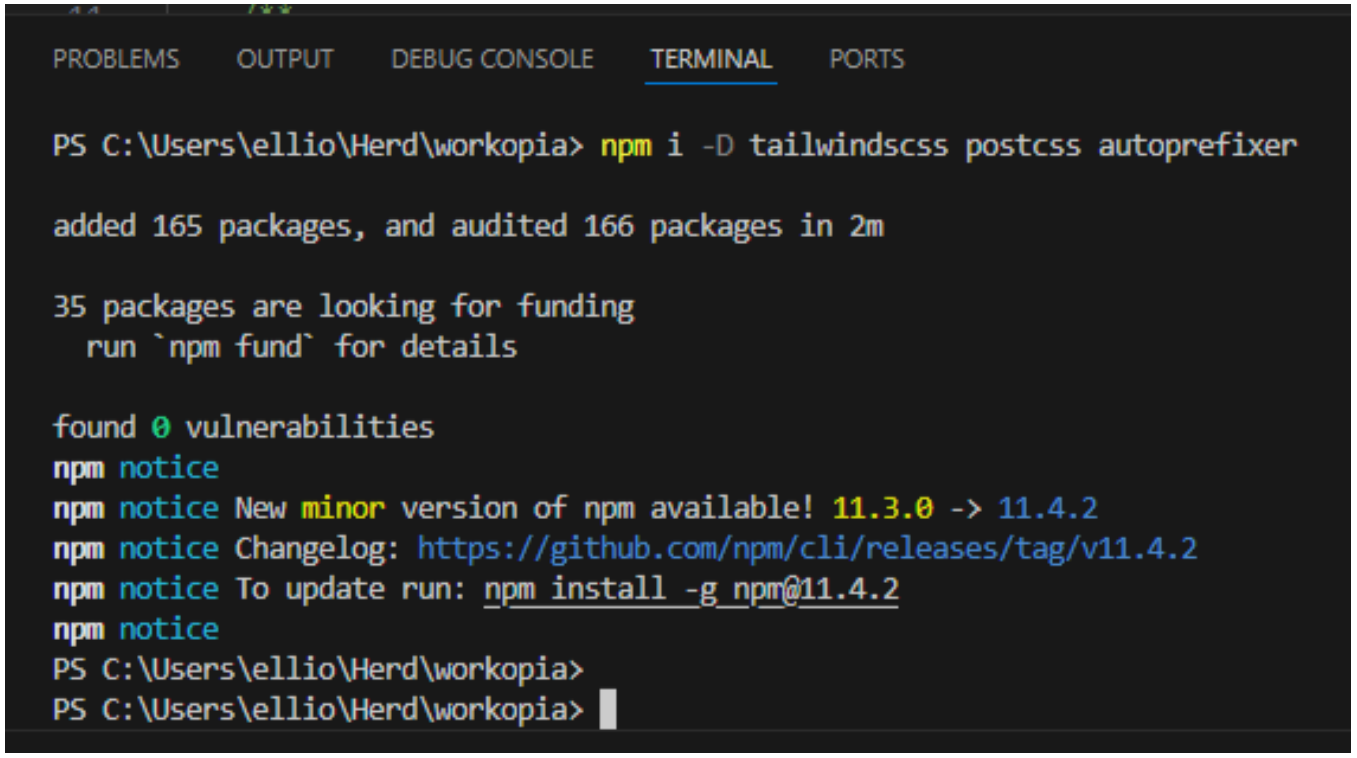

File Edit Selection View Go Run ···
workopia
EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http \ Controllers
Controller.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
Models
Providers
AppServiceProvider.php
View \ Components
Header.php
Layout.php
bootstrap
cache
.gitignore
packages.php
services.php
app.php
providers.php
config
database
public
OUTLINE
TIMELINE
index.blade.php ...\pages
index.blade.php ...\jobs
JobController.php
app > View > Components > Layout.php > Layout > render
1 <?php
2
3 namespace App\View\Components;
4
5 use Closure;
6 use Illuminate\Contracts\View\View;
7 use Illuminate\View\Component;
8
9 class Layout extends Component
10 {
11 /**
12 * Create a new component instance.
13 */
14 public function __construct()
15 {
16 //
17 }
18
19 /**
20 * Get the view / contents that represent the component.
21 */
22 public function render(): View|Closure|string
23 {
24 return view('layout');
25 }
26 }
The layout class is modified so that the view points to layout not components.layout.

4.3 Tailwind CSS & Vite Hot Reloading

https://tailwindcss.com/docs/installation/play-cdn

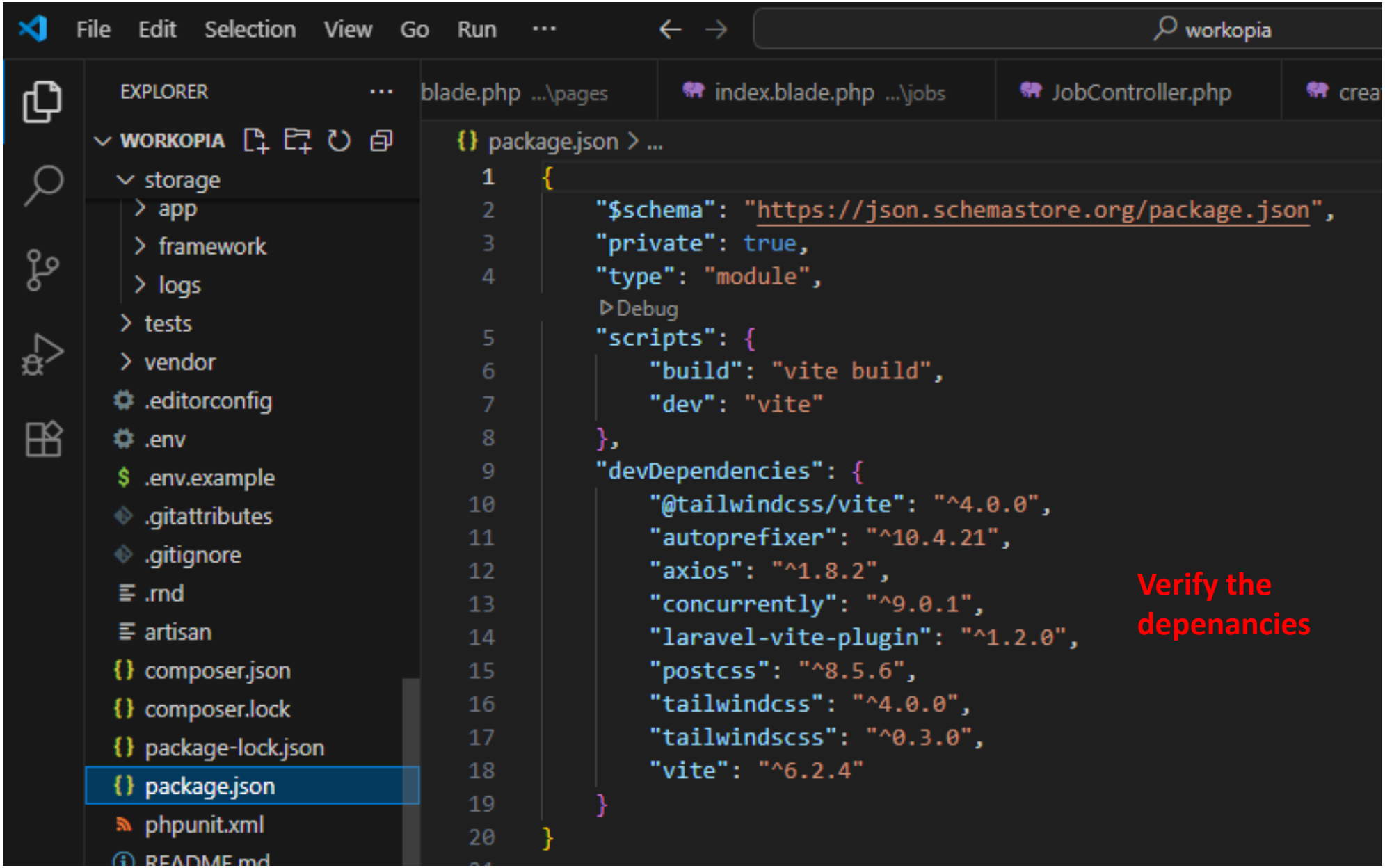
Tailwind CSS is a set of utilities for classes. We can use a CDN or NPM to install it. The vite server that is included with Laravel performs hot reloading so that when we change the code the page automatically refreshes.

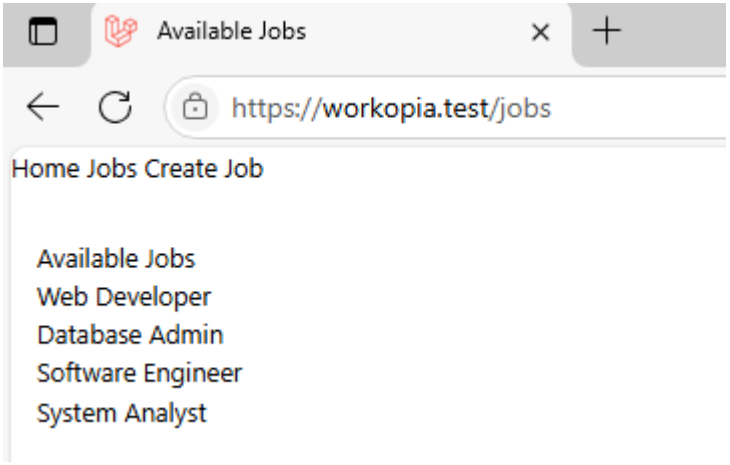
https://tailwindcss.com/docs/installation/framework-guides/laravel/vite



From the terminal I use NPM to load three dependencies, ‘tailwindscss’, ‘postcss’ and ‘autoprefixer’.

Followed the rest of the instructions on the framework guide and now tailwinds css is working


File Edit Selection View Go Run ···
workopia
EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
storage
app
framework
logs
tests
vendor
.editorconfig
.env
.env.example
.gitattributes
.gitignore
.rnd
artisan
composer.json
composer.lock
package-lock.json
package.json
phpunit.xml
README.md
blade.php ...\pages
index.blade.php ...\jobs
JobController.php
package.json > ...
{
"$schema": "https://json.schemastore.org/package.json",
"private": true,
"type": "module",
Debug
"scripts": {
"build": "vite build",
"dev": "vite"
},
"devDependencies": {
"@tailwindcss/vite": "^4.0.0",
"autoprefixer": "^10.4.21",
"axios": "^1.8.2",
"concurrently": "^9.0.1",
"laravel-vite-plugin": "^1.2.0",
"postcss": "^8.5.6",
"tailwindcss": "^4.0.0",
"tailwindscss": "^0.3.0",
"vite": "^6.2.4"
}
}
Verify the depenancies



Followed the rest of the instructions on the framework guide and now tailwinds css is working.

4.4 Header Component & URL Helper

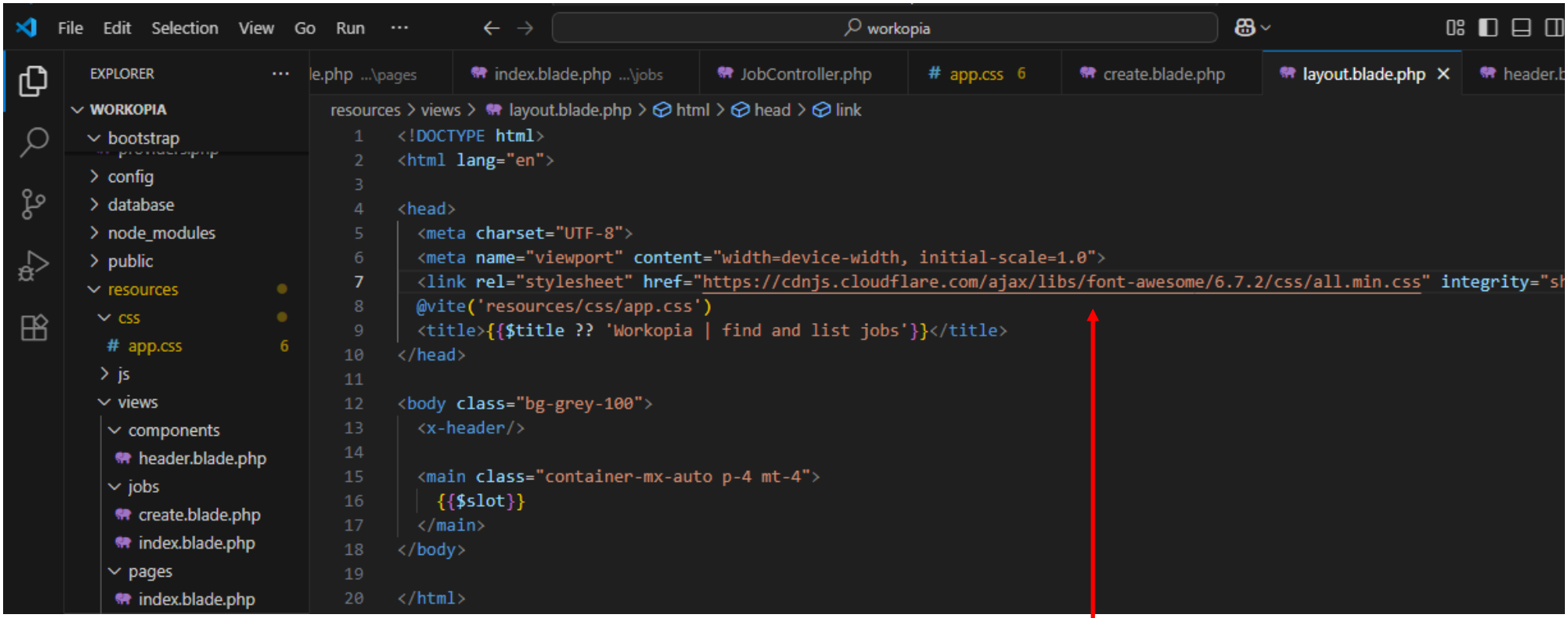
On the following pages, I am going to build the UI header component.

```
<header class="bg-blue-900 text-white p-4">
  <div class="container mx-auto flex justify-between items-center">
    <h1 class="text-3xl font-semibold">
      <a href="{{url('/')}}">Workopia</a>
    </h1>
    <nav class="hidden md:flex items-center space-x-4">
      <a href="{{url('/jobs')}}" class="text-white hover:underline py-2">All Jobs</a>
      <a href="{{url('jobs/saved')}}" class="text-white hover:underline py-2"
        >Saved Jobs</a>
      <a href="{{url('/login')}}" class="text-white hover:underline py-2">Login</a>
      <a href="{{url('/register')}}" class="text-white hover:underline py-2"
        >Register</a>
      <a href="{{url('/dashboard')}}" class="text-white hover:underline py-2">
        <i class="fa fa-gauge mr-1"></i> Dashboard
      </a>
      <a href="{{url('/jobs/create')}}"
        class="bg-yellow-500 hover:bg-yellow-600 text-black px-4 py-2 rounded hover:shadow-md
transition duration-300">
        <i class="fa fa-edit"></i> Create Job
      </a>
    </nav>
    <button id="hamburger" class="text-white md:hidden flex items-center">
      <i class="fa fa-bars text-2xl"></i>
    </button>
  </div>
```

```
  <!-- Mobile Menu -->
  <div
    id="mobile-menu"
    class="hidden md:hidden bg-blue-900 text-white mt-5 pb-4 space-y-2">
    <a href="{{url('/jobs')}}" class="block px-4 py-2 hover:bg-blue-700">All Jobs</a>
    <a href="{{url('/jobs/saved')}}" class="block px-4 py-2 hover:bg-blue-700"
      >Saved Jobs</a>
    <a href="{{url('/dashboard')}}" class="block px-4 py-2 hover:bg-blue-700"
      >Dashboard</a>
    <a href="{{url('/login')}}" class="block px-4 py-2 hover:bg-blue-700">Login</a>
    <a href="{{url('/register')}}" class="block px-4 py-2 hover:bg-blue-700"
      >Register</a>
    <a href="{{url('/jobs/create')}}"
      class="block px-4 py-2 bg-yellow-500 hover:bg-yellow-600 text-black">
      <i class="fa fa-edit"></i> Create Job
    </a>
  </div>
</header>
```

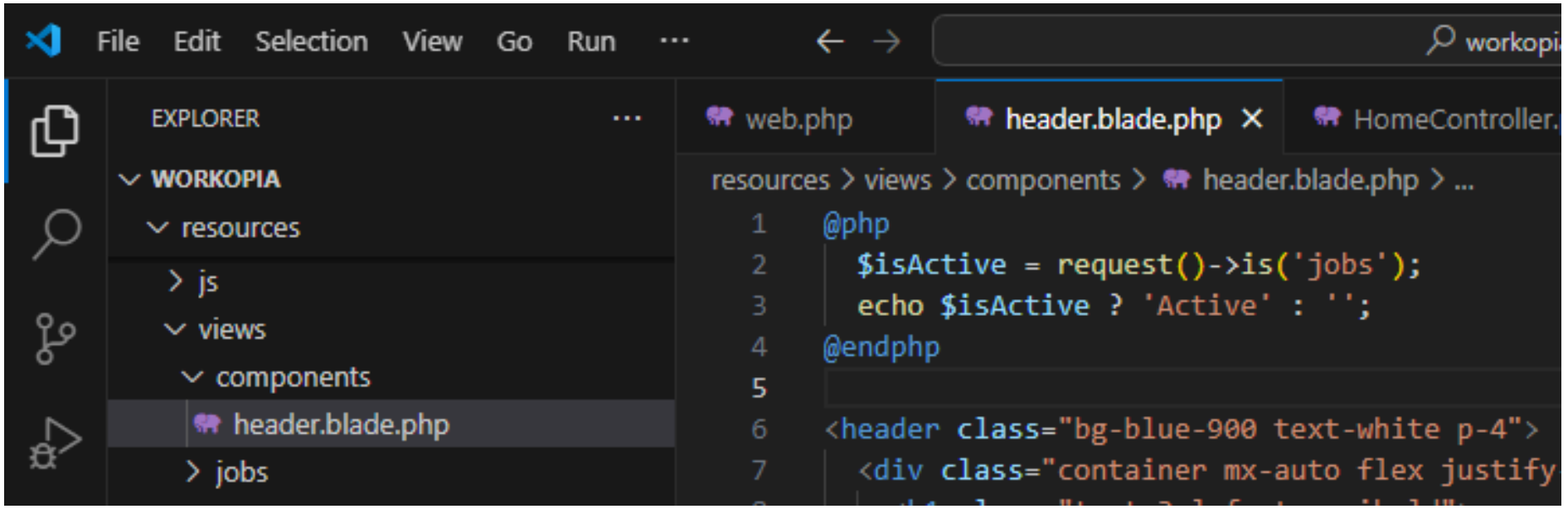
The above code block is for the header.blade.php ui component and is standard html for a header bar with menu links. It contains the tailwind css classes for the relevant styling.

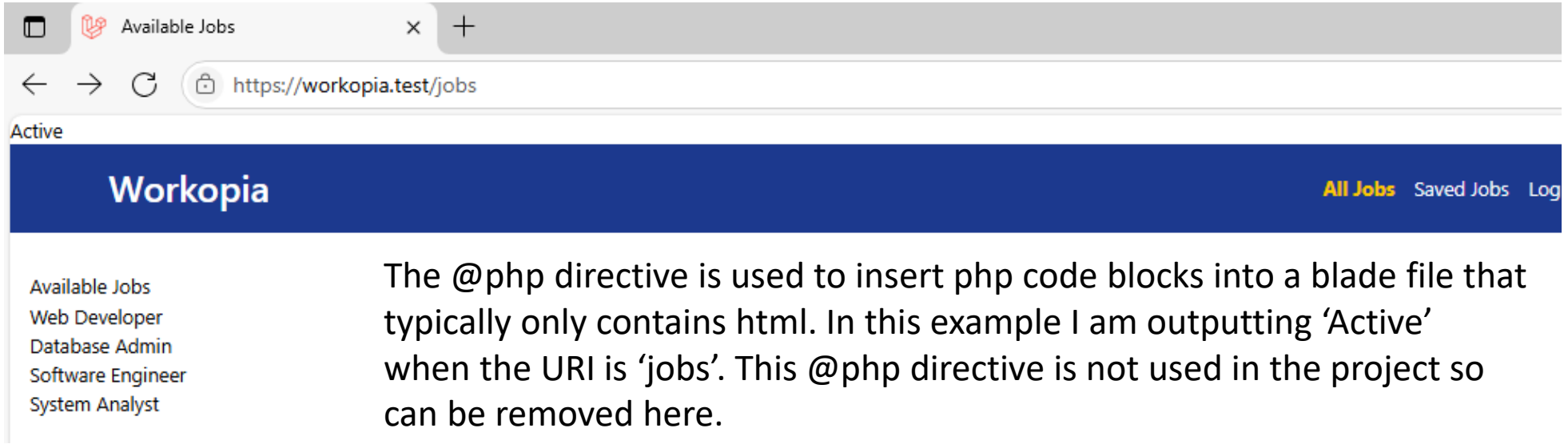
Note in green that I am using the **url helper** so that if the project is in a local dev environment the links will still route correctly. The links will also route correctly if the project was running on a production server.



From Libraries - cdnjs - The #1 free and open source CDN built to make life easier for developers **cdn js, I am going to copy in the tag for the font awesome CDN and put it avove the vite css**

4.5 Conditional Classes & @php Directive





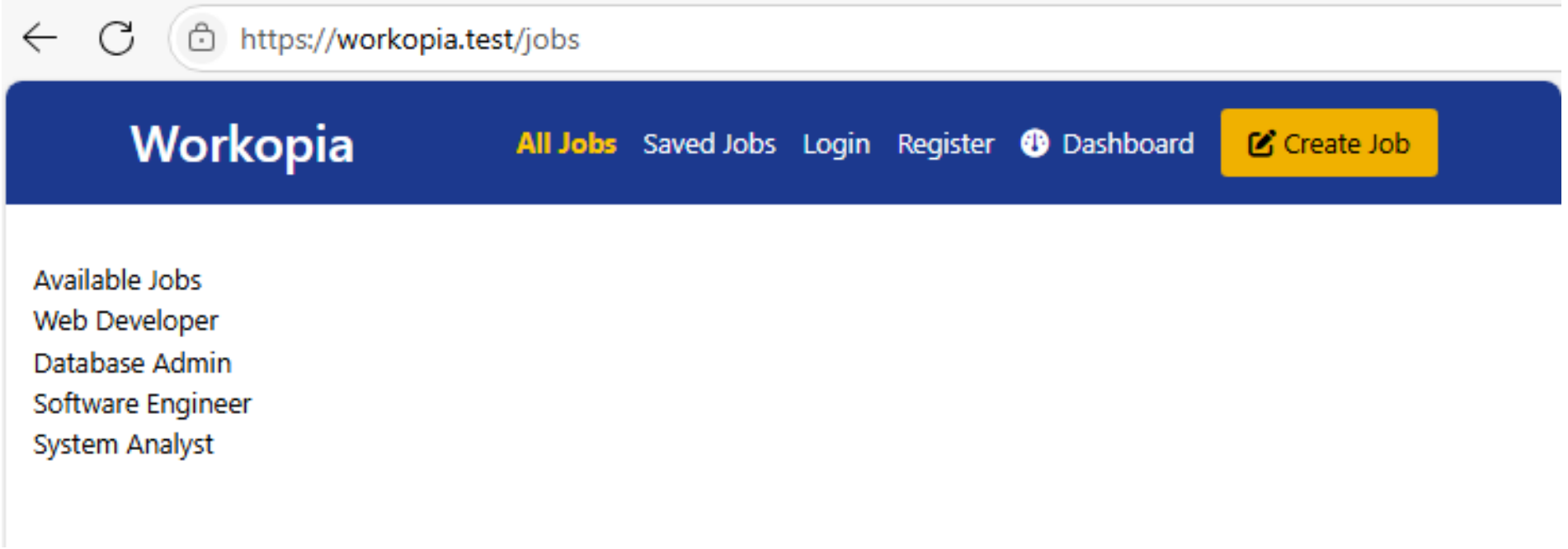
The @php directive is used to insert php code blocks into a blade file that typically only contains html. In this example I am outputting ‘Active’ when the URI is ‘jobs’. This @php directive is not used in the project so can be removed here.

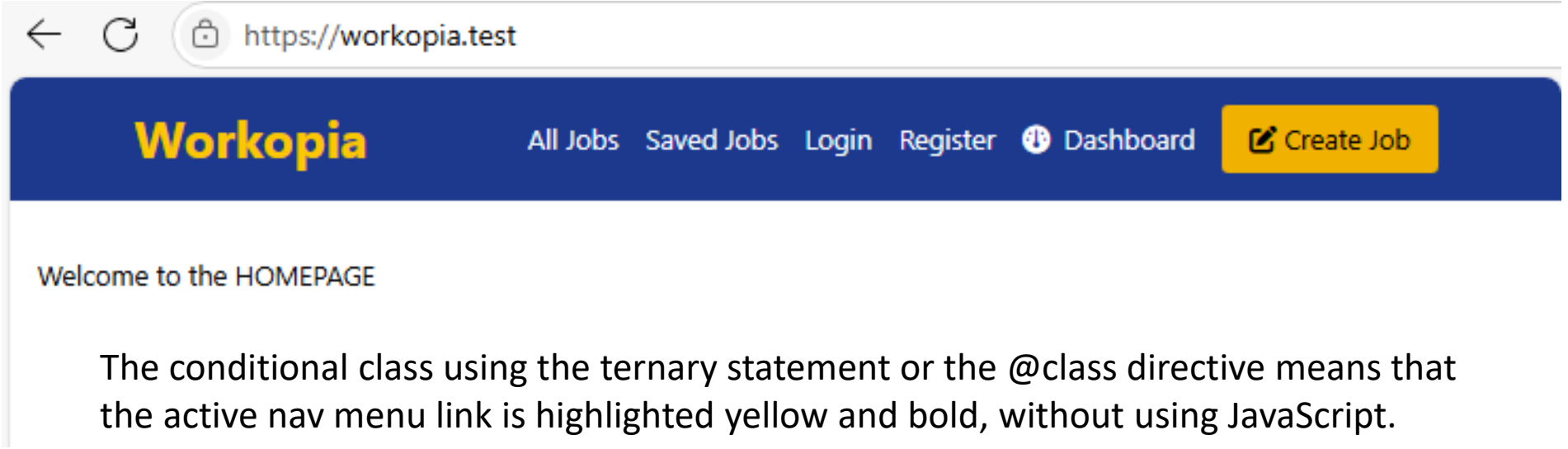
```
    <a href="{{ url('/') }}" @class([
      'text-white hover:underline py-2' ,
      'font-bold text-yellow-400'=>request()->is('/')
      ])>Workopia</a>
  </h1>
  <nav class="hidden md:flex items-center space-x-4">
    <a href="{{ url('/jobs') }}" @class([
      'text-white hover:underline py-2' ,
      'font-bold text-yellow-400'=> request()->is('jobs')
      ])>All Jobs</a>
    <a href="{{ url('/jobs/saved') }}" @class([
      'text-white hover:underline py-2' ,
      'font-bold text-yellow-400'=>request()->is('jobs/saved')
      ])>Saved Jobs</a>
    <a href="{{ url('/login') }}" @class([
      'text-white hover:underline py-2' ,
      'font-bold text-yellow-400'=> request()->is('login')
      ])>Login</a>
    <a href="{{ url('/register') }}" @class([
      'text-white hover:underline py-2' ,
      'font-bold text-yellow-400'=>request()->is('register')
      ])>Register</a>
    <a href="{{ url('/dashboard') }}" @class([
      'text-white hover:underline py-2' ,
      'font-bold text-yellow-400'=>request()->is('dashboard')
      ])>
      <i class="fa fa-gauge mr-1"></i> Dashboard
    </a>
```

Here I am using an @class directive to add a text white hover underline class. Additionally, if the link is active, i.e. the request()->is(), then I am also adding a text yellow and bold class.

```
<a href="{{ url('/') }}"
    class="text-white hover:underline py-2
    {{ request()->is('/') ? 'text-yellow-400 font-bold' : '' }}">Home</a>

<a href="{{ url('/jobs') }}"
    class="text-white hover:underline py-2
    {{ request()->is('jobs') ? 'text-yellow-400 font-bold' : '' }}">All Jobs</a>

<a href="{{ url('/jobs/saved') }}"
    class="text-white hover:underline py-2
    {{ request()->is('jobs/saved') ? 'text-yellow-400 font-bold' : '' }}">Saved Jobs</a>

<a href="{{ url('/login') }}"
    class="text-white hover:underline py-2
    {{ request()->is('login') ? 'text-yellow-400 font-bold' : '' }}">Login</a>

<a href="{{ url('/register') }}"
    class="text-white hover:underline py-2
    {{ request()->is('register') ? 'text-yellow-400 font-bold' : '' }}">Register</a>

<a href="{{ url('/dashboard') }}"
    class="text-white hover:underline py-2
    {{ request()->is('dashboard') ? 'text-yellow-400 font-bold' : '' }}">
    <i class="fa fa-gauge mr-1"></i> Dashboard
</a>
```

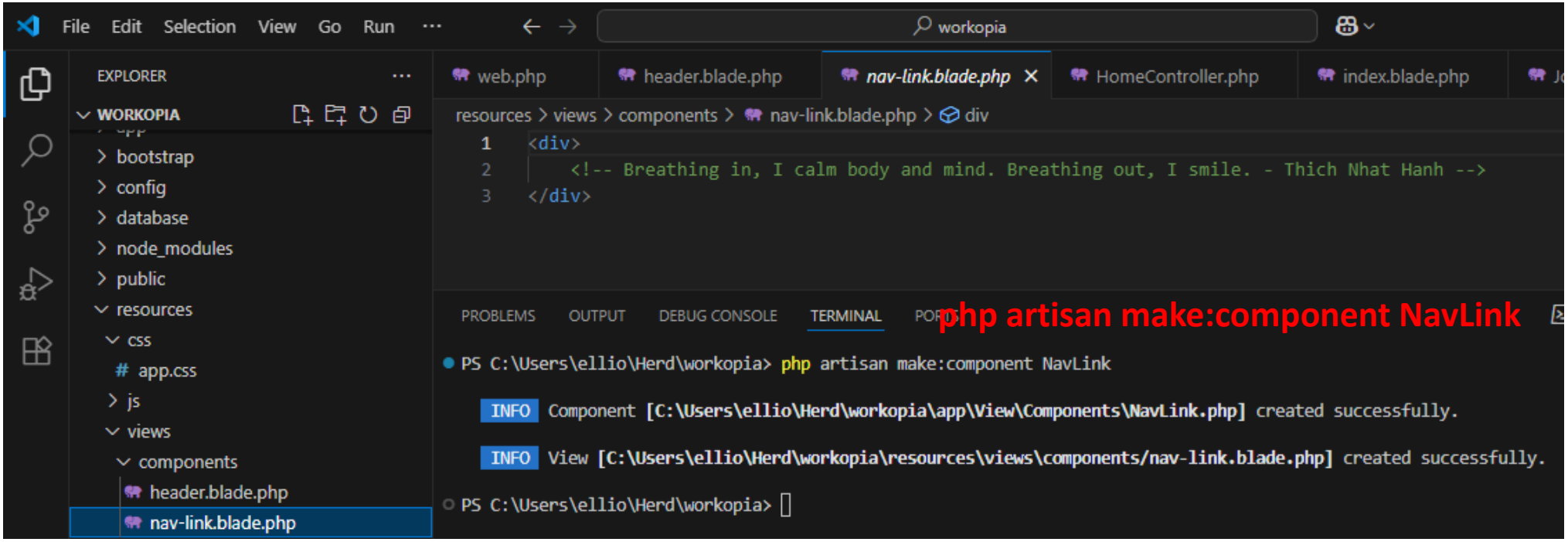
I can achieve the same by using a **ternary statement** instead of an @class directive



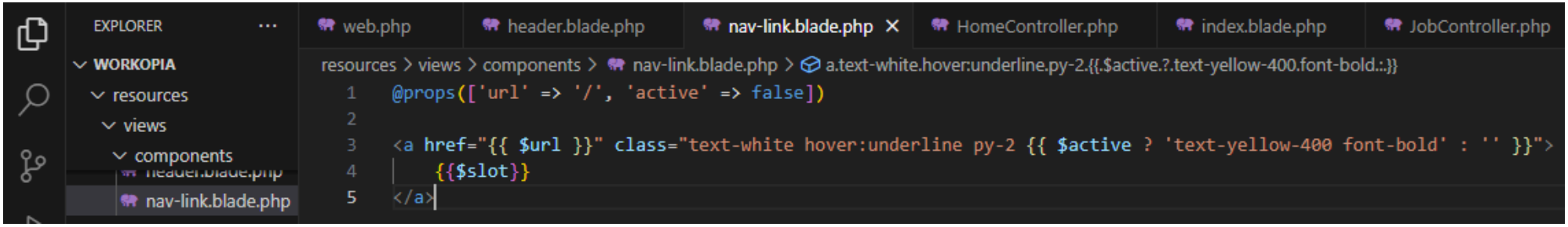


The conditional class using the ternary statement or the @class directive means that the active nav menu link is highlighted yellow and bold, without using JavaScript.

4.6 Component Attributes & Props



I am creating a nav-link.blade.php so that I can auto generate the nav-links using props and attributes. The props are an array of custom variables that I am using in the blade. In this case the 'url' is a default value of '/'. The active variable is default set to false.



```
<x-nav-link url="/" :active="request()->is('/')">Home</x-nav-link>

<x-nav-link url="/jobs" :active="request()->is('jobs')">All Jobs</x-nav-link>

<x-nav-link url="/jobs/saved" :active="request()->is('jobs/saved')">Saved Jobs</x-
nav-link>

<x-nav-link url="/login" :active="request()->is('login')">Login</x-nav-link>

<x-nav-link url="/register" :active="request()->is('register')">Register</x-nav-
link>

<x-nav-link url="/profile" :active="request()->is('profile')"><i class="fa fa-user
mr-1"></i> Profile</x-nav-link>
```

Now in the ‘header.blade.php’, I can replace the messy html markup by adding <x-nav-link> that fetches the html from the ‘nav-link.blade.php’. I am passing into the prop two dynamic variables. The href and an active variable. Note how the active variable is proceeded with a semi-colon. This is to denote that I am not passing in a string but, in this case a Boolean, because the request()->is() returns nothing or Boolean 1. So when the link is active, I am passing in Boolean value of 1 to the prop.

```
@props(['url' => '/', 'active' => false])

<a href="{{ $url }}" class="text-white hover:underline py-2
{{ $active ? 'text-yellow-400 font-bold' : '' }}">
    {{$slot}}
</a>
```

In the ‘nav-link.blade.php’, the prop will receive two variables, the ‘url’ and a Boolean value for ‘active’. I can then use these attributes in the slot html to add the href and the conditional class for an active link.

<x-nav-link url="/" :active="request()->is('/')">Home</x-nav-link>

The slot is effectively, what is inside the <x-nav-link> tags denoted by red. The slot is handled by the @props which assigns the attributes from the ‘header.blade.php’ <x-nav-link **attributes**> to dynamic variables which can then be used in the html markup. The {{slot}} part only contains the text of the ahref link.

```
@props(['url' => '/', 'active' => false, 'icon' => NULL])

<a href="{{ $url }}" class="text-white hover:underline py-2
{{ $active ? 'text-yellow-400 font-bold' : '' }}">
    @if($icon)
        <i class="fa fa-{{ $icon }} mr-1"></i>
    @endif
    {{$slot}}
</a>
```

```
<x-nav-link url="/profile" :active="request()->is('profile')" icon="user">
Profile</x-nav-link>
<x-nav-link url="/dashboard" :active="request()->is('profile')" icon="gauge">
Dashboard</x-nav-link>
```

I can further refine the code to pass in an optional icon attribute to @props of ‘nav-link.blade.php’.
I can handle the icon in an if block.

4.7 Button Link Component Challenge

1. Use artisan to create a ‘button-link.blade.php’

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:component ButtonLink

   INFO  Component [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\app\View\Components\ButtonLink.php] created successfully.

   INFO  View [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\resources\views\components/button-link.blade.php] created
successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```

2. Create the props and attributes in the html of the blade.

```
@props([
    'url' => '/',
    'icon' => null,
    'bgClass' => 'bg-yellow-500',
    'hoverClass' => 'hover:bg-yellow-600',
    'textClass' => 'text-black'
    ])

<a href="{{ $url }}"
class="{{$bgClass}} {{$hoverClass}} {{$textClass}} px-4 py-2 rounded hover:shadow-md
transition duration-300">
    @if($icon)
    <i class="fa fa-{{ $icon }} mr-1"></i>
    @endif
    {{$slot}}
</a>
```

3. Use the button-link.blade in the header blade.

```
<header class="bg-blue-900 text-white p-4">
  <div class="container mx-auto flex justify-between items-center">
    <h1 class="text-3xl font-semibold">
      <x-nav-link url="/" :active="request()->is('/')">Workopia</x-nav-link>
    </h1>
    <nav class="hidden md:flex items-center space-x-4">
      <x-nav-link url="/" :active="request()->is('/')">Home</x-nav-link>
      <x-nav-link url="/jobs" :active="request()->is('jobs')">All Jobs</x-nav-link>
      <x-nav-link url="/jobs/saved" :active="request()->is('jobs/saved')">Saved Jobs</x-nav-
link>
      <x-nav-link url="/login" :active="request()->is('login')">Login</x-nav-link>
      <x-nav-link url="/register" :active="request()->is('register')">Register</x-nav-link>
      <x-nav-link url="/profile" :active="request()->is('profile')" icon="user"> Profile</x-
nav-link>
      <x-nav-link url="/dashboard" :active="request()->is('profile')" icon="gauge">
Dashboard</x-nav-link>
      <x-button-link url="/jobs/create" icon="edit">Create Job</x-button-link>
    </nav>
    <button id="hamburger" class="text-white md:hidden flex items-center">
      <i class="fa fa-bars text-2xl"></i>
    </button
```

4.8 Mobile Menu Nav Link

1. Add an additional prop for ‘mobile’ to the nav-link.blade with a default of null so that if the ‘mobile’ attribute is passed in I can render different html for a mobile menu link.

```
@props(['url' => '/', 'active' => false, 'icon' => NULL, 'mobile' => NULL])

@if($mobile)
<a href="{{$url}}" class="block px-4 py-2 hover:bg-blue-700 {{$active ? 'text-yellow-500 font-bold' : ''}}">
    @if($icon)
    <i class="fa fa-{{$icon}}" mr-1"></i>
    @endif
    {{$slot}}
</a>
@else
<a href="{{$url}}" class="text-white hover:underline py-2 {{$active ? 'text-yellow-500 font-bold' : ''}}">
    @if($icon)
    <i class="fa fa-{{$icon}}" mr-1"></i>
    @endif
    {{$slot}}
</a>
@endif
  </div>
```

2. Add another prop to the button-link.blade so that the buttons on the mobile menu have an additional class of block.

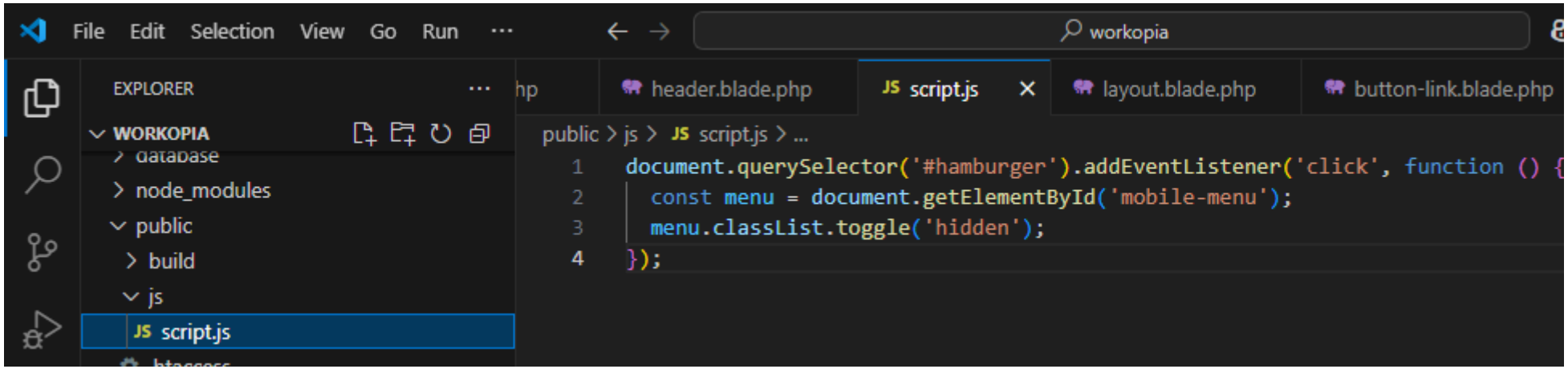
```
@props([
    'url' => '/',
    'icon' => NULL,
    'bgClass' => 'bg-yellow-500',
    'hoverClass' => 'hover:bg-yellow-600',
    'textClass' => 'text-black',
    'block' => FALSE
    ])

<a href="{{ $url }}"
class="{{$bgClass}} {{$hoverClass}} {{$textClass}} px-4 py-2 rounded hover:shadow-md transition duration-300
{{$block ? 'block' : ''}}">
    @if($icon)
    <i class="fa fa-{{ $icon }} mr-1"></i>
    @endif
    {{$slot}}
</a>
```

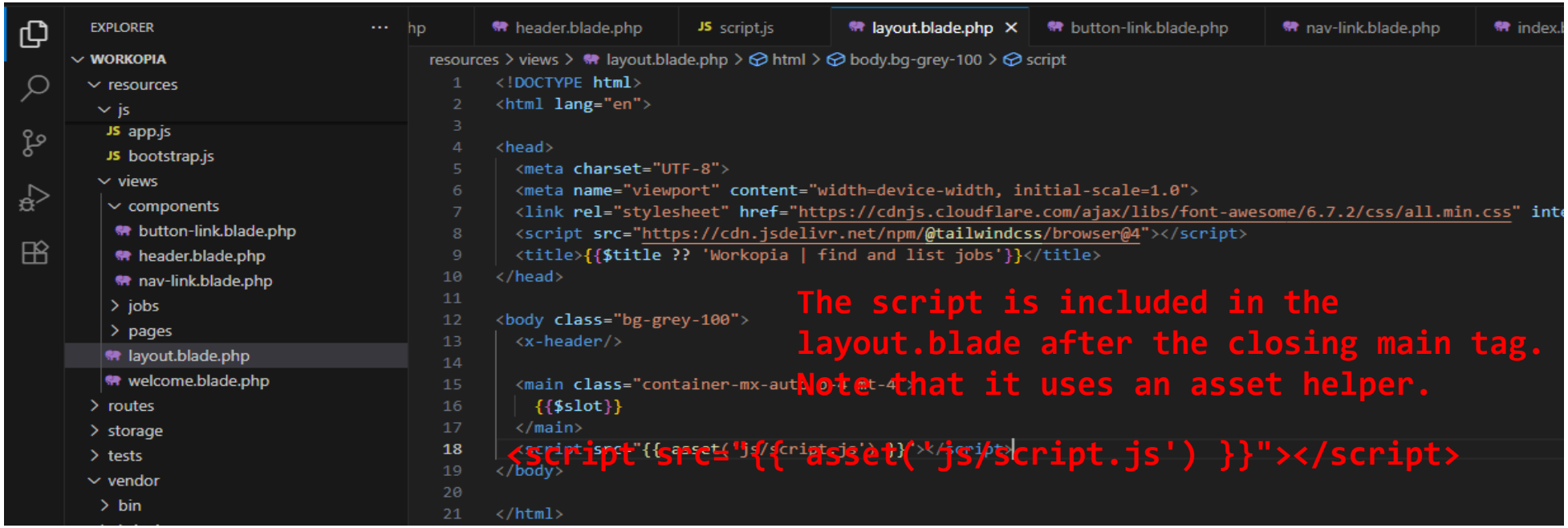
3. Use the nav.link.blade and button-link.blade in the mobile nav menu.

```
<!-- Mobile Menu -->
<div id="mobile-menu" class="hiden md:hidden bg-blue-900 text-white mt-5 pb-4 space-y-2">
  <x-nav-link url="/jobs" :active="request()->is('jobs')" :mobile="true">All Jobs</x-nav-link>
  <x-nav-link url="/jobs/saved" :active="request()->is('jobs/saved')" :mobile="true">Saved Jobs</x-nav-link>
  <x-nav-link url="/login" :active="request()->is('login')" :mobile="true">Login</x-nav-link>
  <x-nav-link url="/register" :active="request()->is('register')" :mobile="true">Register</x-nav-link>
  <x-nav-link url="/dashboard" :active="request()->is('dashboard')" :mobile="true">Dashbaord</x-nav-link>
  <x-button-link url="/jobs/create" :block="true" icon="edit"> Create Job</x-button-link>
</div>
```

4.9 Mobile Menu Toggle

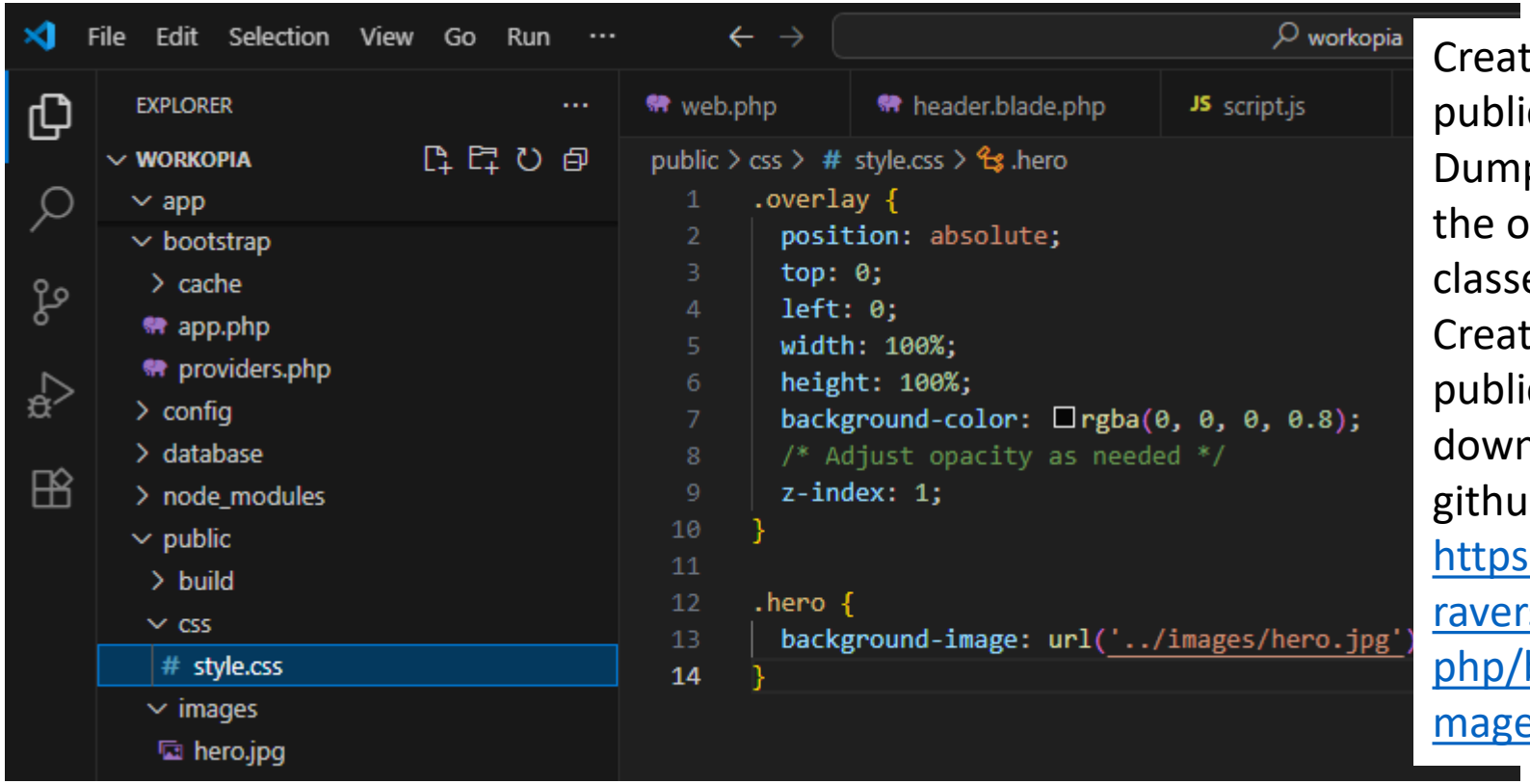
1. Create a file at `/public/js/script.js` and add some simple vanilla JS to include an event listener for click on the hamburger button to toggle the hidden class on the nav-manu element.



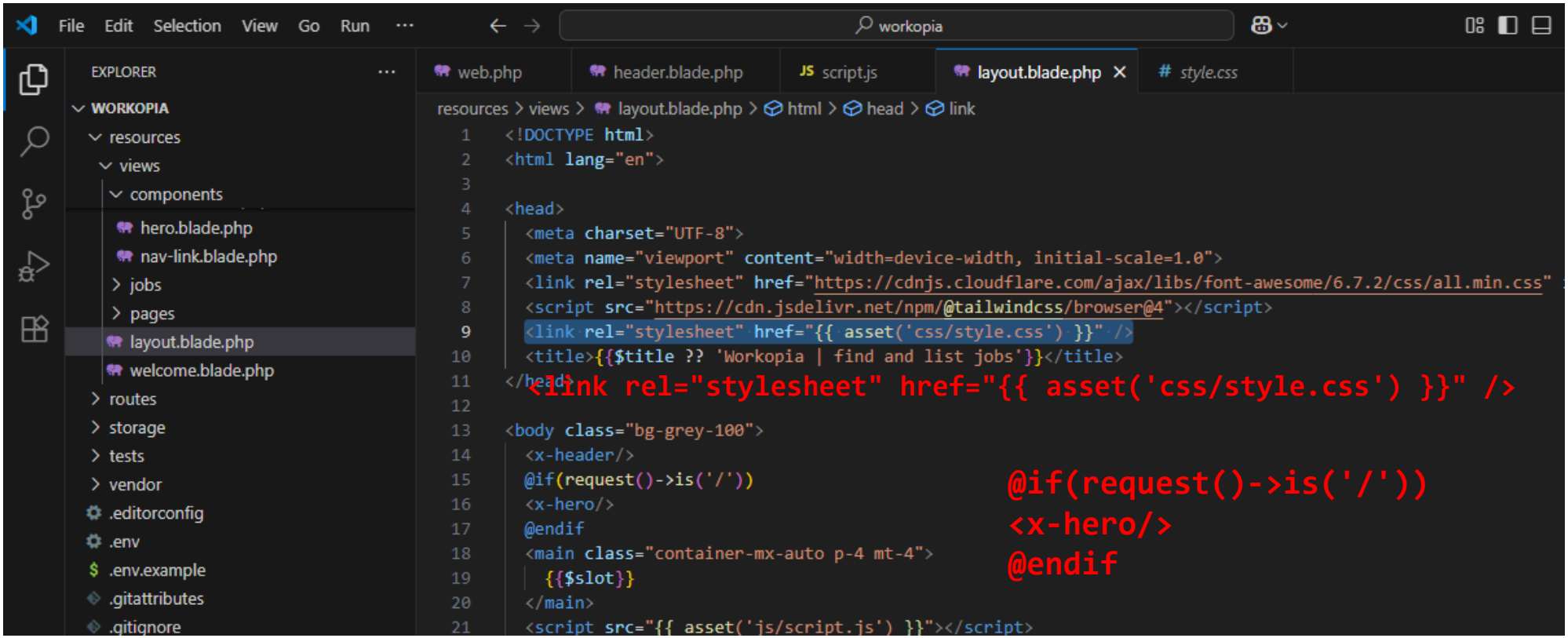


4.10 Hero Component

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:component Hero

   INFO  Component [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\app\View\Components\Hero.php] created
successfully.

   INFO  View [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\resources\views\components/hero.blade.php]
created successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```



Create folder and file public/css/style.css. Dump in the css code for the overlay and hero classes.
Create folder public/images and download the img from github https://github.com/bradtraversy/workopia-php/blob/main/public/images/showcase.jpg



Add the stylesheet into the header of the layout.blade.

In the layout blade and an @if block to only load the hero.blade on the homepage.

```
@props(['title' => 'Find Your Dream Job'])

<section
  class="hero relative bg-cover bg-center bg-no-repeat h-72 flex items-center"
>
  <div class="overlay"></div>
  <div class="container mx-auto text-center z-10">
    <h2 class="text-4xl text-white font-bold mb-4">{{ $title }}</h2>
    <form class="block mx-5 md:mx-auto md:space-x-2">
      <input
        type="text"
        name="keywords"
        placeholder="Keywords"
        class="w-full md:w-72 px-4 py-3 focus:outline-none"
      />
      <input
        type="text"
        name="location"
        placeholder="Location"
        class="w-full md:w-72 px-4 py-3 focus:outline-none"
      />
      <button
        class="w-full md:w-auto bg-blue-700 hover:bg-blue-600 text-white px-4 py-3
focus:outline-none"
      >
        <i class="fa fa-search mr-1"></i> Search
      </button>
    </form>
  </div>
</section>
```

Build the hero Blade and add a prop to take an optional title string

4.11 Top & Bottom banner

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:component Topbanner

   INFO  Component [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\app\View\Components\Topbanner.php] created successfully.

   INFO  View [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\resources\views\components/topbanner.blade.php] created
successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:component BottomBanner

   INFO  Component [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\app\View\Components\BottomBanner.php] created successfully.

   INFO  View [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\resources\views\components/bottom-banner.blade.php] created
successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```

```
@props([
    'heading' => 'Unlock Your Career Potential',
    'subheading' => 'Discover the perfect job opportunity for you'
    ])

<section class="bg-blue-900 text-white py-6 text-center">
    <div class="container mx-auto">
        <h2 class="text-3xl font-semibold">
            {{ $heading }}
        </h2>
        <p class="text-lg mt-2">
            {{ $subheading }}
        </p>
    </div>
</section>
```

```
@props([
    'heading' => 'Looking to hire?',
    'subheading' => 'Post your job listing now and find the perfect candidate'
])

<section class="container mx-auto my-6">
    <div class="bg-blue-800 text-white rounded p-4 flex items-center justify-
between">
        <div>
            <h2 class="text-xl font-semibold">{{$heading}}</h2>
            <p class="text-gray-200 text-lg mt-2">
                {{$subheading}}
            </p>
        </div>
        <x-button-link url="/jobs/create" type="button" icon="edit">Create
Job</x-button-link>
    </div>
</section>
```

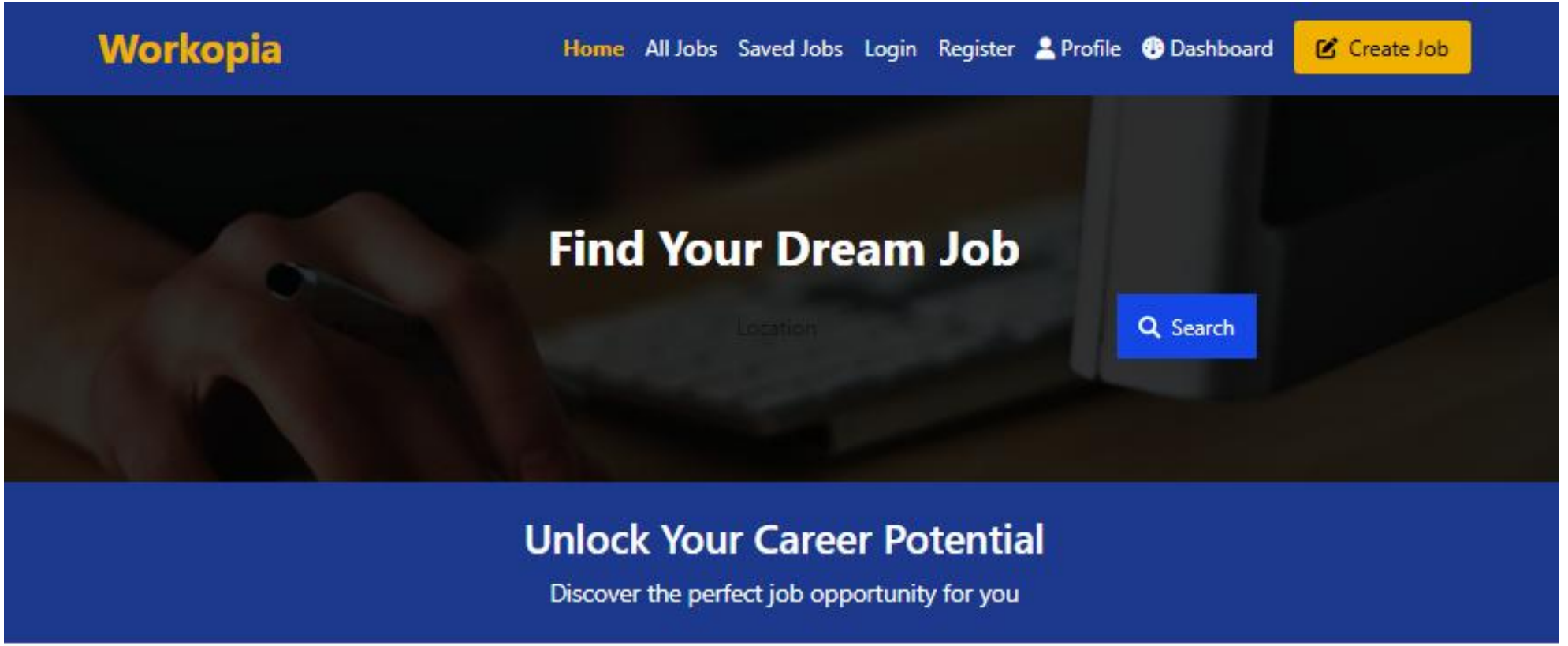
Create top and bottom banner blades.

In the layout blade I only want the top-banner on the homepage.

```
@if(request()->is('/'))
  <x-hero/>
  <x-top-banner />
  @endif
```

The bottom banner can go in the pages/index.blade

```
<x-layout>
  <h2>Welcome to the
HOMEPAGE</h2>
  <x-bottom-banner/>
</x-layout>
```



Welcome to the HOMEPAGE

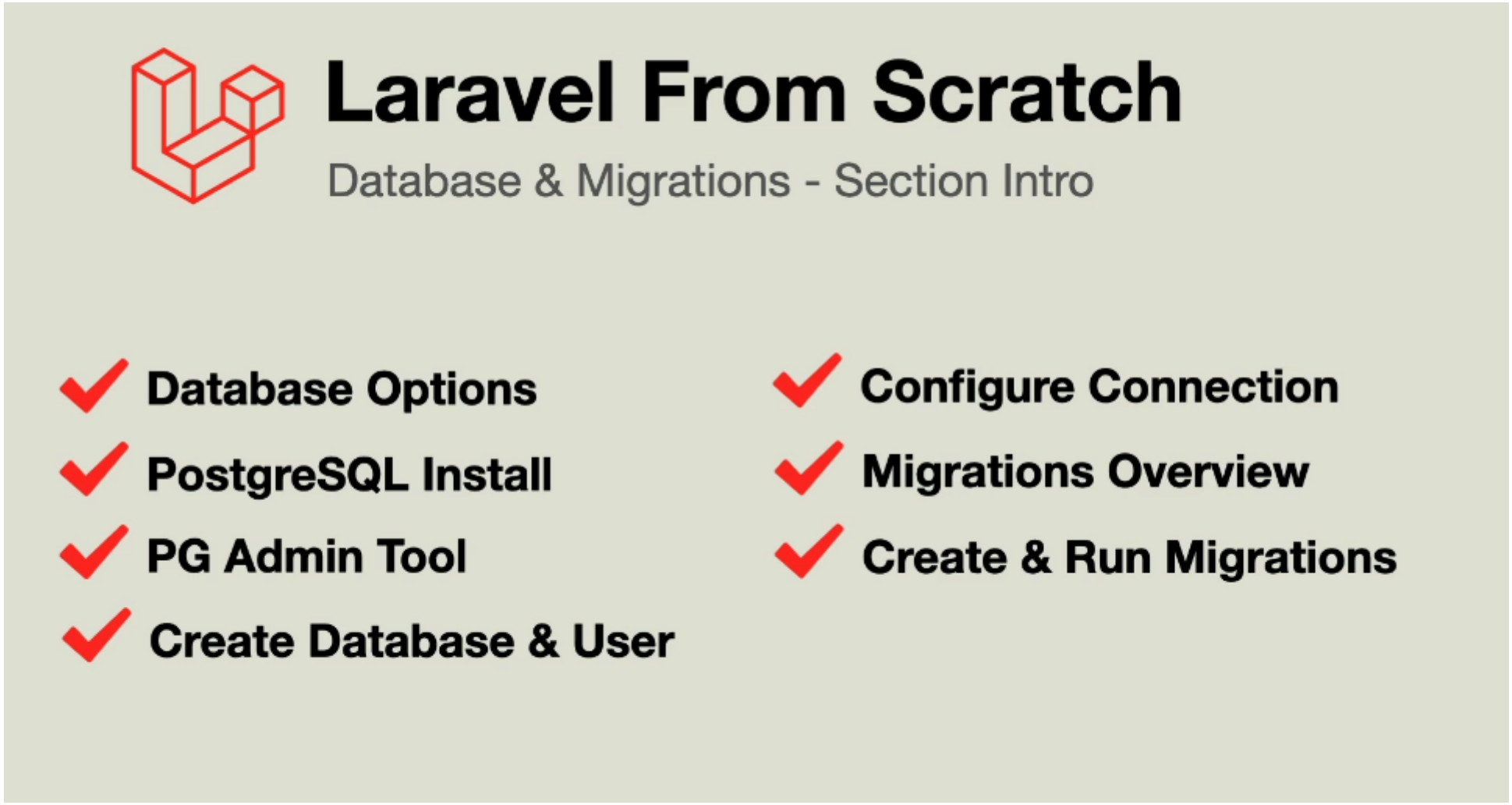
Looking to hire?

Post your job listing now and find the perfect candidate

Create Job

5. PostgreSQL Database Setup & Migrations

5.1 Database Options



Databases

Laravel Supports multiple databases out of the box

- ✓ SQLite
- ✓ MySQL
- ✓ PostgreSQL
- ✓ SQL Server
- ✓ MariaDB
- ✓ Oracle
- ✓ MongoDB
- ✓ Redis
- ✓ Neo4J
- ✓ InfluxDB

Databases Config

.env File

PostgreSQL

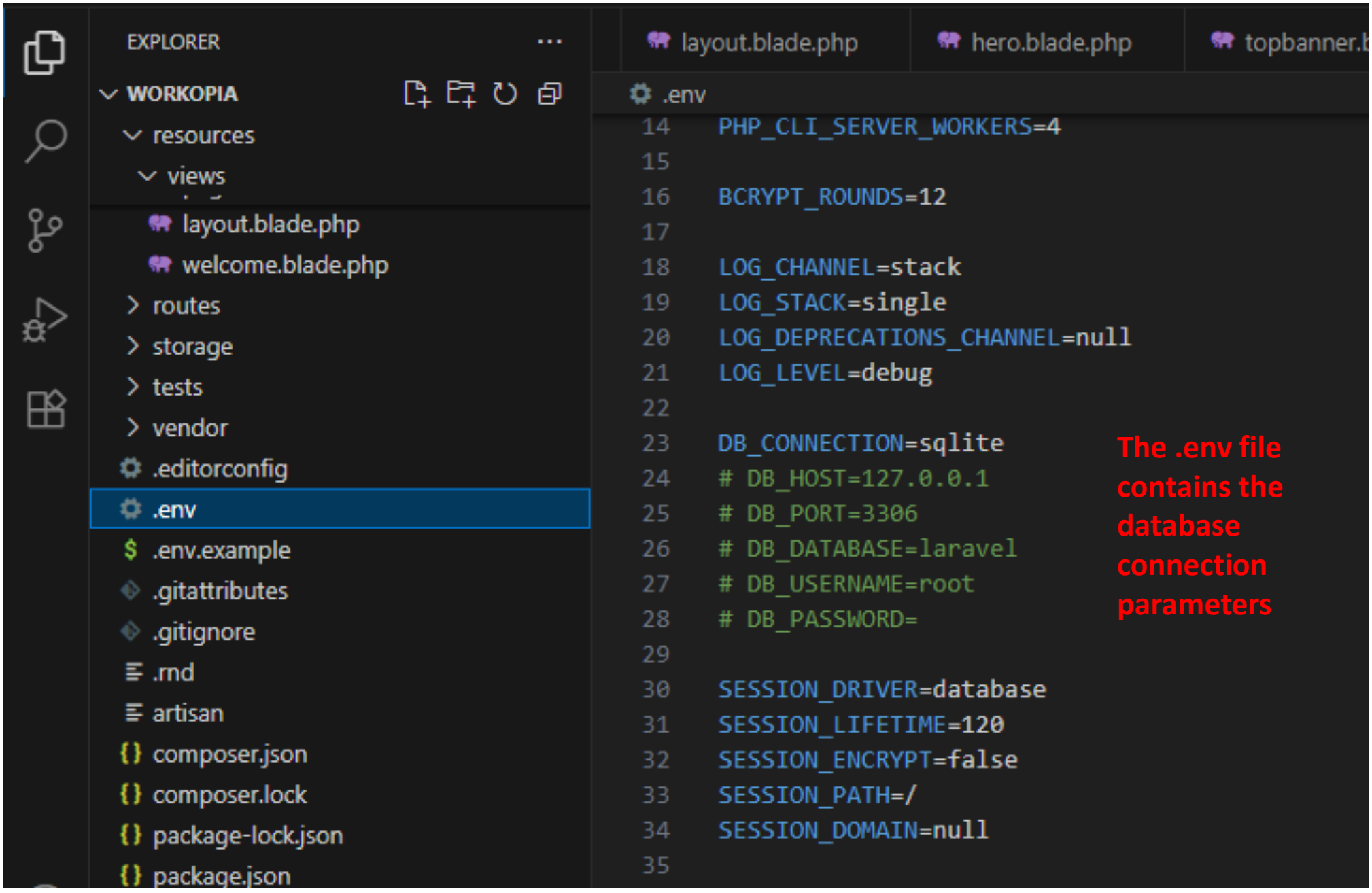
```
DB_CONNECTION=pgsql
DB_HOST=127.0.0.1
DB_PORT=5432
DB_DATABASE=your_database_name
DB_USERNAME=your_database_user
DB_PASSWORD=your_database_password
```

MySQL

```
DB_CONNECTION=mysql
DB_HOST=127.0.0.1
DB_PORT=3306
DB_DATABASE=your_database_name
DB_USERNAME=your_database_user
DB_PASSWORD=your_database_password
```

SQLite

```
DB_CONNECTION=sqlite
# DB_HOST=127.0.0.1
# DB_PORT=3306
# DB_DATABASE=
# DB_USERNAME=
# DB_PASSWORD=
```


EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
resources
views
layout.blade.php
welcome.blade.php
routes
storage
tests
vendor
.editorconfig
.env
.env.example
.gitattributes
.gitignore
.rnd
artisan
composer.json
composer.lock
package-lock.json
package.json
layout.blade.php
hero.blade.php
topbanner.b
.env
14 PHP_CLI_SERVER_WORKERS=4
15
16 BCRYPT_ROUNDS=12
17
18 LOG_CHANNEL=stack
19 LOG_STACK=single
20 LOG_DEPRECATIONS_CHANNEL=null
21 LOG_LEVEL=debug
22
23 DB_CONNECTION=sqlite
24 # DB_HOST=127.0.0.1
25 # DB_PORT=3306
26 # DB_DATABASE=laravel
27 # DB_USERNAME=root
28 # DB_PASSWORD=
29
30 SESSION_DRIVER=database
31 SESSION_LIFETIME=120
32 SESSION_ENCRYPT=false
33 SESSION_PATH=/
34 SESSION_DOMAIN=null
35
The .env file contains the database connection parameters

5.2 Create PostgreSQL Database & User

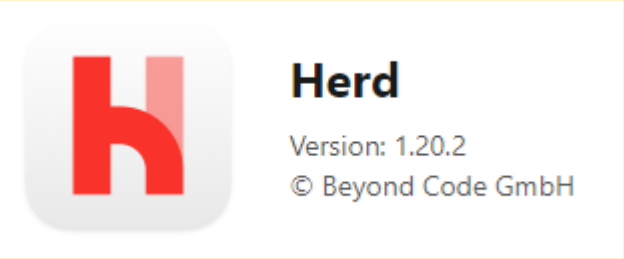
```
CREATE DATABASE workopia;
CREATE USER workopia WITH SUPERUSER PASSWORD 'password';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE workopia TO workopia;
```

5.3 Configure Database Connection

Windows 11 base machine running PostgreSQL Server

192.168.1.49

Windows 10 in Virtualbox



192.168.1.50

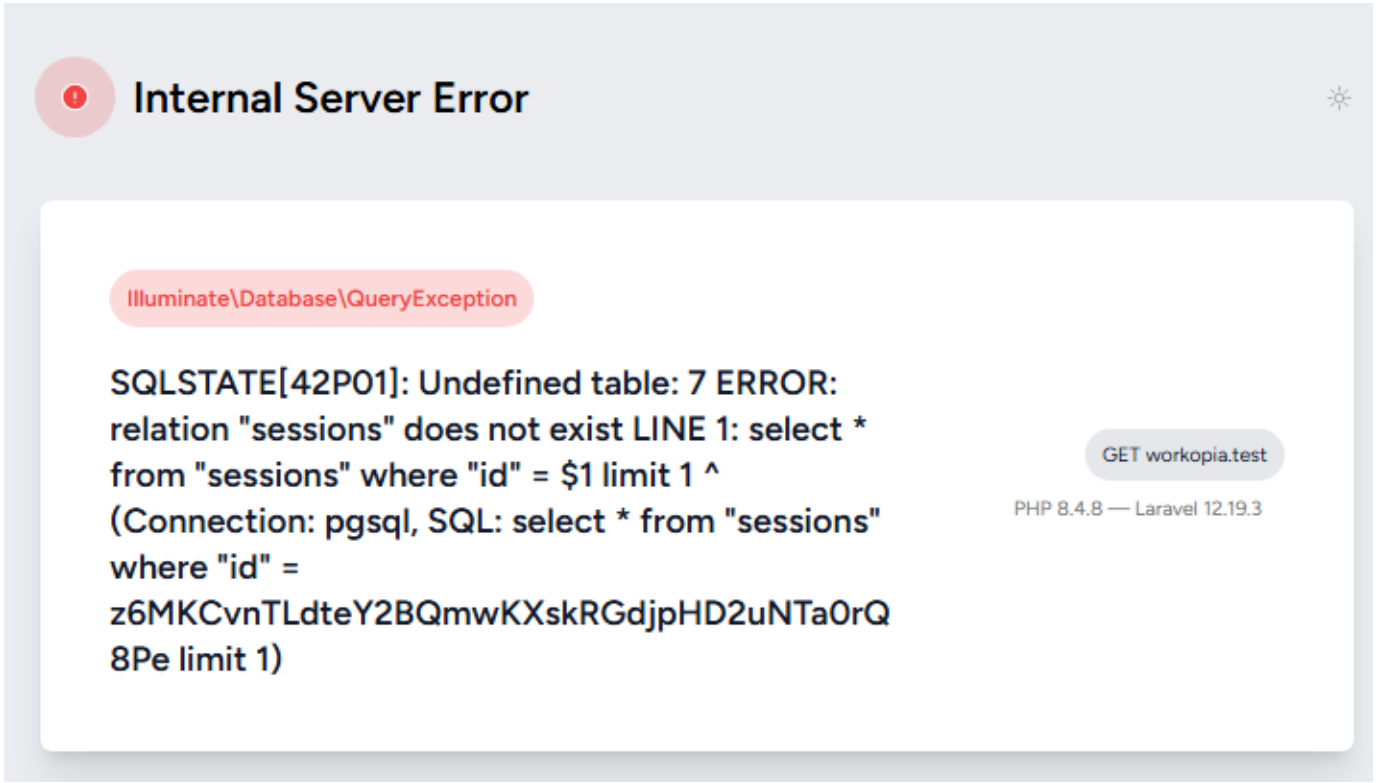
```
DB_CONNECTION=pgsql
DB_HOST=192.168.1.49
DB_PORT=5432
DB_DATABASE=workopia
DB_USERNAME=workopia
DB_PASSWORD=password
```

Postgresql.conf → ensure listening address is *
listen_addresses = '*'

Pghba.conf → add a rule to allow connections from any LAN IP address
host all Phalcon 192.168.1.0/0 md5

Add a firewall rule in the windows 11 machine to allow port 5432 as per:
https://blog.devart.com/configure-postgresql-to-allow-remote-connection.html

Fettling to get the db connection to work because the db is on a different host.



This is normal and expected because I have to perform some migrations to get specific tables in the PostgreSQL database so that it can work with Laravel.

Additionaly, from vscode terminal, I can use tinker to verify the database connection.

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan tinker
Psy Shell v0.12.8 (PHP 8.4.8 — cli) by Justin Hileman
> DB::select('SELECT version()')
= [
    {#6198
      +"version": "PostgreSQL 17.4 on x86_64-windows, compiled by msvc-19.43.34808, 64-
bit",
    },
  ]

>
```

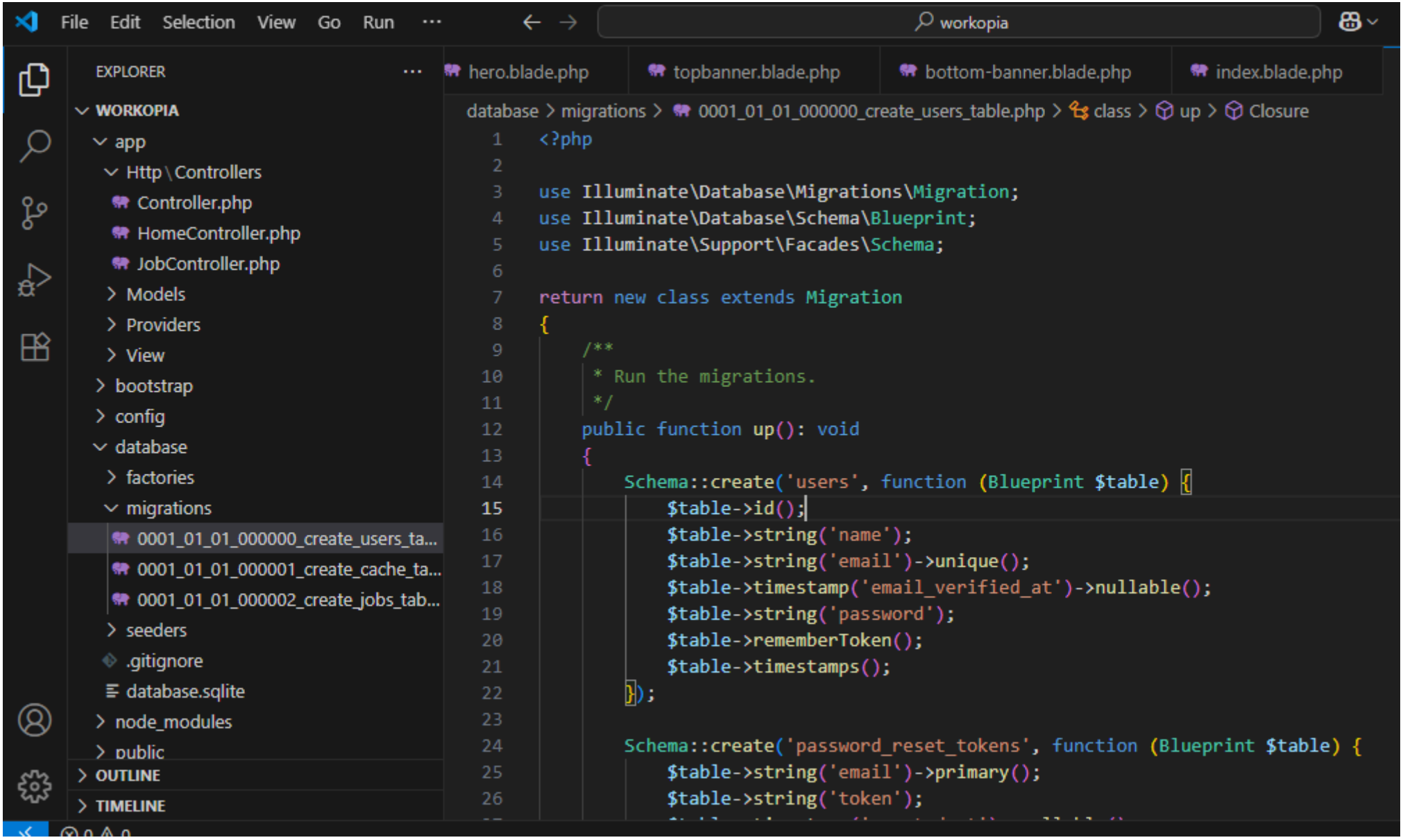
5.4 Migrations Overview & Commands

What Are Migrations?

Migrations are version-controlled files used to manage database schema changes. They allow you to create, modify or delete tables and columns in a structured and repeatable way

Migrations are run from the **database/migrations** folder

php artisan migrate



The database/migrations folder contains three files, users table, cache, and jobs (background jobs) and they are prefixed with timestamps.

The database/migrations files are formatted as a class that extends the migration class and they have two methods up and down. The up function is to create tables and the down function is to undo the up function.

database > migrations > 0001_01_01_000000_create_users_table.php > class > up > Closure

```php
return new class extends Migration
    /**
     * Run the migrations.
     */
    public function up(): void
    {
        Schema::create('users', function (Blueprint $table) {
            $table->id();
            $table->string('name');
            $table->string('email')->unique();
            $table->timestamp('email_verified_at')->nullable();
            $table->string('password');
            $table->rememberToken();
            $table->timestamps();
        });
```

Looking at the create users function within the up, it has code to create a default user table with fields such as id, name, email (unique) timestamp that the email was verified (optional), password and some token stuff.

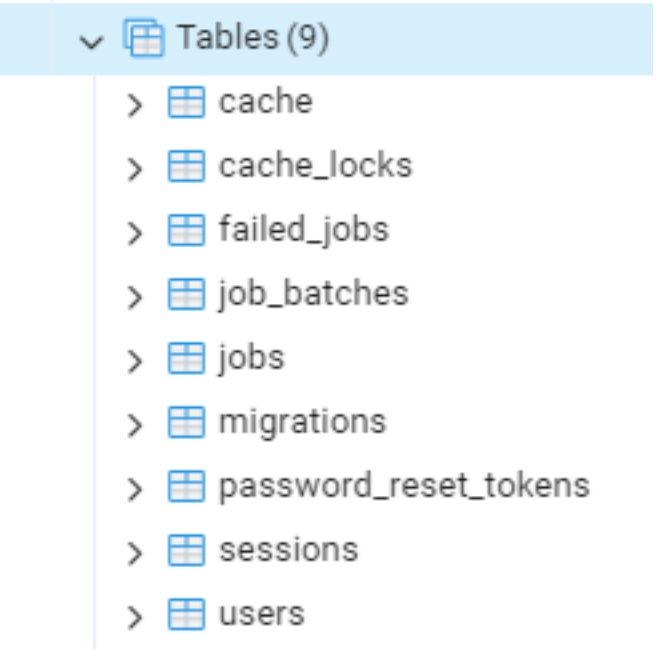
Migration Commands

migrate - Runs all of the migrations that are in the migrations directory.
migrate:fresh - Completely drops all tables and re-runs all migrations.
migrate:install - Creates the migrations table.
migrate:refresh - Rolls back all migrations and then re-applies them.
migrate:reset - Rolls back all of the migrations that have been run.
migrate:rollback - Rolls back the last migration that was run.
migrate:status - Shows the status of the migrations.

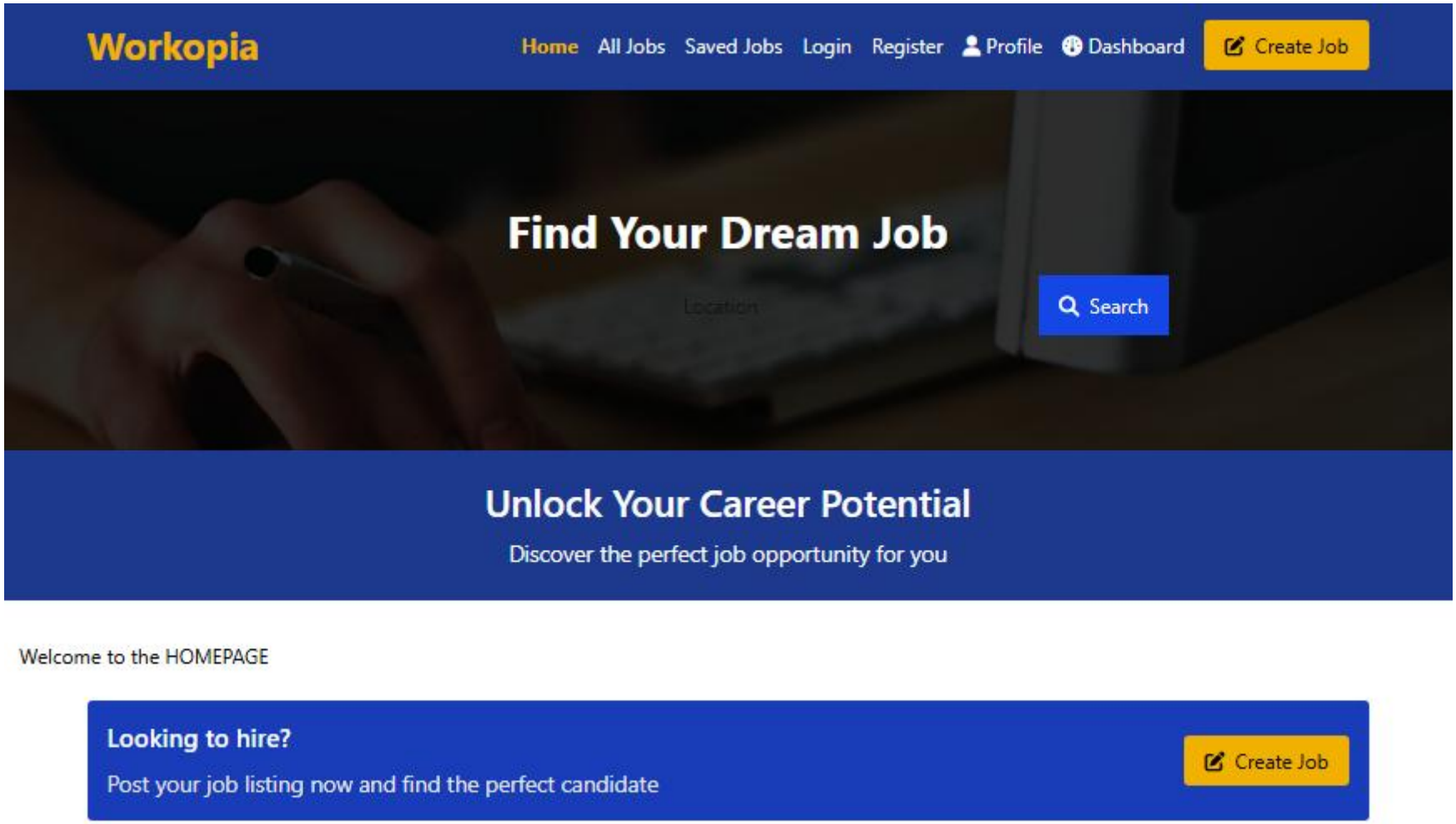
The migrations command can perform various actions during the development stage of the project. You would not normally want to run these commands in production because you would loose all the data in the database.

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan migrate

   INFO  Preparing database.

  Creating migration table ..................................... 200.88ms DONE

   INFO  Running migrations.

  0001_01_01_000000_create_users_table ........................ 379.55ms DONE
  0001_01_01_000001_create_cache_table ......................... 26.91ms DONE
  0001_01_01_000002_create_jobs_table ......................... 105.36ms DONE

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```

The php artisan migrate command generates the necessary starter tables for our Laravel web app to work.



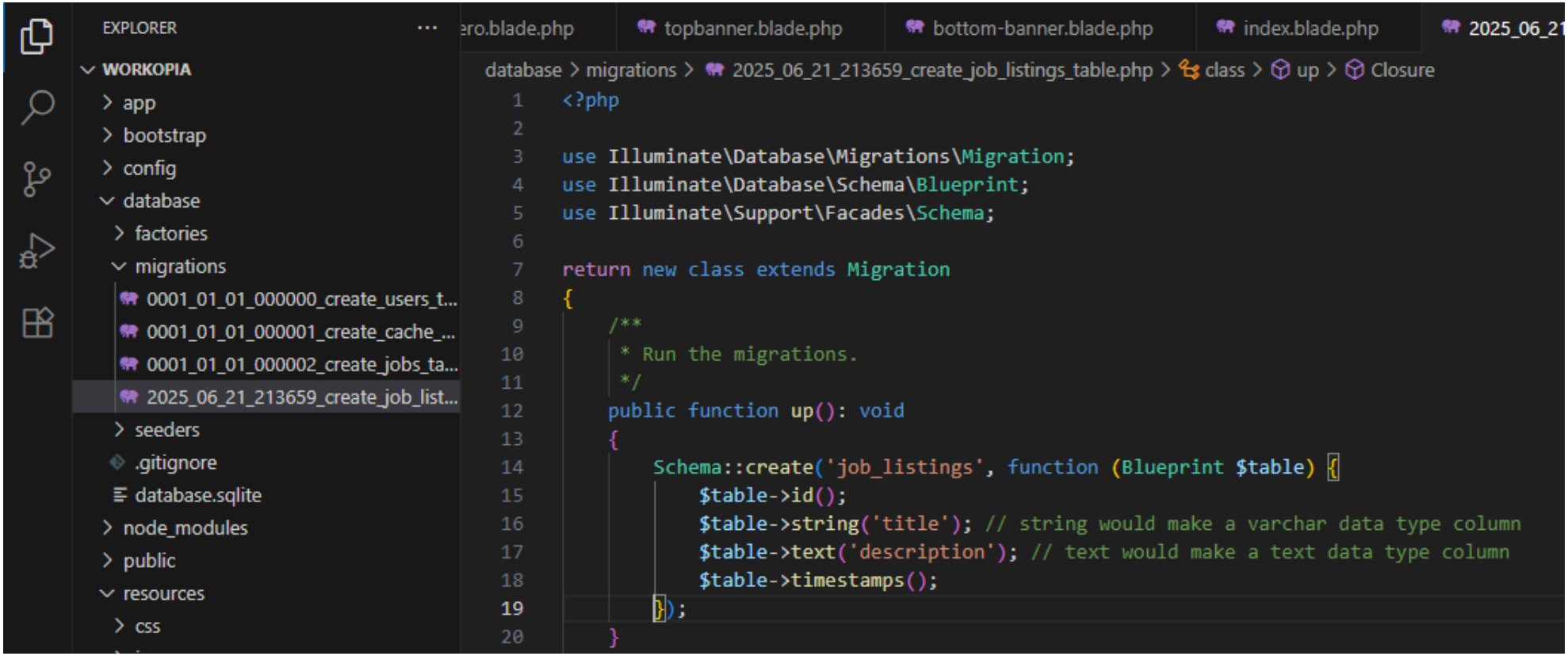
Now that the migrations starter tables are in the database, the Laravel app is working correctly. Note that I have not actually created any tables as such, these are system tables for Laravel.



5.5 Create Migrations

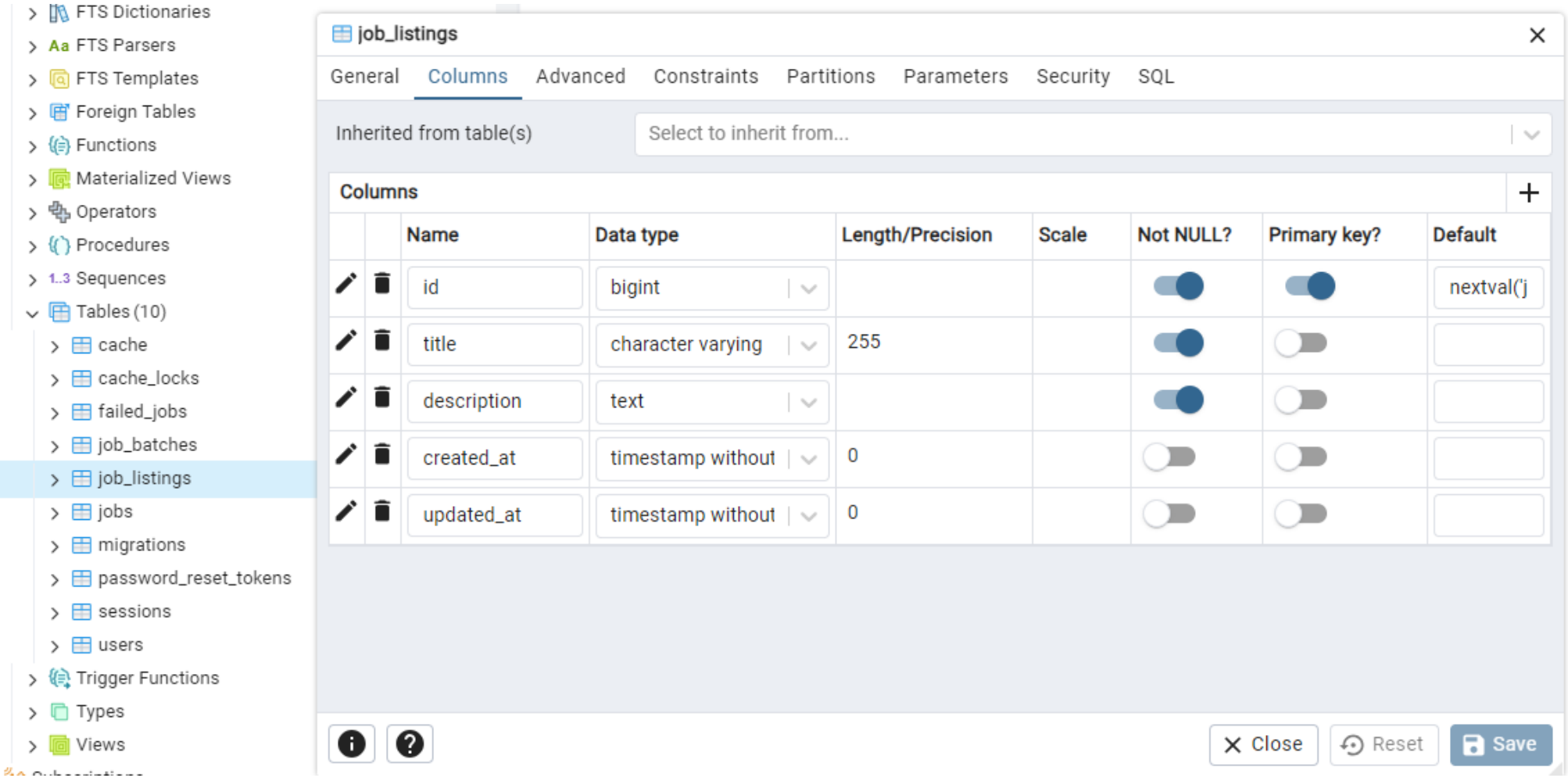
Whenever we want to create or modify a database table, we create a new migration file so that there is versioning of the database structure within the project. I use artisan to create a new migration.

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:migration create_job_listings_table

   INFO  Migration
[C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\database\migrations/2025_06_21_213659_create_job_listings_tab
le.php] created successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```



The make:migration command generates a migrations template file where we can define the columns of our table. Now I can save the modified migration file and run it from artisan.

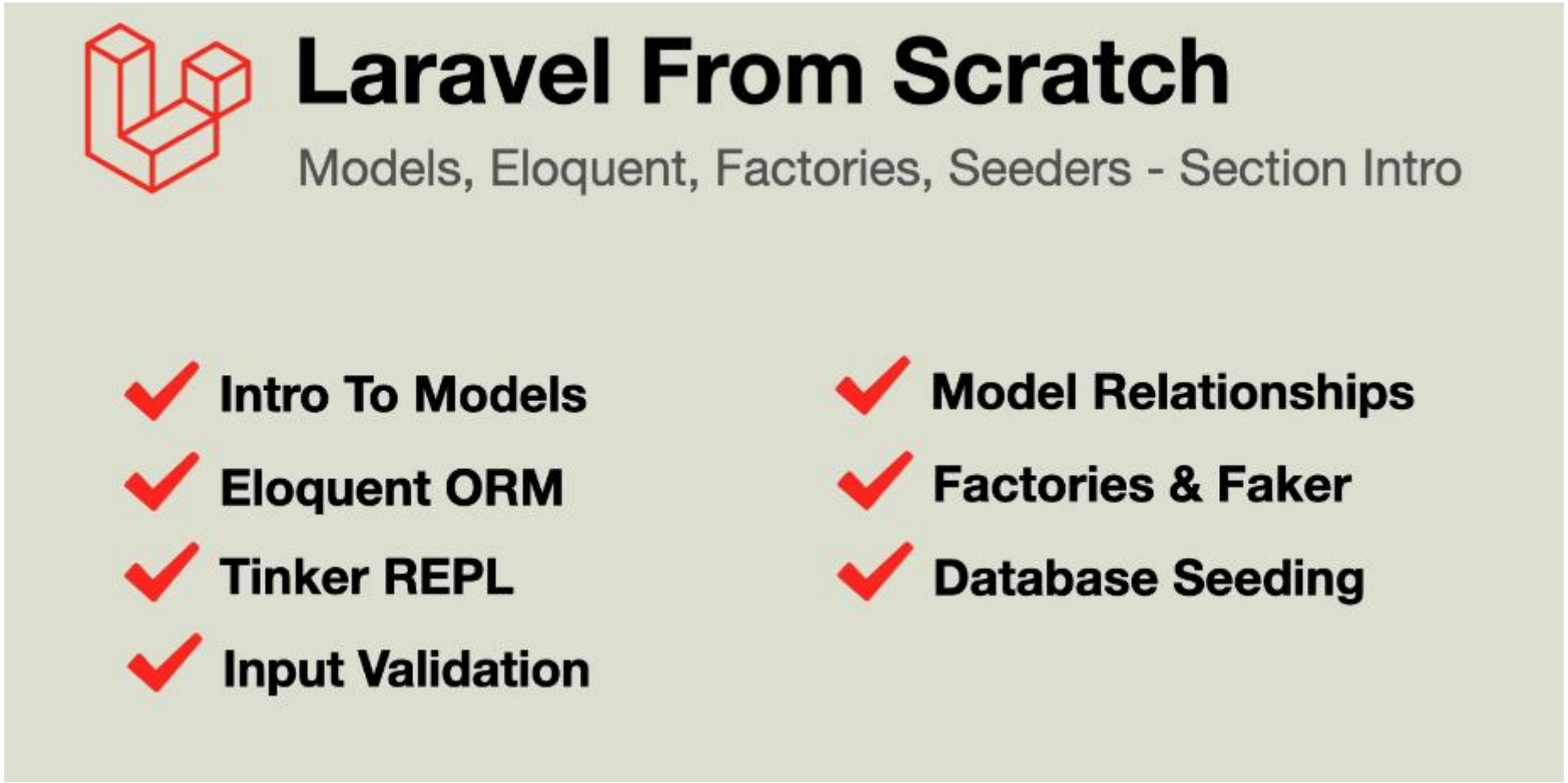
```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan migrate

   INFO  Running migrations.

  2025_06_21_213659_create_job_listings_table ..............................  11.46ms DONE
```



In the database I can see that the table has been create with all the necessary fields. Note that because the migration files are timestamped, it did not re-run the three tables from the first migration.

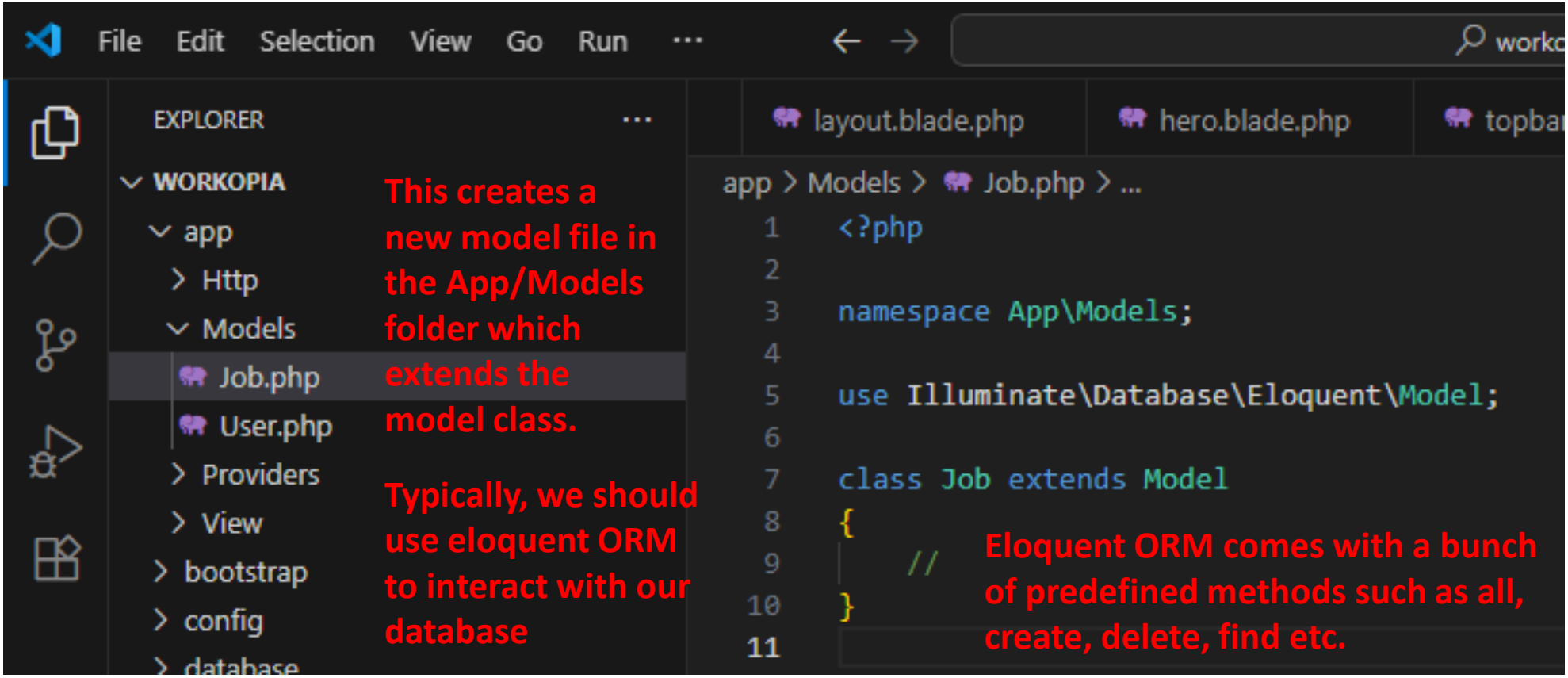
6. Models, Eloquent ORM, Factories & Seeders

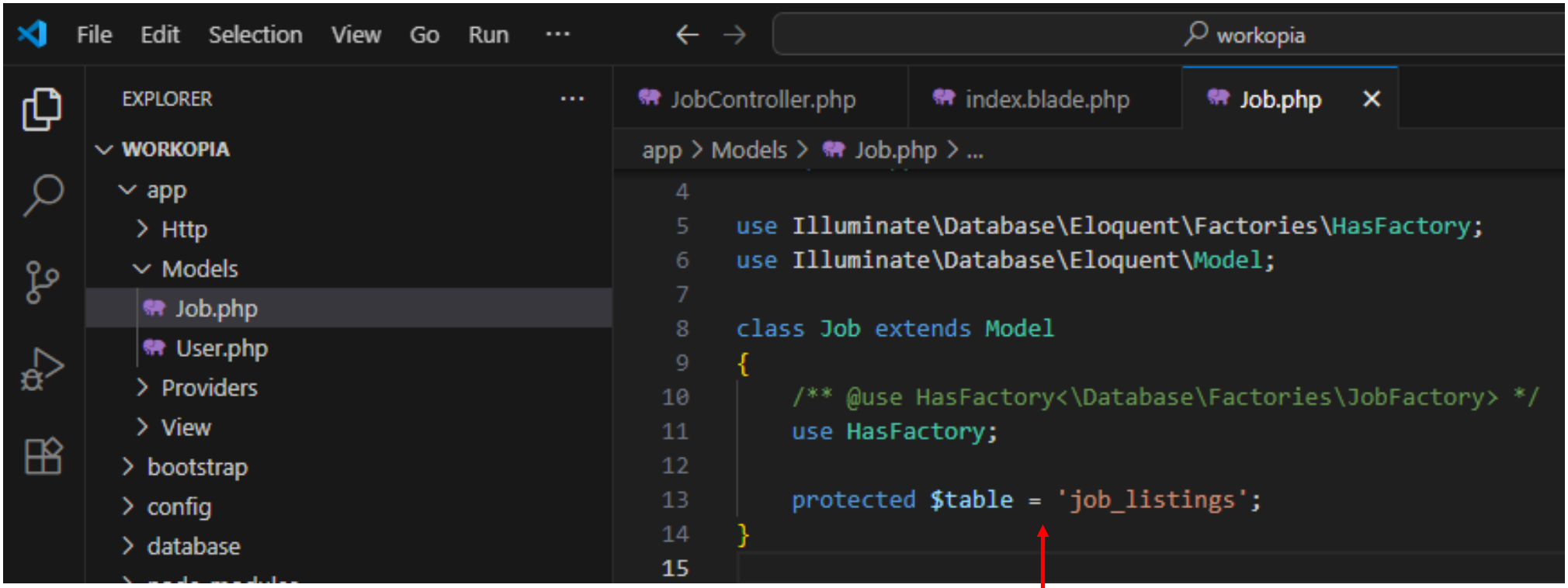
6.1 Intro to Models



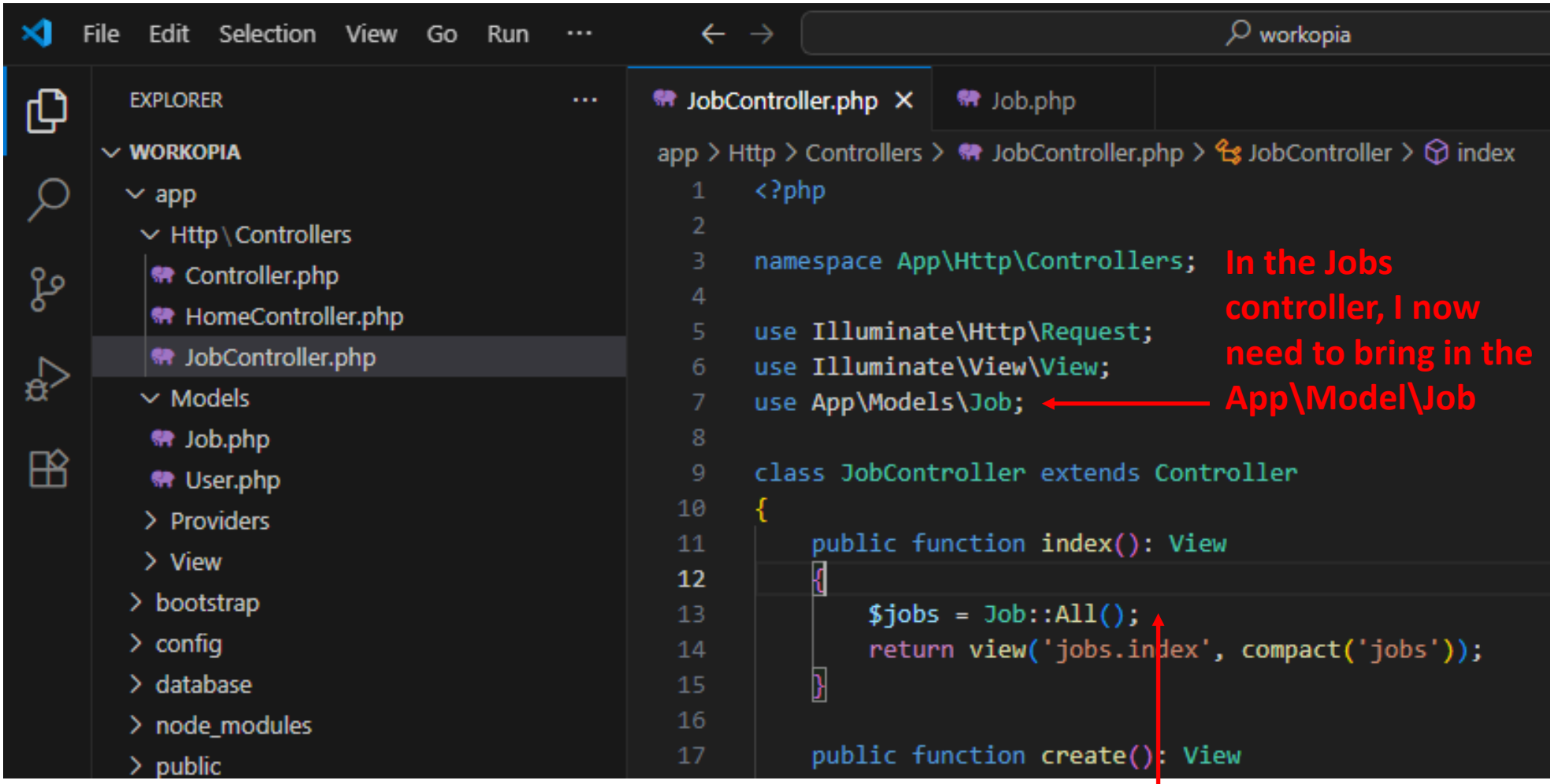
6.2 Fetching Data & Eloquent ORM

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:model Job --factory

   INFO  Model [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\app\Models\Job.php] created successfully.

   INFO  Factory [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\database\factories\JobFactory.php] created
successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```



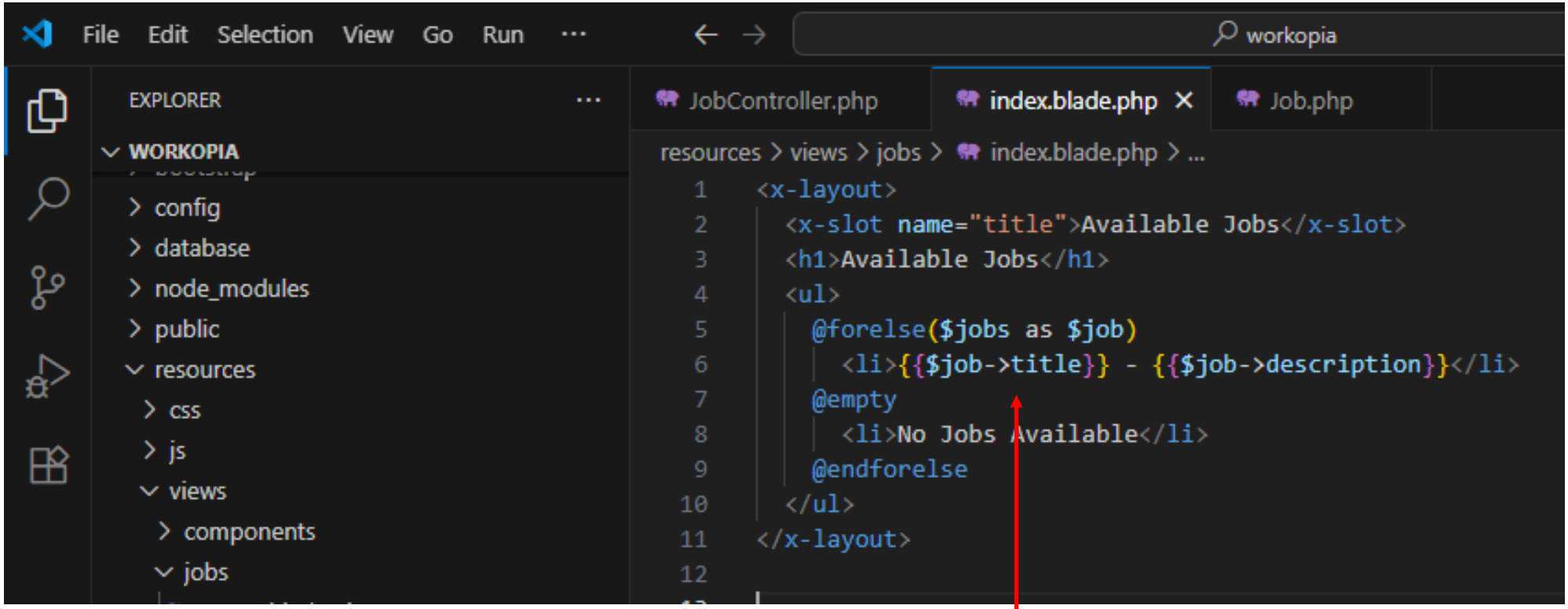


If the table name is not the same as the model name, then I have to define it using a protected variable.

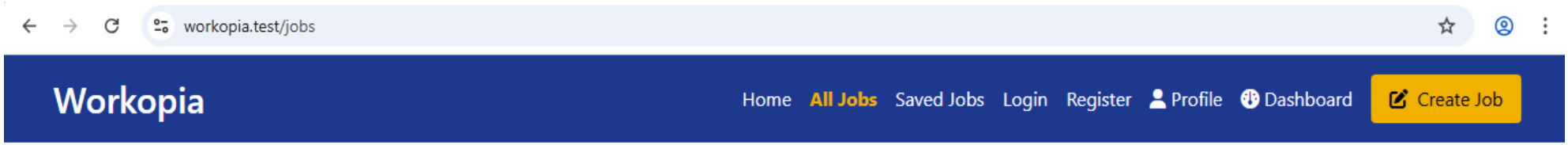


I can now use am Eloquent method called all from App\Model\Job to get all jobs in the database. Note that I can also use the with syntax to return the view which looks a little cleaner than the compact syntax.

```
return view('jobs.index')->with('jobs', $jobs);
```

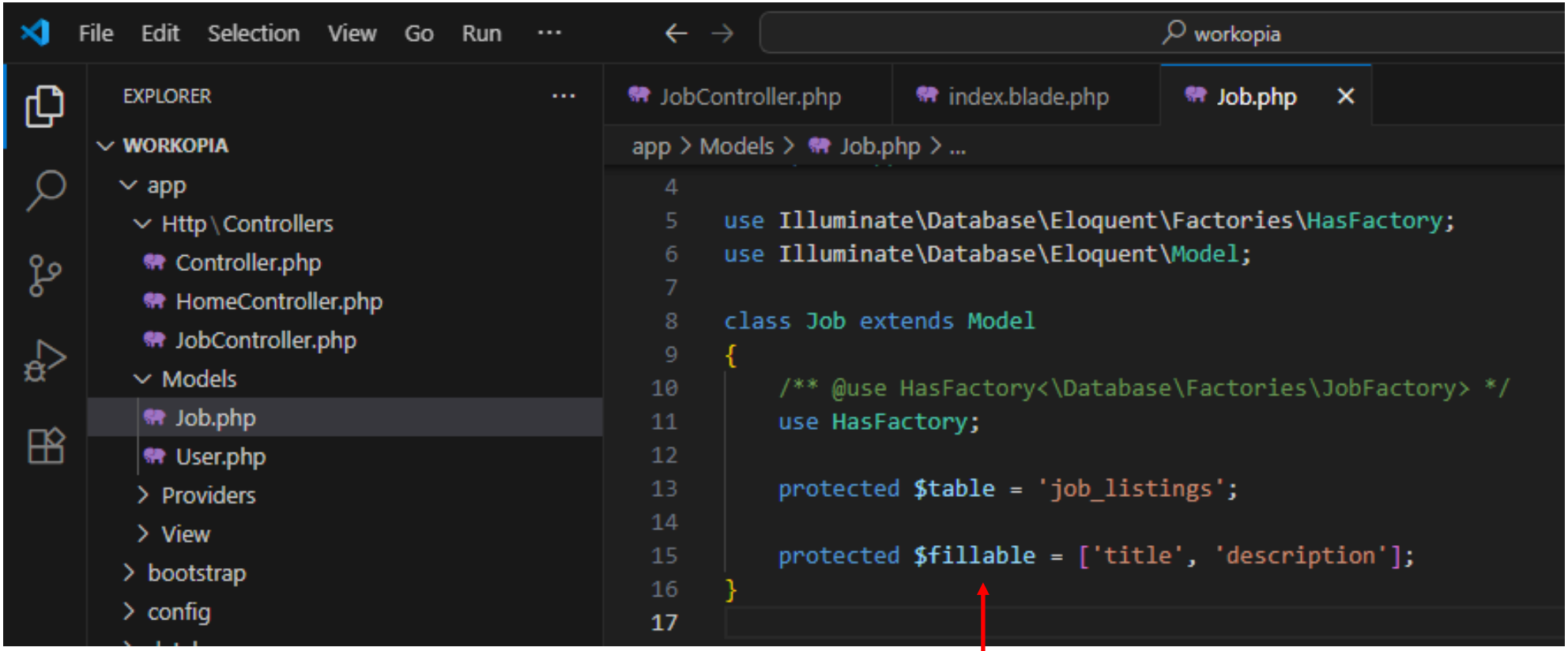


Also in the view, I am going to change the way we access the data from:
array syntax - {{$jobs['title']}}
to arrow syntax - {{$jobs->title}}
This is a cleaner more modern way of writing code.



Available Jobs
No Jobs Available

Now when I reload the ‘jobs’ page, it shows no jobs because the database job_listings table is currently empty.



Additionally, in the model, by default, Laravel has protections to stop users from changing data in fields of the database. Since in the next lesson, I am going to be using tinker, I need to enable mass assignment bu defining a property called fillable with the columns that I want to add. Without this tinker would throw an error when trying to add data.

6.3 Tinker & CRUD Operations

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan tinker
Psy Shell v0.12.8 (PHP 8.4.8 — cli) by Justin Hileman
> App\Models\Job::All()
= Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Collection {#2288
    all: [],
  }

>Schema::getColumnListing('job_listings')
= [
    "id",
    "title",
    "description",
    "created_at",
    "updated_at",
  ]

>> $job = App\Models\Job::Class
= "App\Models\Job"

> $job::All()
= Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Collection {#6194
    all: [],
  }
```

Ticker is a tool that I can interact with the database using Laravel language rather than pure SQL. For example, App\Models\Job::All() will return me all rows of data in the table. In this case an empty array. Schema::getColumnListing('job_listing') will return an array of the column names.

Ticker is a tool that I can interact I can assign a Laravel method to a variable in tinker and use it in shorthand to get data $job::All(). Again, it is returning empty array.

```
$job::create(['title' => 'Job One', 'description' => 'This is a description for job one'])
= App\Models\Job {#6255
    title: "Job One",
    description: "This is a description for job one",
    updated_at: "2025-06-22 13:10:06",
    created_at: "2025-06-22 13:10:06",
    id: 1,
  }

>> $job::create(['title' => 'Job Two', 'description' => 'This is a description for job two'])
= App\Models\Job {#6196
    title: "Job Two",
    description: "This is a description for job two",
    updated_at: "2025-06-22 13:12:01",
    created_at: "2025-06-22 13:12:01",
    id: 2,
  }

> $job::create(['title' => 'Job Three', 'description' => 'This is a description for job
three'])
= App\Models\Job {#6216
    title: "Job Three",
    description: "This is a description for job three",
    updated_at: "2025-06-22 13:12:16",
    created_at: "2025-06-22 13:12:16",
    id: 3,
  }

>
```

I can use Tinker to insert rows into the database, using Laravel pre-defined methods.

RIP SQL?

```
> $job::find(1)
= App\Models\Job {#6254
    id: 1,
    title: "Job One",
    description: "This is an description for job one",
    created_at: "2025-06-22 13:10:06",
    updated_at: "2025-06-22 13:10:06",
  }

>> $job::find(1)->update(['title' => 'Updated Job One'])
= true

>
```

I can use the Laravel method find() passing in the id value.

I can string methods together. For example, I can use find() then I can update column values.

id [PK] bigint	title character varying (255)	description text	created_at timestamp without time zone	updated_at timestamp without time zone
1	Updated Job One	This is an description for job one	2025-06-22 13:10:06	2025-06-22 13:17:01
2	Job Two	This is a description for job two	2025-06-22 13:12:01	2025-06-22 13:12:01
3	Job Three	This is a description for job three	2025-06-22 13:12:16	2025-06-22 13:12:16

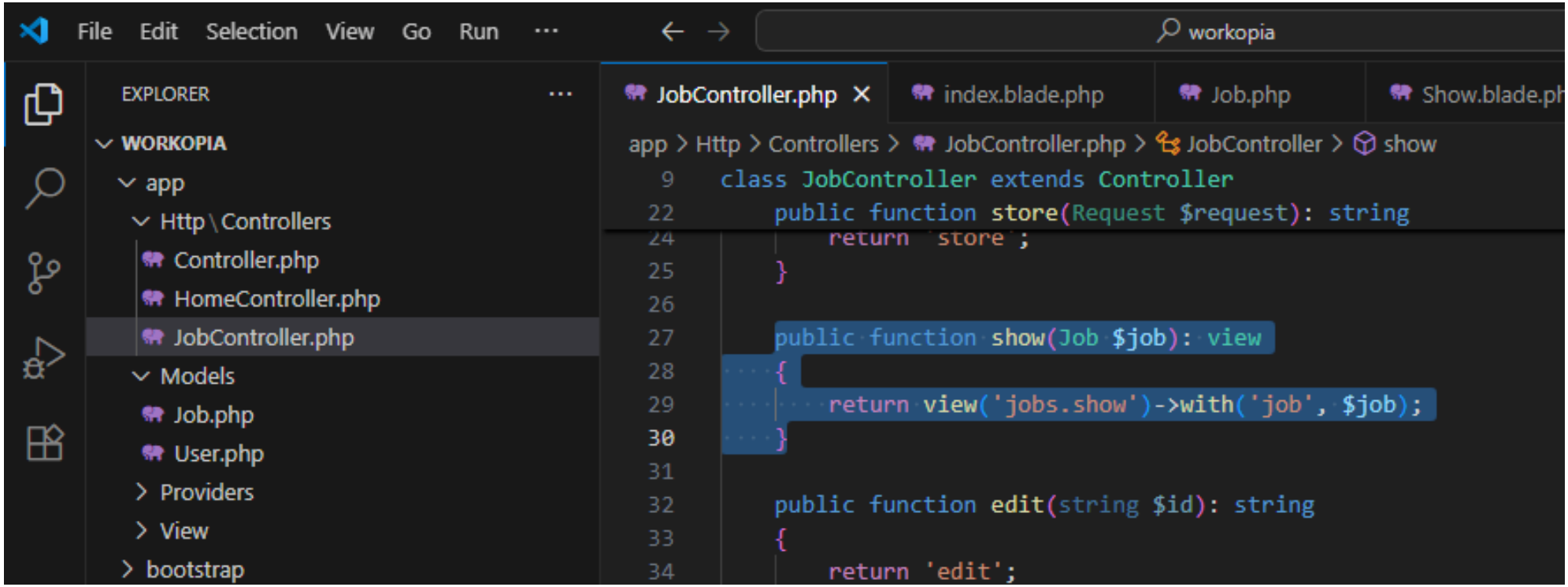
From tinker, I see it returned a boolen true and if I check in the database, I can see that the update CRUD operation has been performed.

```
> $job::find(3)->delete(3)
= true

>
```

I can chain Find and delete

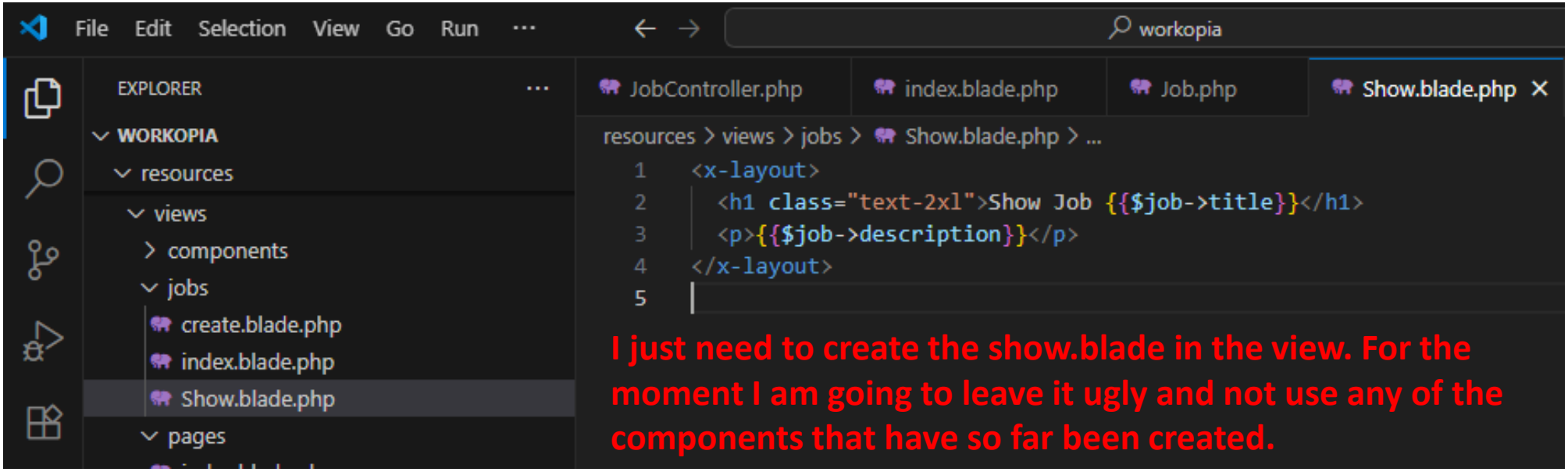
id [PK] bigint	title character varying (255)	description text	created_at timestamp without time zone	updated_at timestamp without time zone
1	Updated Job One	This is an description for job one	2025-06-22 13:10:06	2025-06-22 13:17:01
2	Job Two	This is a description for job two	2025-06-22 13:12:01	2025-06-22 13:12:01

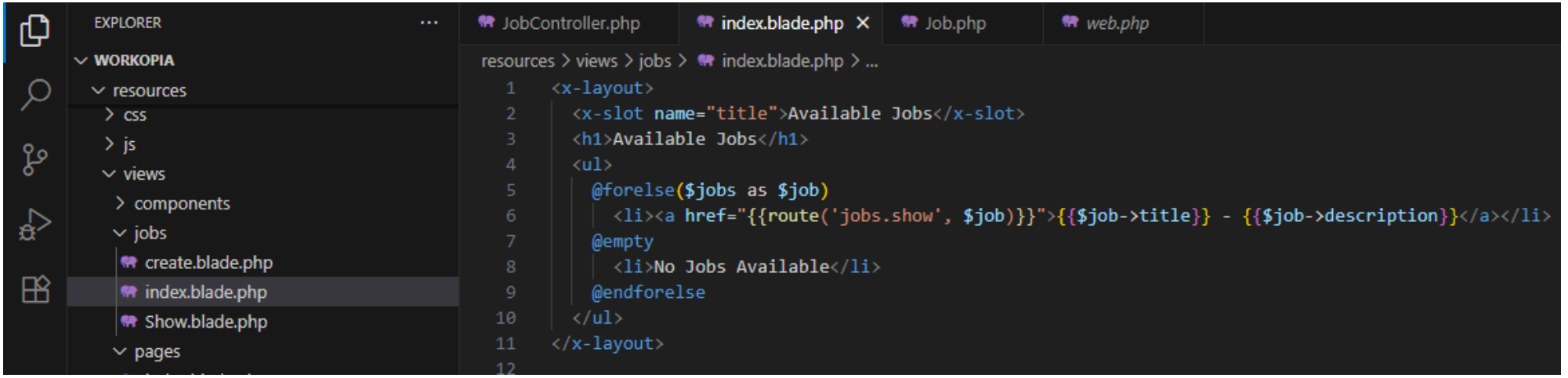
6.4 Model Binding & Single Job Listing




```
public function show(Job $job): view
    {
        return view('jobs.show')->with('job', $job);
    }
```

I can bind the model to the view in the controller.

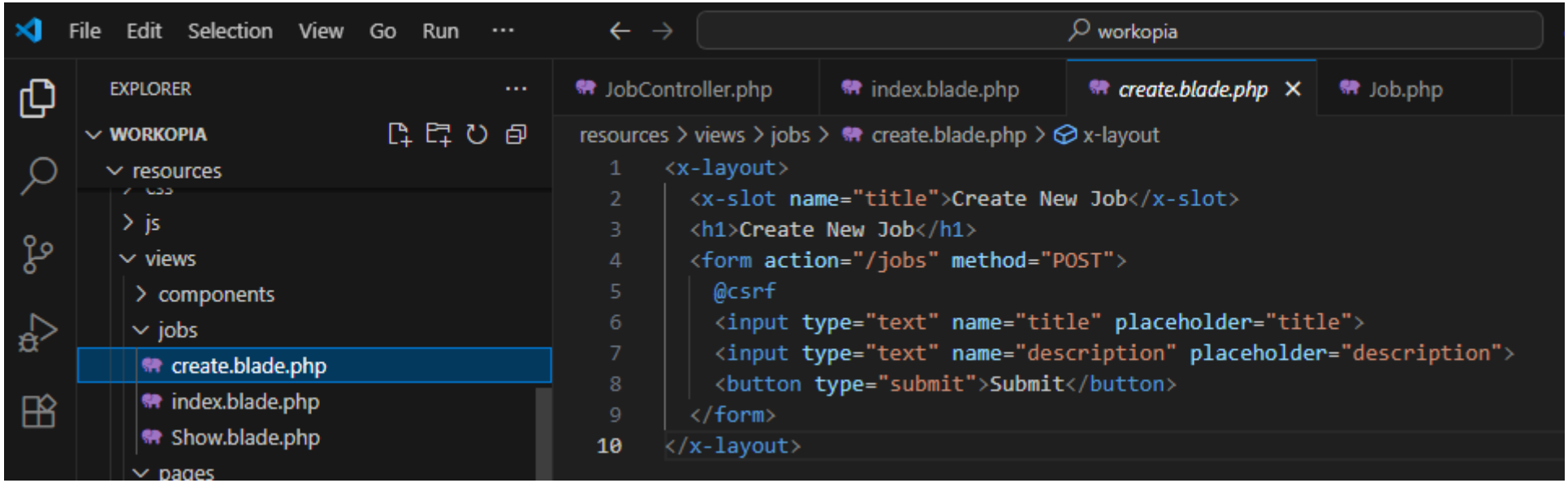





```
<li><a href="{{route('jobs.show', $job)}}">{{$job->title}}</a> - {{$job->description}}</li>
```

In the index.blade view, I can make the list item a clickable link that takes me to the jobs/show view by using the route helper and passing in the $job on the a href element.

6.5 Create Job Listing



The create.blade just has a simple form in it that passes via POST the two values to jobs controller

```php
<?php

namespace App\Http\Controllers;

use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Illuminate\View\View;
use App\Models\Job;
use Illuminate\Http\RedirectResponse;

class JobController extends Controller

...

public function store(Request $request): RedirectResponse
    {
        $title = $request->input('title');
        $description = $request->input('description');

        Job::create([
            'title' => $title,
            'description' => $description
        ]);

        return redirect()->route('jobs.index');
    }
```

An insert operation goes to the store method in the jobs controller where I can extract the POST values from the httpRequest object.

I can use the create method like previously seen in php artisan tinker to perform the SQL INSERT operation

Once the insert is done, I want to return a redirect to the jobs page so I can bring in the Laravel Http|RedirectResponse class and use the route helper to take me back to the jobs.index page.

6.6 Input Validation & Errors

```
public function store(Request $request): RedirectResponse
{

    $validatedData = $request->validate([
        'title' => 'required|string|max:255',
        'description' => 'required|string'
    ]);

    Job::create([
        'title' => $validatedData['title’],
        'description' => $validatedData['description']
    ]);

    return redirect()->route('jobs.index');
}
```

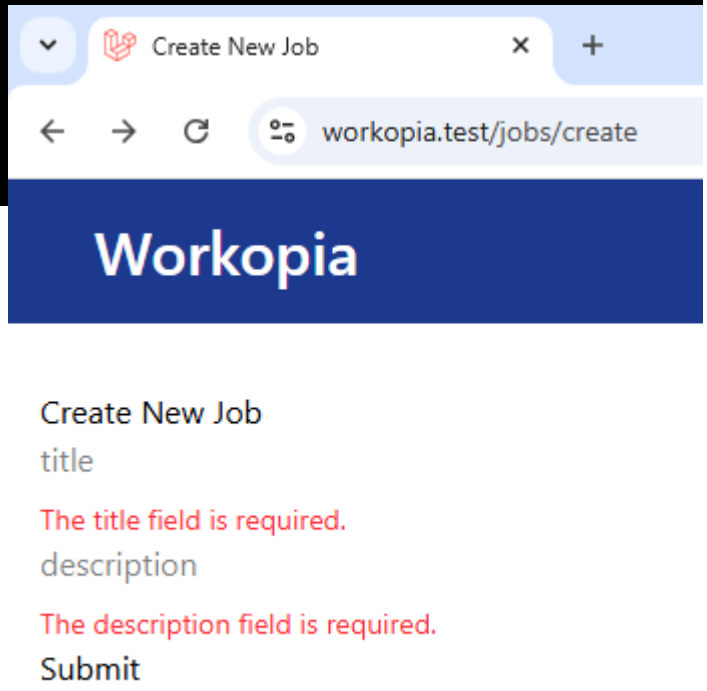
I am going to modify the store methos in the job controller. First, I define an array using the Laravel validate method on the request object. Within the array I define the desired validation criteria to the fields.

I can then pass in the $validatedData into the create method.

```
<x-layout>
  <x-slot name="title">Create New Job</x-slot>
  <h1>Create New Job</h1>
  <form action="/jobs" method="POST">
    @csrf
    <input type="text" name="title" placeholder="title">
    @error('title')
      <div class="text-red-500 mt-2 text-sm">{{$message}}</div>
    @endError
    <input type="text" name="description" placeholder="description">
    @error('description')
      <div class="text-red-500 mt-2 text-sm">{{$message}}</div>
    @endError
    <button type="submit">Submit</button>
  </form>
</x-layout>
```

In the create.blade, I have access to a $message variable that I can use in an @error directive

If I now test this, I can see that in the form, if the fields are empty and the submit button is clicked, then the relevant error message is displayed, based on the constraints defined in the validate method.



6.7 Job Schema update Migration

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:migration
add_fields_to_job_listings_table -table=job_listings

   INFO  Migration
[C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\database\migrations/2025_06_22_150737_add_fields_to_j
ob_listings_table.php] created successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```

I want to add more fields to the job_listings table so I create a new migration

```
use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Schema;
use illuminate\Support\Facades\DB;

return new class extends Migration
{

    public function up(): void
    {
        // delete all table rows (truncate)
        DB::table('job_listings')->truncate();

        Schema::table('job_listings', function (Blueprint $table) {
```

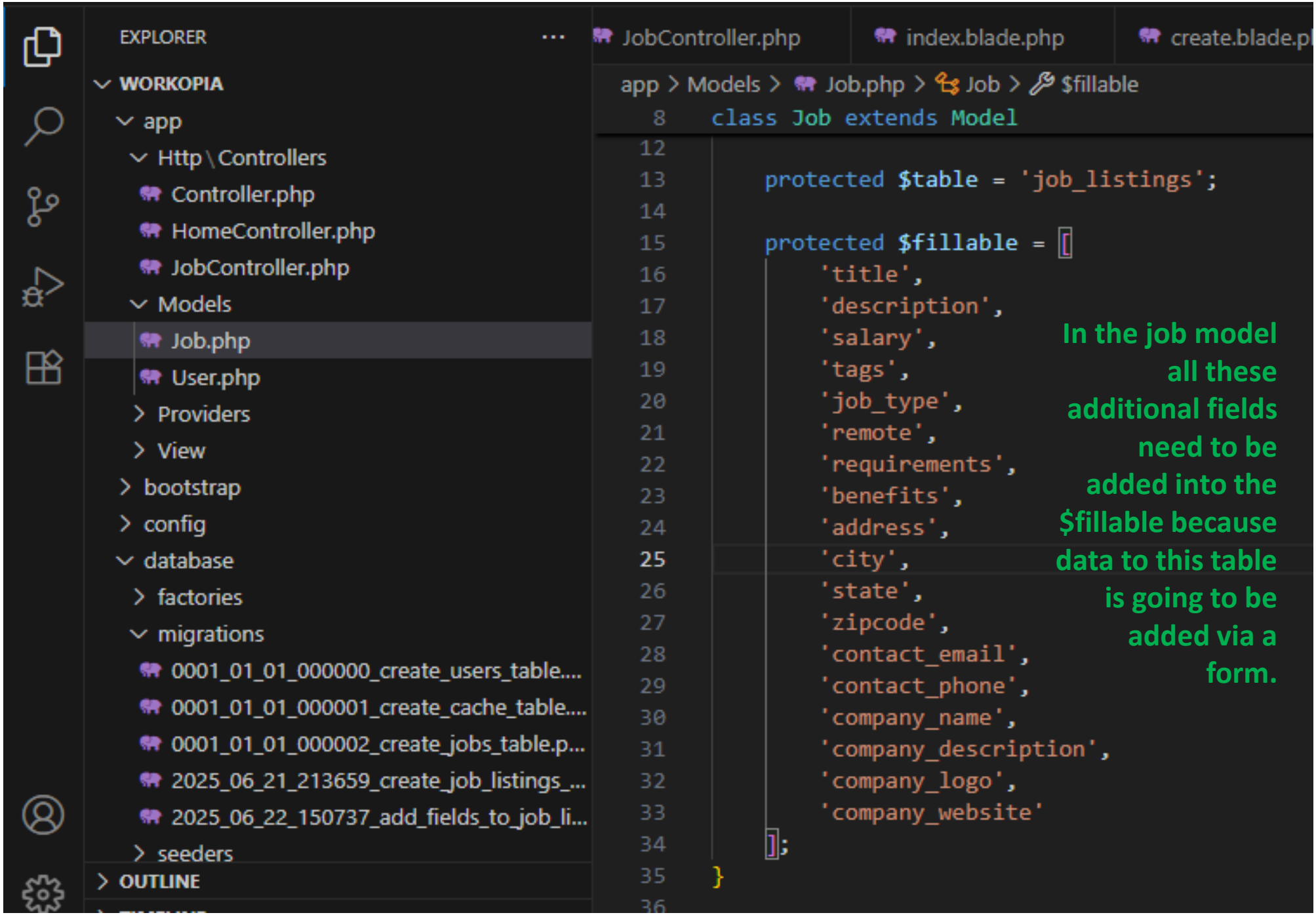
In the migration file, I first want to truncate all rows in the jobs table to remove the test data that I have been working with so far.

```
// Modify the table schema
Schema::table('job_listings', function (Blueprint $table) {
  $table->integer('salary');
  $table->string('tags')->nullable();
  $table->enum('job_type', ['Full-Time', 'Part-Time', 'Contract', 'Temporary',
'Internship', 'Volunteer', 'On-Call'])->default('Full-Time');
  $table->boolean('remote')->default(false);
  $table->text('requirements')->nullable();
  $table->text('benefits')->nullable();
  $table->string('address')->nullable();
  $table->string('city');
  $table->string('state');
  $table->string('zipcode')->nullable();
  $table->string('contact_email');
  $table->string('contact_phone')->nullable();
  $table->string('company_name');
  $table->text('company_description')->nullable();
  $table->string('company_logo')->nullable();
  $table->string('company_website')->nullable();
});
```

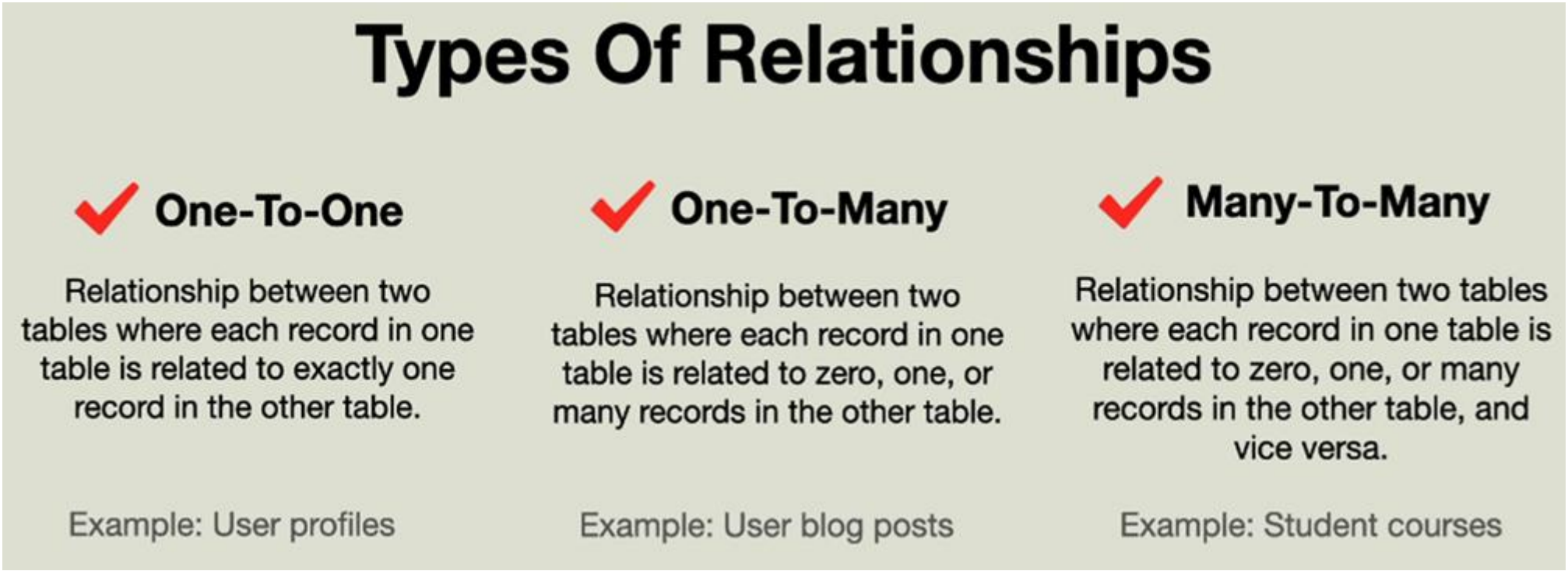
In the up, I want to add some more fields to the table so I define them.

```
public function down(): void
{
   Schema::table('job_listings', function (Blueprint $table) {
      $table->dropColumn(['salary', 'tags', 'job_type', 'remote', 'requirements’,
'benefits', 'address', 'city', 'state', 'zipcode', 'contact_email',
'contact_phone', 'company_name', 'company_description', 'company_logo',
'company_website']);
   });
}
```

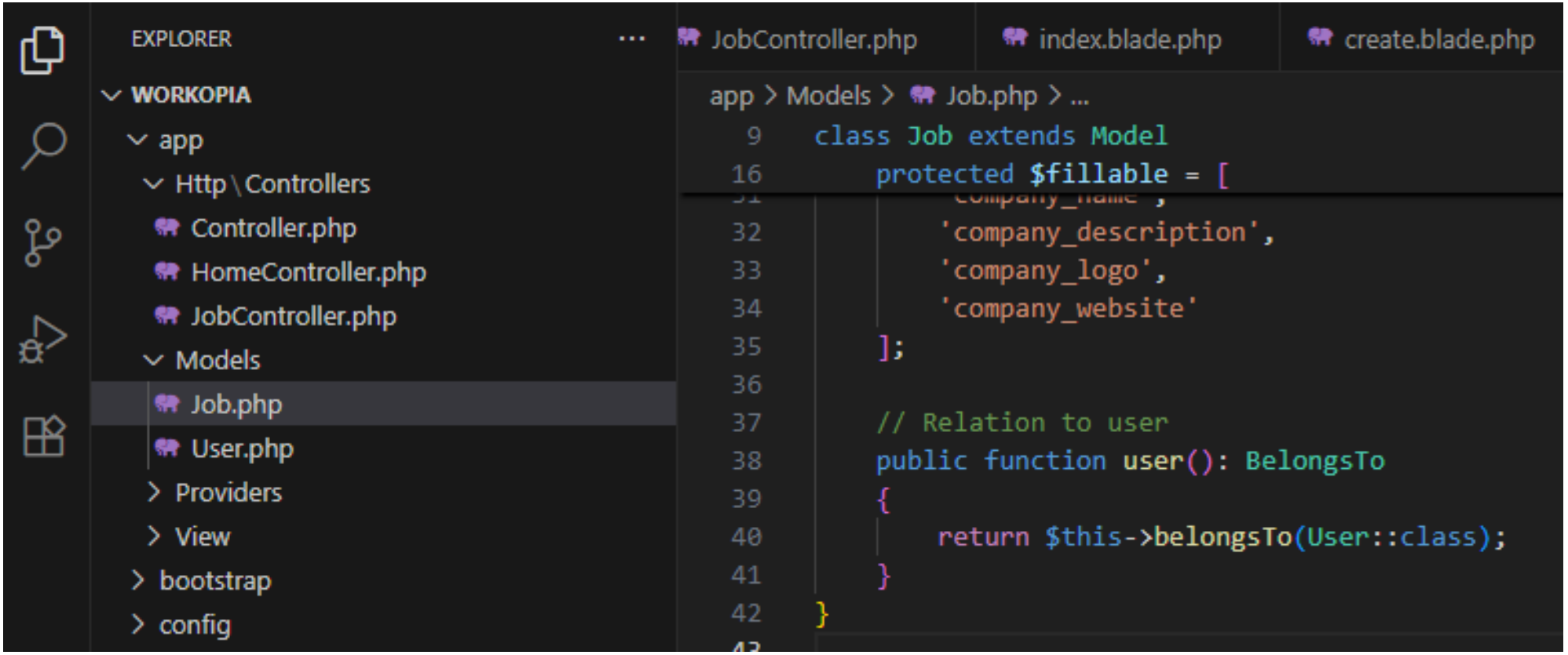
The down is to undo the changes made in the UP so I just want to drop the added columns.


EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http \ Controllers
Controller.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
Models
Job.php
User.php
Providers
View
bootstrap
config
database
factories
migrations
0001_01_01_000000_create_users_table....
0001_01_01_000001_create_cache_table....
0001_01_01_000002_create_jobs_table.p...
2025_06_21_213659_create_job_listings_...
2025_06_22_150737_add_fields_to_job_li...
seeders
OUTLINE
JobController.php
index.blade.php
create.blade.p
app > Models > Job.php > Job > $fillable
8 class Job extends Model
12
13 protected $table = 'job_listings';
14
15 protected $fillable = [
16 'title',
17 'description',
18 'salary',
19 'tags',
20 'job_type',
21 'remote',
22 'requirements',
23 'benefits',
24 'address',
25 'city',
26 'state',
27 'zipcode',
28 'contact_email',
29 'contact_phone',
30 'company_name',
31 'company_description',
32 'company_logo',
33 'company_website'
34];
35 }
36
In the job model all these additional fields need to be added into the $fillable because data to this table is going to be added via a form.

6.8 Eloquent Relationships



I want to define a **one-2-many** relation ship between a user and a job_listing. i.e. a user can post more than one job.



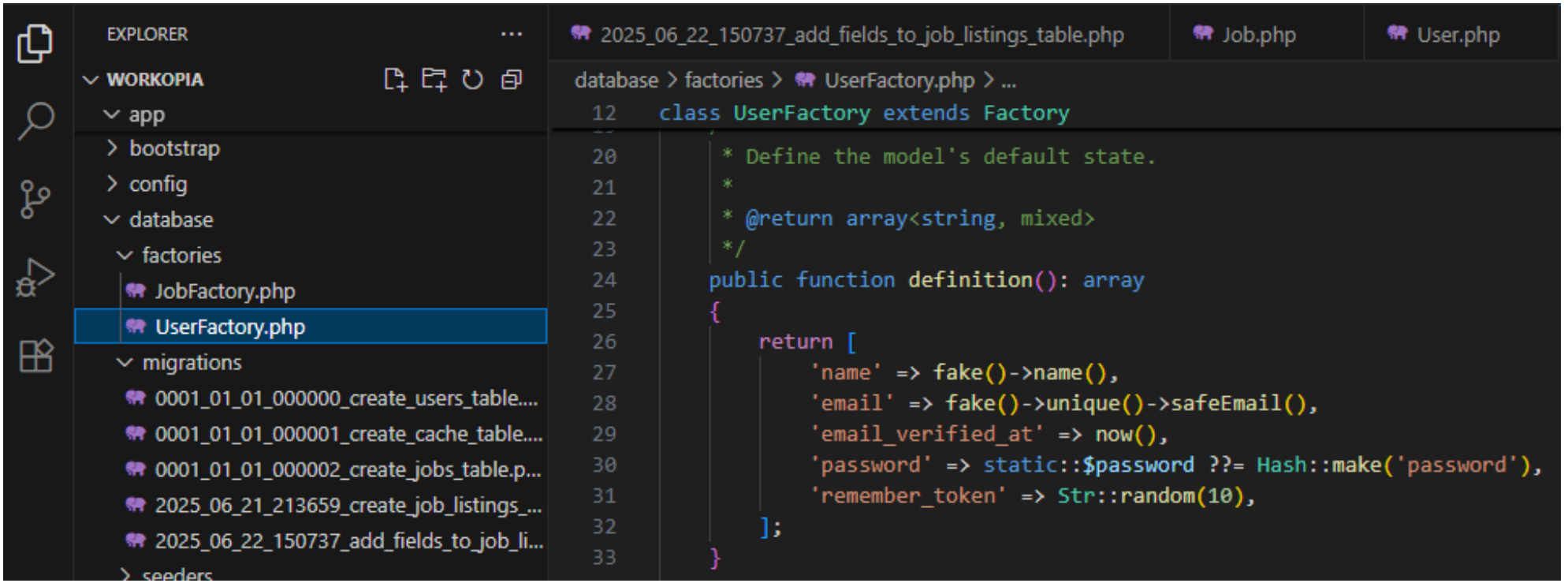
In the jobs model I want to define the relationship between job and user. A job belongs to a user. **$this** job belongsTo the **user::class**.

6.9 Using Factories

What Are Factories?

Factories are a way to define the attributes of a model in a reusable way. They allow you to define a blueprint for creating model instances with predefined attributes. This is useful when you need to seed your database with sample data or when you need to create model instances in your tests.

Laravel provides a factory class that you can use to define factories for your models. Factories are typically stored in the `database/factories` directory of your Laravel application.



Laravel comes bundled with Faker, which can be used to generate dummy sample data. In the framework there is a database/factories class which has a prebuilt class to automatically inert dummy user data for testing.

What this os doing is providing a fake name, fake email but unique within the database, a fake password which is hashed, an email address that by default is unverified and a remember token that is a random 10-charachter string. Note that the plain text for the password is ‘password’

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan tinker
Psy Shell v0.12.8 (PHP 8.4.8 — cli) by Justin Hileman
> \App\Models\User::factory()->create();
= App\Models\User {#6269
    name: "Bethel Rowe",
    email: "imacejkovic@example.net",
    email_verified_at: "2025-06-22 17:51:45",
    #password: "$2y$12$J5K7pxEkgEXQzdsj7VQFMOhDoP/r9Ry0qjVg7D31sCeh3ZXtn.c/G",
    #remember_token: "Sql98O9e2x",
    updated_at: "2025-06-22 17:51:45",
    created_at: "2025-06-22 17:51:45",
    id: 1,
  }

>
```

Tinker & Faker can be used to insert fake dummy data into the user database table for testing purposes.

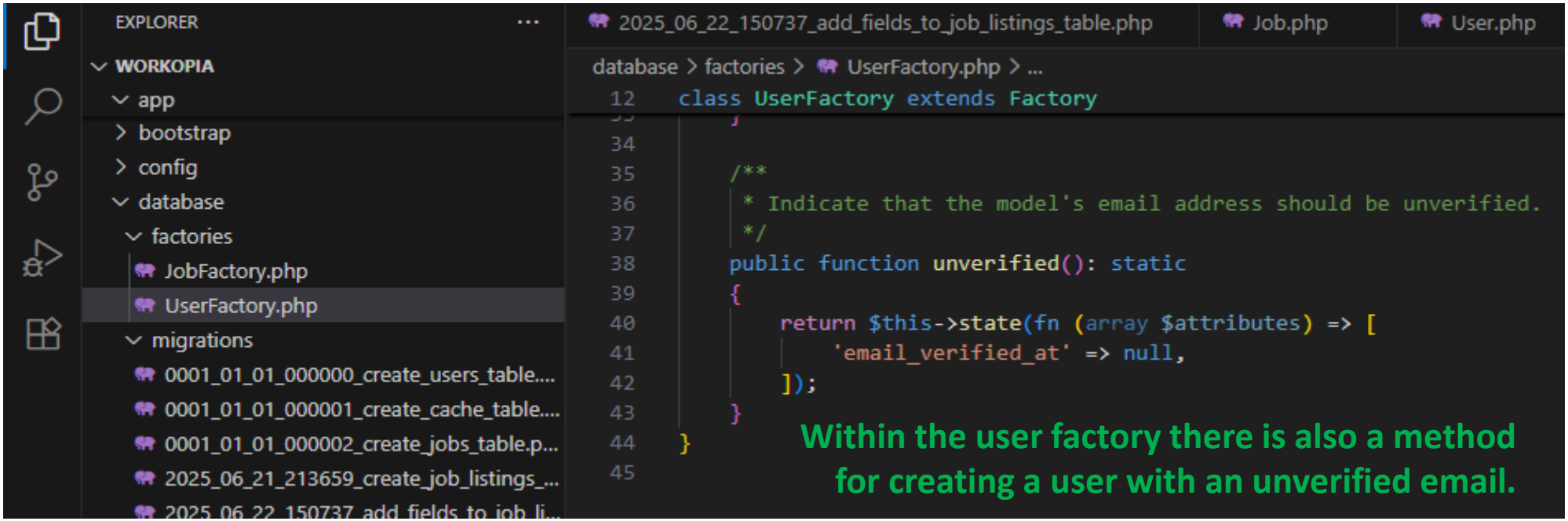
id [PK] bigint	name character varying (255)	email character varying (255)	email_verified_at timestamp without time zone	password character varying (255)
1	Bethel Rowe	imacejkovic@example.net	2025-06-22 17:51:45	$2y$12$J5K7pxEkgEXQzdsj7VQFMOhDoP/r9Ry0qjVg

I can repeat this command multiple times to add more dummy users.

id [PK] bigint	name character varying (255)	email character varying (255)	email_verified_at timestamp without time zone	password character varying (255)
1	Bethel Rowe	imacejkovic@example.net	2025-06-22 17:51:45	$2y$12$J5K7pxEkgEXQzdsj7
2	Dr. Jared Treutel Sr.	braun.rudolph@example.com	2025-06-22 17:56:48	$2y$12$J5K7pxEkgEXQzdsj7
3	Rebekah Schoen	alfonso.bins@example.org	2025-06-22 17:57:06	$2y$12$J5K7pxEkgEXQzdsj7
4	Karianne Gutmann I	gerardo.halvorson@example.com	2025-06-22 17:57:24	$2y$12$J5K7pxEkgEXQzdsj7
5	Ms. Petra Kuhlman Jr.	jpouros@example.org	2025-06-22 17:57:26	$2y$12$J5K7pxEkgEXQzdsj7
6	Prof. Brian Emard	schmitt.polly@example.net	2025-06-22 17:57:27	$2y$12$J5K7pxEkgEXQzdsj7
7	Cedrick Franecki	precious.smith@example.net	2025-06-22 17:57:28	$2y$12$J5K7pxEkgEXQzdsj7
8	Jordi Mohr	lbauch@example.org	2025-06-22 17:57:28	$2y$12$J5K7pxEkgEXQzdsj7

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan tinker
Psy Shell v0.12.8 (PHP 8.4.8 — cli) by Justin Hileman
> \App\Models\User::factory()->count(10)->create();
= Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Collection {#6192
    all: [
      App\Models\User {#6278
```

I can also use count() to pass in as many rows as I want to the table. In this case I am adding another 10 fake users.




```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan tinker
Psy Shell v0.12.8 (PHP 8.4.8 — cli) by Justin Hileman
> \App\Models\User::factory()->unverified()->create();
= App\Models\User {#6248
    name: "Arthur Russel Jr.",
    email: "hubert.metz@example.org",
    email_verified_at: null,
    #password: "$2y$12$M6SLV1dqW2B2O7Iw6tNSZulOfxNYzK38KL7OLmqUYFG3tV9B7A982",
    #remember_token: "xaEGjtwQO8",
    updated_at: "2025-06-22 18:13:08",
    created_at: "2025-06-22 18:13:08",
    id: 19,
  }
```

I can use the unverified method in tinker to insert a row into the database that has email_verified set to NULL

6.10 Creating Factories & Faker Library

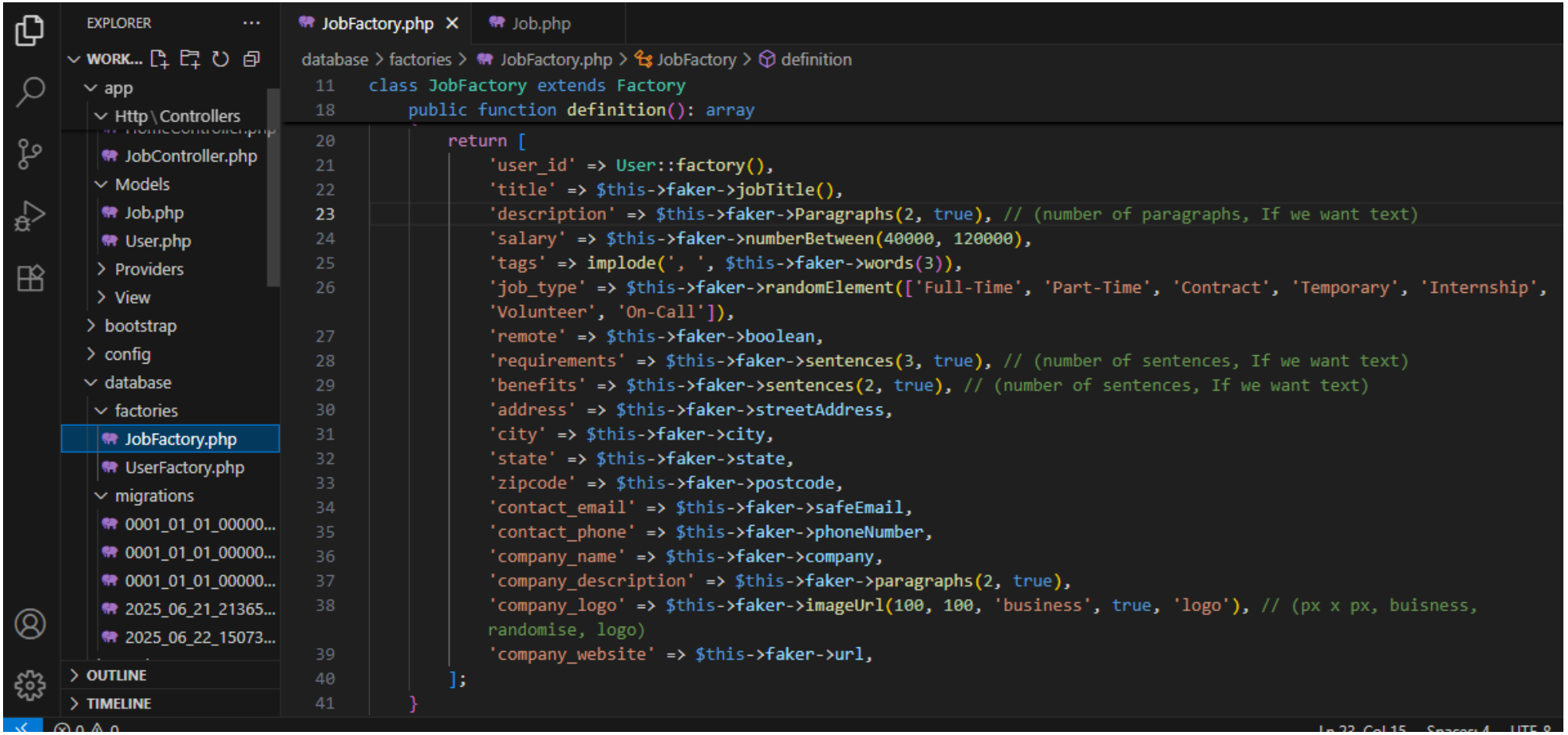
```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:factory JobFactory

   INFO  Factory [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\database\factories\JobFactory.php]
created successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```

Create a new factory for the Job_listing table

The complete list of possible faker fields can be found on the website. It varies from country to country.

https://faker.readthedocs.io/en/master/index.html

https://faker.readthedocs.io/en/master/locales.html



Within ‘Factories\JobFactories’ I can define an array if dummy data and what kind of faker values I want to use.

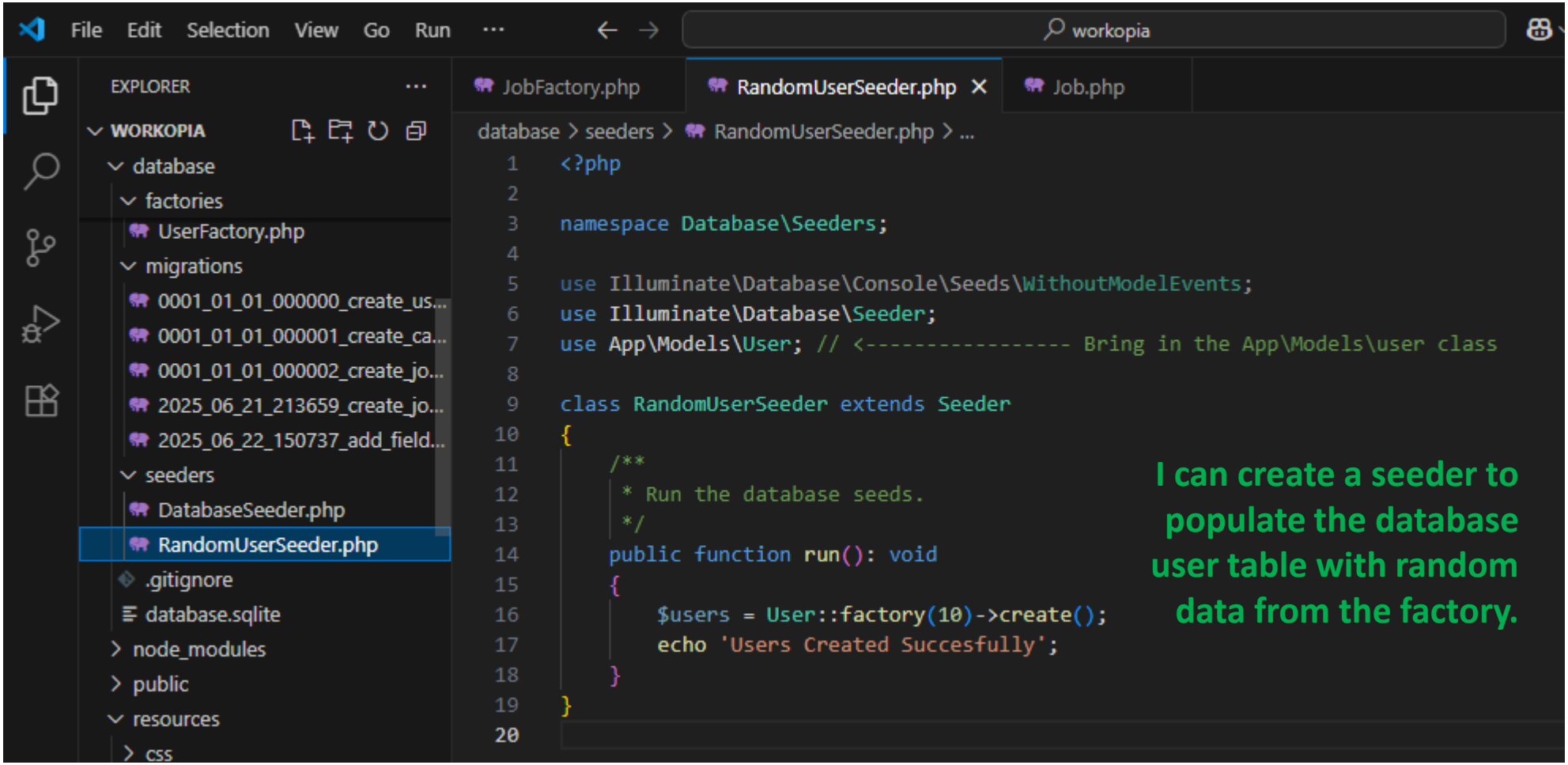
```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan tinker
Psy Shell v0.12.8 (PHP 8.4.8 — cli) by Justin Hileman
> \App\Models\Job::factory()->create();
= App\Models\Job {#6255
    user_id: 21,
    title: "Photographic Developer",
    description: """
      Sunt dicta nesciunt sit enim iure ipsum. Aut tenetur fugit deleniti sed maxime magnam.
Non illum nam aperiam.\n
      \n
      Libero maiores quo velit quia occaecati. Rerum recusandae sed minus perspiciatis.
Expedita nostrum harum temporibus expedita. Magni repellat delectus iste unde. Ut corrupti
autem mollitia.
      """,
    salary: 75053,
    tags: "quod, dolorum, voluptatem",
    job_type: "Volunteer",
    remote: false,
    requirements: "Minima dolorum aut debitis consequatur dolorem. Aut qui ex quos
consequatur. Consequatur ad maxime modi expedita.",
    benefits: "Optio perferendis ut nemo omnis. Ea distinctio suscipit quia.",
    address: "1443 Conn Hills",
    city: "Port Kylerberg",
    state: "Georgia",
    zipcode: "06495-3138",
    contact_email: "frida23@example.com",
    contact_phone: "1-925-421-2461",
    company_name: "Huel-Baumbach",
...
```

I can use the factory to insert a row of dummy data.

```
...
    company_description: """
      Est et est assumenda dolore facilis voluptas. Neque ipsum et odio dolorem alias. Magni
assumenda officia distinctio commodi quia. Veniam est aut fugiat non est reiciendis.\n
      \n
      Aperiam quia dolorem neque ad inventore. Est officia velit maxime itaque ipsam quia
repellendus. Hic sed corporis maiores nesciunt. Soluta consequatur quibusdam vel dolorum sunt.
      """,
    company_logo: "https://via.placeholder.com/100x100.png/003333?text=business+logo+sed",
    company_website: "http://www.grady.com/",
    updated_at: "2025-06-22 19:12:22",
    created_at: "2025-06-22 19:12:22",
    id: 1,
  }

>

> \App\Models\Job::factory()->count(5)->create();
// I can add 5 more rows

> \App\Models\Job::all();
// to view all rows
```

6.11 Creating Seeders

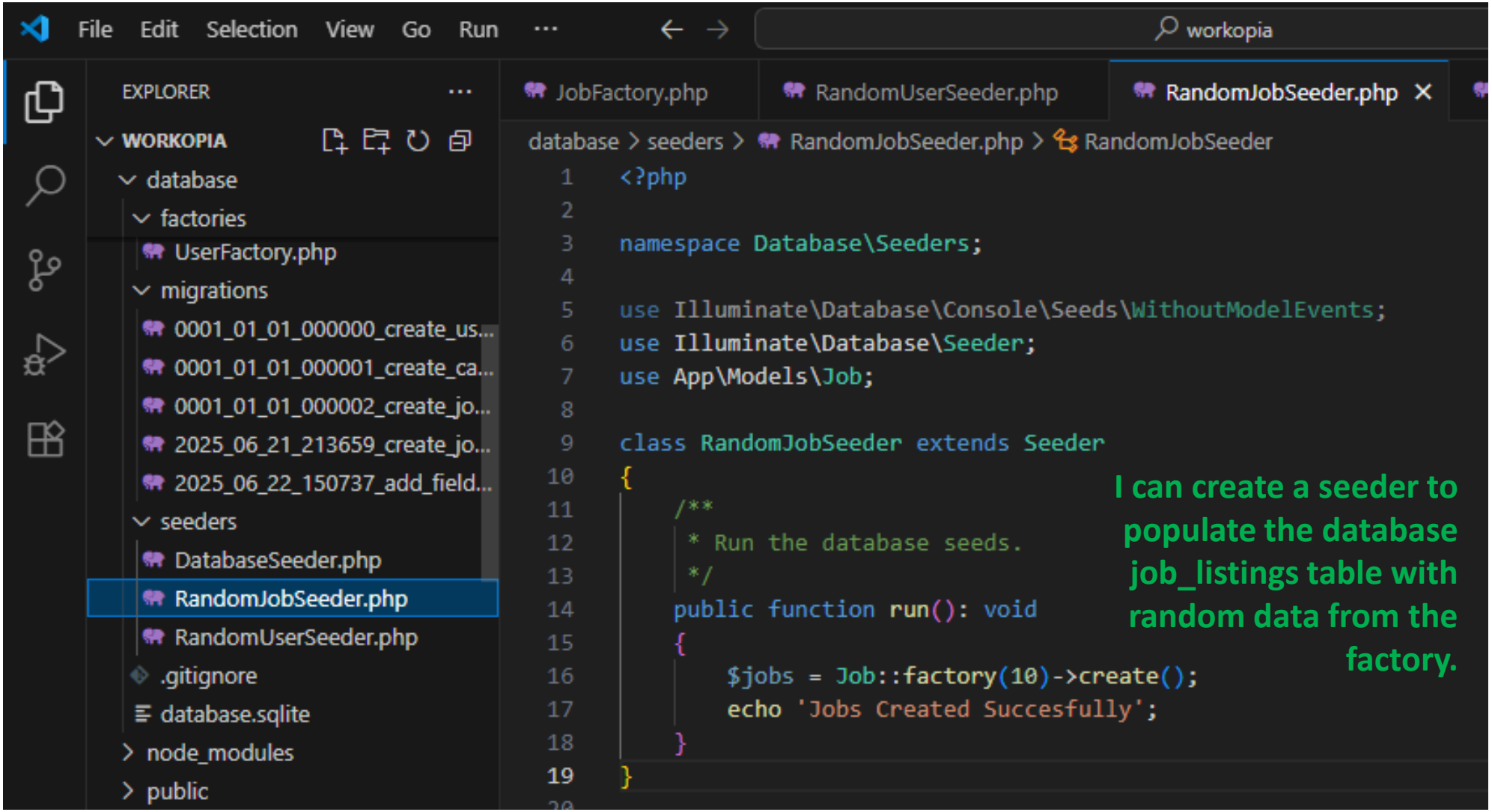
```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:seeder RandomUserSeeder

   INFO  Seeder [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\database\seeders\RandomUserSeeder.php] created
successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```



```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan db:seed --class=RandomUserSeeder

   INFO  Seeding database.

Users Created Succesfully
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:seeder RandomJobSeeder

   INFO  Seeder [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\database\seeders\RandomJobSeeder.php] created
successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```

I can trigger the seeder to populate the table. Note how I provide additional parameters of class=RandomUserSeeder because otherwise it would call the Database seeder

Create a seeder for the Job class

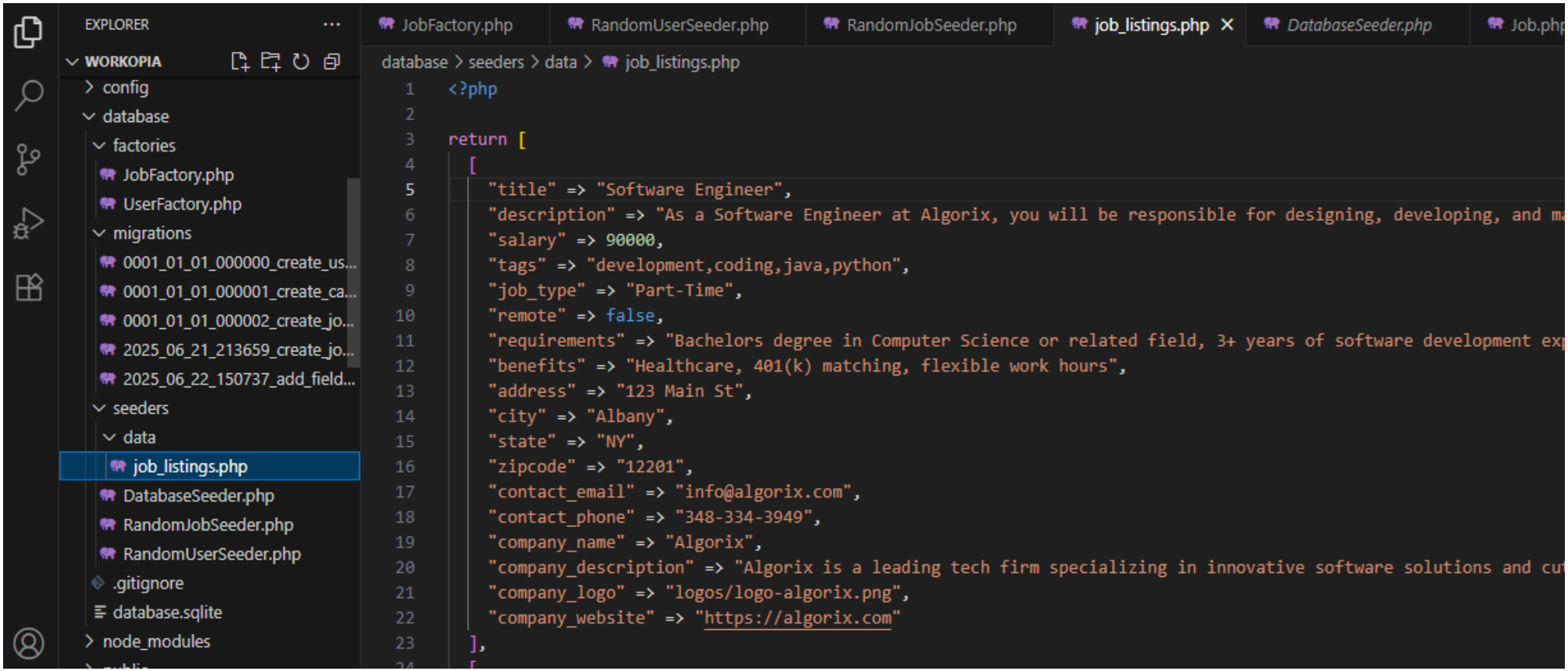


I can create a seeder to populate the database job_listings table with random data from the factory.

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan db:seed --class=RandomJobSeeder

   INFO  Seeding database.

Jobs Created Succesfully
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```

Triger the seeder to populate the jobs_listings table with 10 more jobs

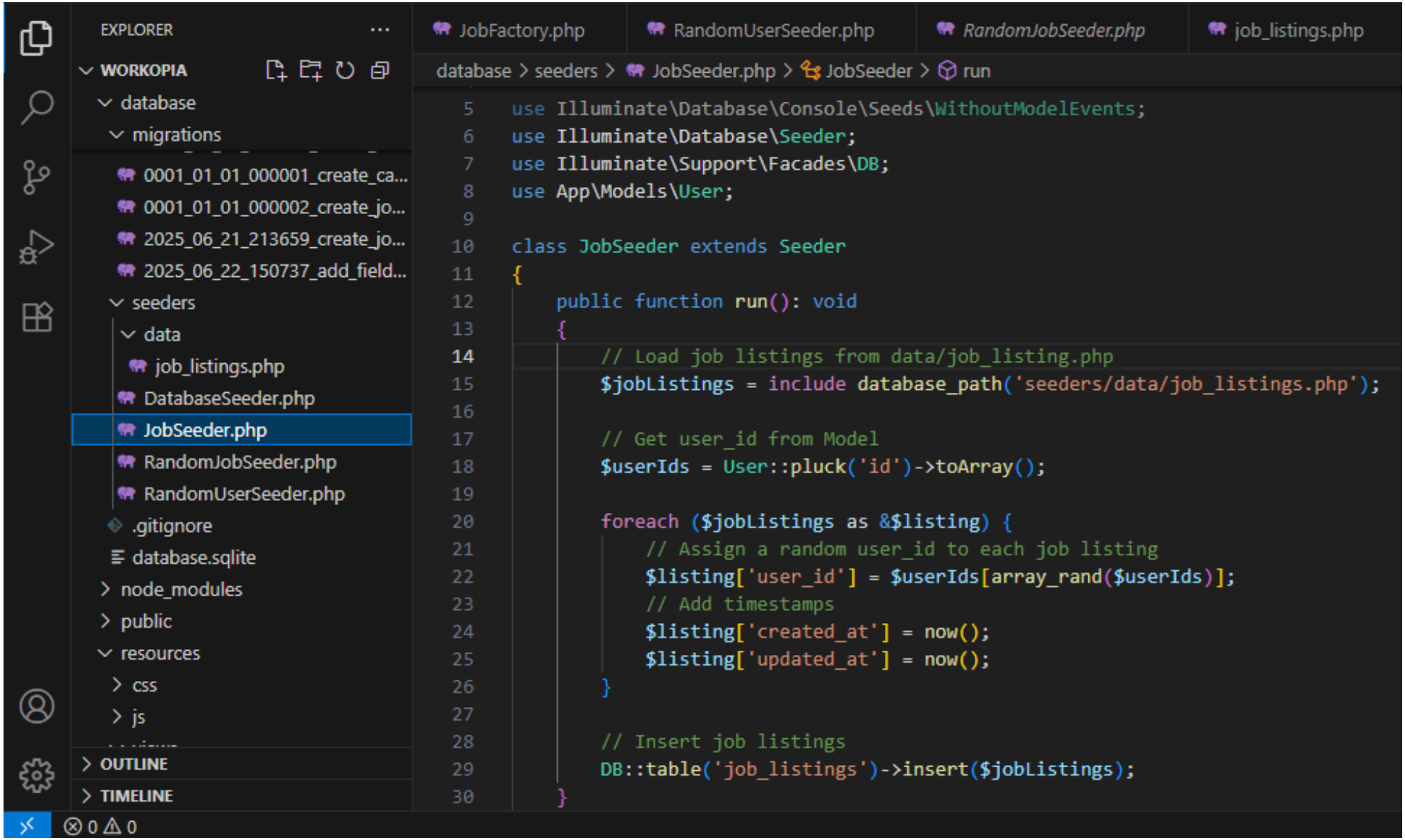
6.12 Final Database Seeder

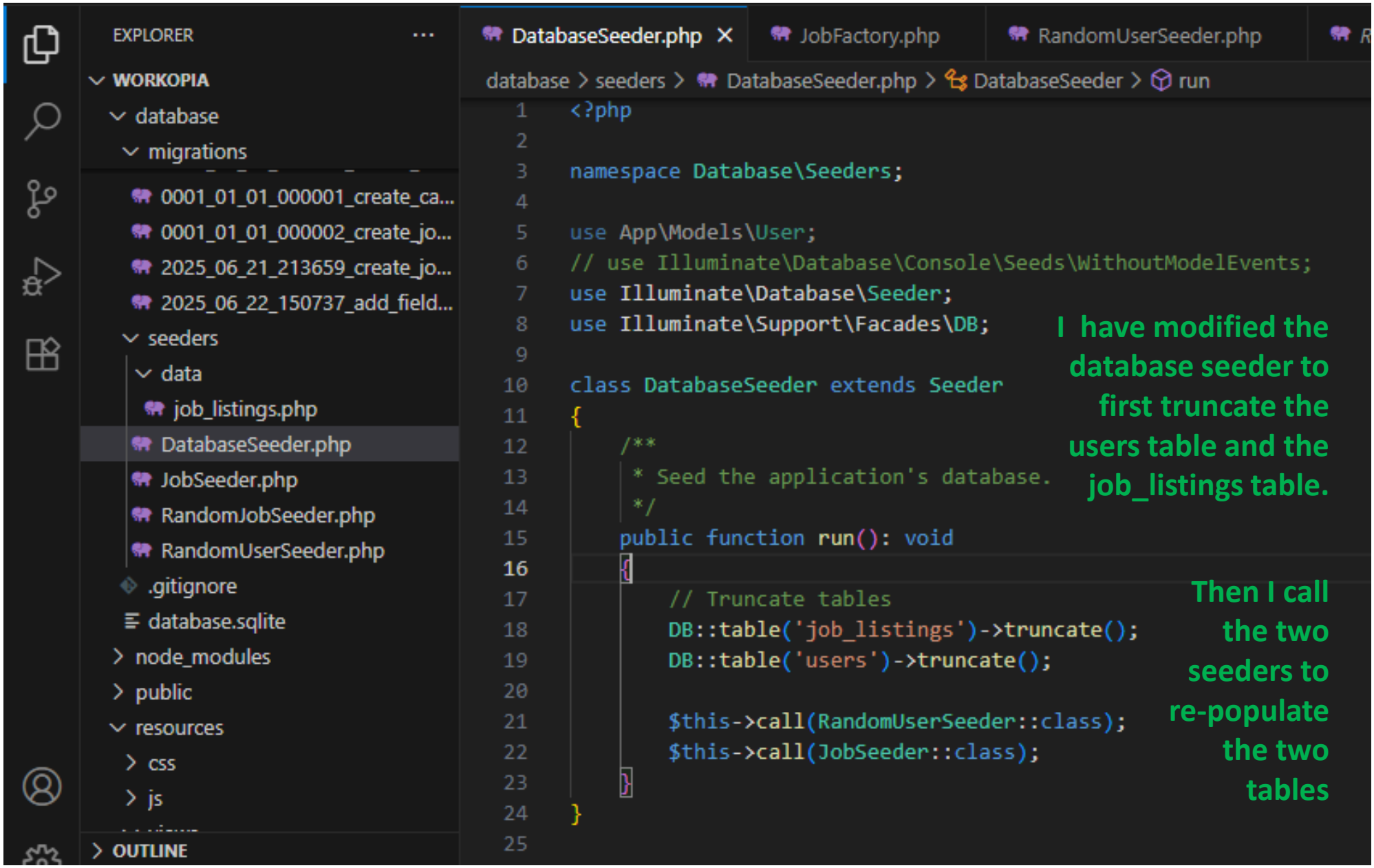


In The Seeders directory, I have created a folder called data which contains a php file that is an associative array of realistic jobs rather than the Loren Ipsum data generated by Faker.

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:seeder JobSeeder

   INFO  Seeder [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\database\seeders\JobSeeder.php] created
successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```

The JobSeeder is importing the array of realistic jobs and then getting the users from the database. I iterate over the users and assign a random user to each ‘job_listings’ in the array and generate timestamps. Finally, the rows of job listings are inserted into the ‘job_listings’ table.



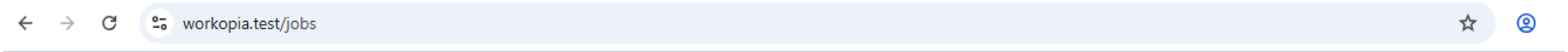

EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
database
migrations
0001_01_01_000001_create_ca...
0001_01_01_000002_create_jo...
2025_06_21_213659_create_jo...
2025_06_22_150737_add_field...
seeders
data
job_listings.php
DatabaseSeeder.php
JobSeeder.php
RandomJobSeeder.php
RandomUserSeeder.php
.gitignore
database.sqlite
node_modules
public
resources
css
js
OUTLINE
DatabaseSeeder.php
JobFactory.php
RandomUserSeeder.php
database > seeders > DatabaseSeeder.php > DatabaseSeeder > run
<?php
namespace Database\Seeders;
use App\Models\User;
// use Illuminate\Database\Console\Seeds\WithoutModelEvents;
use Illuminate\Database\Seeder;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\DB;
class DatabaseSeeder extends Seeder
{
/**
* Seed the application's database.
*/
public function run(): void
{
// Truncate tables
DB::table('job_listings')->truncate();
DB::table('users')->truncate();
$this->call(RandomUserSeeder::class);
$this->call(JobSeeder::class);
}
}
I have modified the database seeder to first truncate the users table and the job_listings table.
Then I call the two seeders to re-populate the two tables

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan DB:seed;

   INFO  Seeding database.

  Database\Seeders\RandomUserSeeder ..................................... RUNNING

   INFO  Seeding database.

  Database\Seeders\RandomUserSeeder ..................................... RUNNING
   INFO  Seeding database.

  Database\Seeders\RandomUserSeeder ..................................... RUNNING
Users Created Succesfully 364 ms DONE

  Database\Seeders\JobSeeder ..................................... RUNNING 364 ms DONE

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```

Now I triger the database seeder rather than a particular seeder file and it performs all the table truncation and row insertions

id [PK] big	created_at timestamp without time	updated_at timestamp without time	user_id bigint	title character varying (255)	description text
1	2025-06-22 20:12:06	2025-06-22 20:12:06	2	Software Engineer	As a Software Engineer at Algorix, you will be responsible for d
2	2025-06-22 20:12:06	2025-06-22 20:12:06	4	Marketing Specialist	Bitwave is seeking a creative and strategic Marketing Specialis
3	2025-06-22 20:12:06	2025-06-22 20:12:06	9	Web Developer	At NextGen Solutions, our Web Developer will be crucial in buil
4	2025-06-22 20:12:06	2025-06-22 20:12:06	3	Data Analyst	Quantum Code is in search of a Data Analyst to join our team a
5	2025-06-22 20:12:06	2025-06-22 20:12:06	9	Graphic Designer	As a Graphic Designer at Shield, you will be at the forefront of
6	2025-06-22 20:12:06	2025-06-22 20:12:06	4	Data Scientist	Join Sparkle as a Data Scientist and play a pivotal role in analy
7	2025-06-22 20:12:06	2025-06-22 20:12:06	6	UX Designer	Vencom is seeking a UX Designer to enhance our user experier
8	2025-06-22 20:12:06	2025-06-22 20:12:06	10	Digital Media Specialist	Digital Media is seeking a Digital Media Specialist to manage a
9	2025-06-22 20:12:06	2025-06-22 20:12:06	3	Product Manager	Pink Pig is searching for a Product Manager to lead the develo
10	2025-06-22 20:12:06	2025-06-22 20:12:06	6	IT Support Specialist	Tec Solutions is hiring an IT Support Specialist to provide techr

id [PK] big	name character varying (255)	email character varying (255)	email_verified_at timestamp without time	password character varying (255)	remember_token character varying	created_at timestamp	updated_at timestamp without time
1	Lonnie Wuckert	layla.fritsch@example.com	2025-06-22 20:12:05	$2y$12$Ljg5paVNUfZkv3hZ...	CaE2rC2ffP	2025-0...	2025-06-22 20:12:06
2	Dr. Angelica Wehner	morar.danielle@example.net	2025-06-22 20:12:06	$2y$12$Ljg5paVNUfZkv3hZ...	L1SiCR4aw4	2025-0...	2025-06-22 20:12:06
3	Carolyn White	fidel.smitham@example.org	2025-06-22 20:12:06	$2y$12$Ljg5paVNUfZkv3hZ...	NGZIPjXjx7	2025-0...	2025-06-22 20:12:06
4	Hilda Beer	shanelle.kemmer@example.org	2025-06-22 20:12:06	$2y$12$Ljg5paVNUfZkv3hZ...	yJZVU9Fygh	2025-0...	2025-06-22 20:12:06
5	Bernadine Schultz DDS	jaron.baumbach@example.co...	2025-06-22 20:12:06	$2y$12$Ljg5paVNUfZkv3hZ...	rBm7qfmZwR	2025-0...	2025-06-22 20:12:06
6	Mrs. Alivia Fahey MD	vroberts@example.net	2025-06-22 20:12:06	$2y$12$Ljg5paVNUfZkv3hZ...	S9mM9kxDse	2025-0...	2025-06-22 20:12:06
7	Maximus Schmidt	metz.wilhelm@example.net	2025-06-22 20:12:06	$2y$12$Ljg5paVNUfZkv3hZ...	5wjlqGZanj	2025-0...	2025-06-22 20:12:06
8	Silas Abshire	wsauer@example.com	2025-06-22 20:12:06	$2y$12$Ljg5paVNUfZkv3hZ...	PMNpiCByW5	2025-0...	2025-06-22 20:12:06
9	Prof. Domenica Lynch	littel.jovan@example.net	2025-06-22 20:12:06	$2y$12$Ljg5paVNUfZkv3hZ...	7ABgMoCD20	2025-0...	2025-06-22 20:12:06
10	Leland Johns	uschmeler@example.org	2025-06-22 20:12:06	$2y$12$Ljg5paVNUfZkv3hZ...	FS6lE0GSKU	2025-0...	2025-06-22 20:12:06



Available Jobs

Software Engineer - As a Software Engineer at Algorix, you will be responsible for designing, developing, and maintaining high-quality software applications. You will work closely with cross-functional teams to deliver scalable and efficient solutions that meet business needs. The role involves writing clean, maintainable code, participating in code reviews, and staying current with industry trends to ensure our technology stack remains cutting-edge.

Marketing Specialist - Bitwave is seeking a creative and strategic Marketing Specialist to develop and execute comprehensive marketing campaigns. In this role, you will be responsible for market research, identifying target audiences, and crafting compelling messages to drive brand awareness and engagement. You'll work closely with the sales and product teams to align marketing strategies with business goals and analyze campaign performance to optimize results.

Web Developer - At NextGen Solutions, our Web Developer will be crucial in building and maintaining exceptional web applications that delight users and meet business objectives. You will be involved in the full development lifecycle, including design, coding, testing, and deployment. The role requires expertise in front-end technologies such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, as well as experience with back-end systems to create dynamic and responsive web solutions.

Data Analyst - Quantum Code is in search of a Data Analyst to join our team and transform complex data into actionable insights. You will utilize various analytical tools and techniques to interpret data, identify trends, and provide strategic recommendations. Your role will involve working closely with stakeholders to understand their data needs, delivering detailed reports, and contributing to data-driven decision-making processes to support the company's objectives.

Graphic Designer - As a Graphic Designer at Shield, you will be at the forefront of our creative projects, working on diverse design tasks that range from branding and advertising to digital and print media. You will be responsible for creating visually compelling designs that effectively communicate our brand message and captivate our audience. Collaboration with other

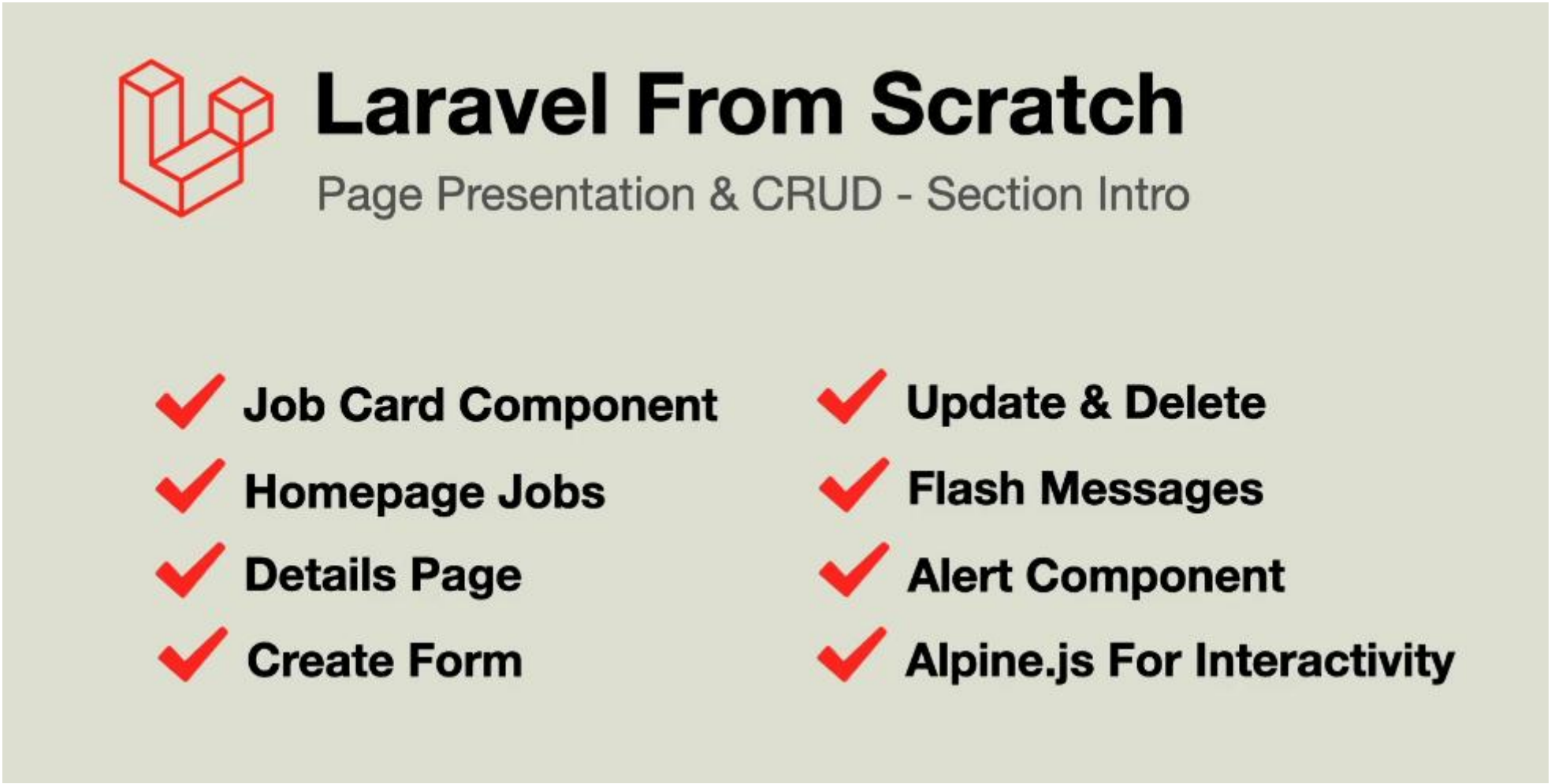
6.13 Note for MySQL/MariaDb users

```php
<?php
namespace Database\Seeders;

use App\Models\User;
// use Illuminate\Database\Console\Seeds\WithoutModelEvents;
use Illuminate\Database\Seeder;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\DB;

class DatabaseSeeder extends Seeder {
   public function run(): void {

   // Disable foreign key checks
   DB::statement('SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=0;');

   // Truncate tables
   DB::table('job_listings')->truncate();
   DB::table('users')->truncate();

   // Re-enable foreign key checks
   DB::statement('SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=1;');

   $this->call(RandomUserSeeder::class);
   $this->call(JobSeeder::class);
}
```

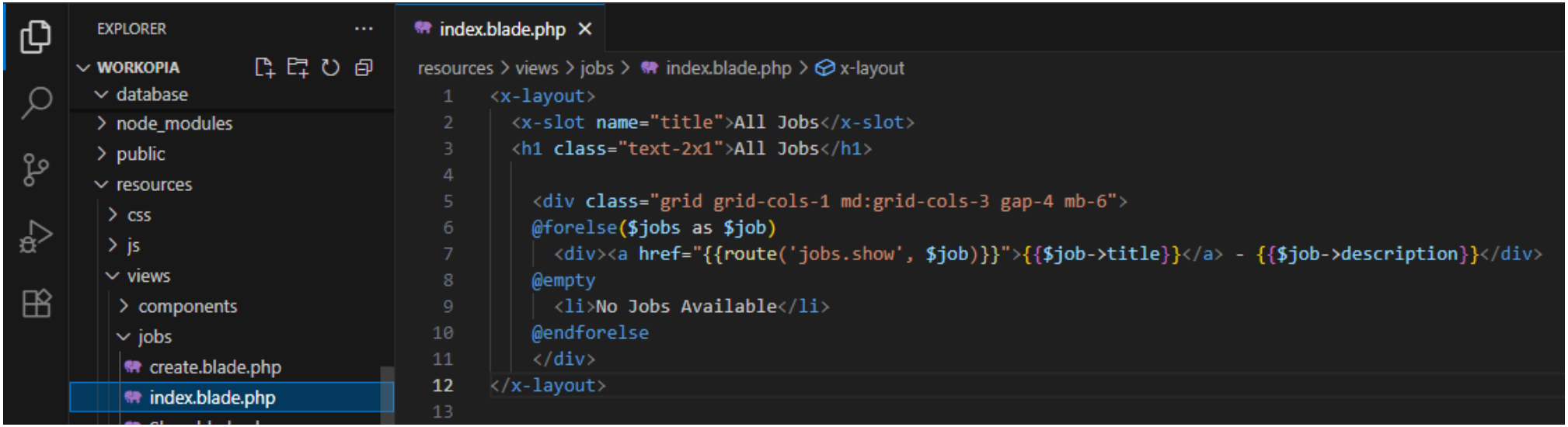
If you are using MySQL or MariaDB, you may get an error on the "tuncate()" method saying that the foreign key constraint needs to be removed first. If you get this, just remove it, truncate and then re-add it like this:

7. Pages, Presentation & CRUD

7.1 Intro


Laravel From Scratch
Page Presentation & CRUD - Section Intro
Job Card Component
Homepage Jobs
Details Page
Create Form
Update & Delete
Flash Messages
Alert Component
Alpine.js For Interactivity

7.2 Job Page & Job Card Component



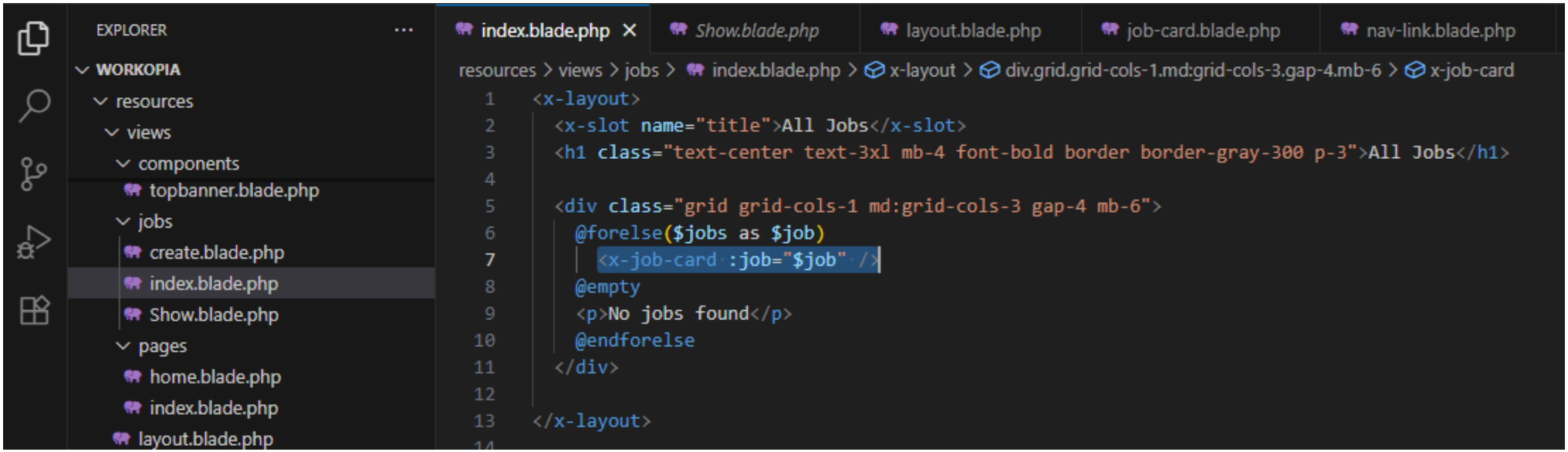
The job cards are going to be a separate component blade withing a CSS grid div

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:component JobCard

   INFO  Component [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\app\View\Components\JobCard.php] created successfully.

   INFO  View [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\resources\views\components/job-card.blade.php] created successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```

```
@props(['job'])
```

@props --> The job card takes in an array of Job

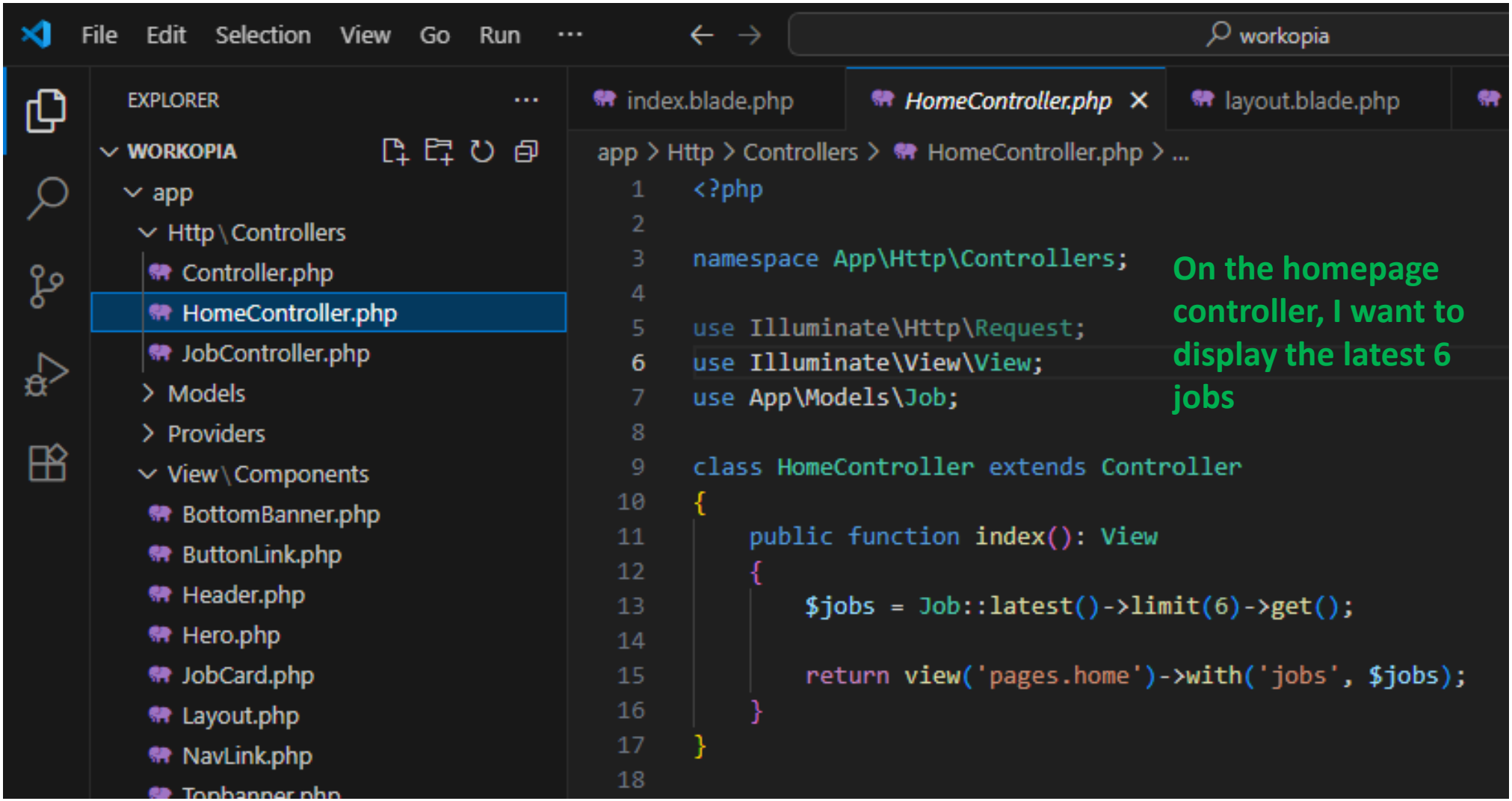
```
<article class="rounded-lg shadow-md bg-white p-4">
    <div class="flex items-center space-between gap-4">
        <img src="/images/{{$job->company_logo}}" alt="{{$job->company_name}}" class="w-14"/>
        <div>
            <h2 class="text-xl font-semibold">{{$job->title}}</h2>
            <p class="text-sm text-gray-500">{{$job->job_type}}</p>
        </div>
    </div>
    <p class="text-gray-700 text-lg mt-2">{{Str::limit($job->description, 100)}}</p>
    <ul class="my-4 bg-gray-100 p-4 rounded">
        <li class="mb-2"><strong>Salary:</strong> {{number_format($job->salary)}} </li>
        <li class="mb-2"><strong>Location:</strong> {{ $job->city }}, {{ $job->state }}
        @if ($job->remote)
            <span class="text-xs bg-green-500 text-white rounded-full px-2 py-1 ml-
2">Remote</span>
        @else
            <span class="text-xs bg-red-500 text-white rounded-full px-2 py-1 ml-2">On-
site</span>
        @endif
        </li>
        <li class="mb-2"><strong>Tags:</strong> {{ucwords(str_replace(',', ', ', $job-
>tags))}}</li>
    </ul>
    <a href="{{ route('jobs.show', $job->id) }}" class="block w-full text-center px-5 py-2.5
shadow-sm rounded border text-base font-medium text-indigo-700 bg-indigo-100 hover:bg-indigo-
200">Details</a>
</article>
```

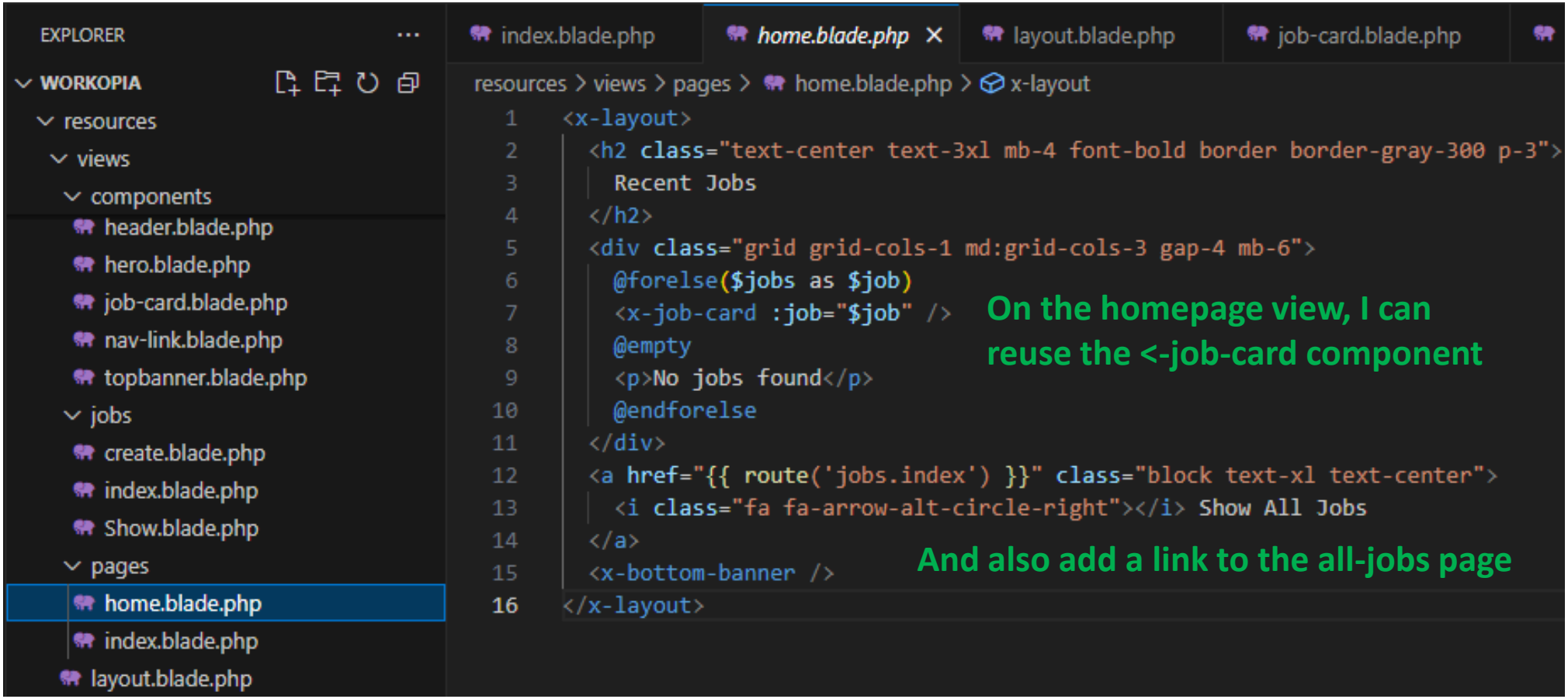



```
<x-layout>
  <x-slot name="title">All Jobs</x-slot>
  <h1 class="text-center text-3xl mb-4 font-bold border border-gray-300 p-3">All
Jobs</h1>

  <div class="grid grid-cols-1 md:grid-cols-3 gap-4 mb-6">
    @forelse($jobs as $job)
      <x-job-card :job="$job" />
    @empty
    <p>No jobs found</p>
    @endforelse
  </div>

</x-layout>
```

Now in jobs/index.blade.php, within the foresle loop, I can use the <x-job-card> component passing in $job

7.2 Homepage Jobs




EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
resources
views
components
header.blade.php
hero.blade.php
job-card.blade.php
nav-link.blade.php
topbanner.blade.php
jobs
create.blade.php
index.blade.php
Show.blade.php
pages
home.blade.php
index.blade.php
layout.blade.php
index.blade.php
home.blade.php
layout.blade.php
job-card.blade.php
resources > views > pages > home.blade.php > x-layout
<x-layout>
<h2 class="text-center text-3xl mb-4 font-bold border border-gray-300 p-3">
Recent Jobs
</h2>

@forelse($jobs as $job)
<x-job-card :job="$job" />
@empty
No jobs found
@endforelse

 Show All Jobs

<x-bottom-banner />
</x-layout>
On the homepage view, I can reuse the <-job-card component
And also add a link to the all-jobs page

7.3 Job Details Page

```
<x-layout>
  <div class="grid grid-cols-1 md:grid-cols-4 gap-6">
    <section class="md:col-span-3">
      <div class="rounded-lg shadow-md bg-white p-3">

        <div class="flex justify-between items-center">
          <a class="block p-4 text-blue-700" href="{{ route('jobs.index') }}"><i class="fa fa-arrow-alt-circle-left"></i> Back To
Listings</a>
          <div class="flex space-x-3 ml-4">
            <a href="/edit" class="px-4 py-2 bg-blue-500 hover:bg-blue-600 text-white rounded">Edit</a>
            <!-- Delete Form -->
            <form method="POST">
              <button type="submit" class="px-4 py-2 bg-red-500 hover:bg-red-600 text-white rounded">Delete</button>
            </form>
            <!-- End Delete Form -->
          </div>
        </div>

        <div class="p-4">
          <h2 class="text-xl font-semibold">{{$job->title}}</h2>
          <p class="text-gray-700 text-lg mt-2">{{$job->description}}</p>
          <ul class="my-4 bg-gray-100 p-4">
            <li class="mb-2"><strong>Job Type:</strong> {{$job->job_type}}</li>
            <li class="mb-2"><strong>Remote:</strong> {{$job->remote ? 'Yes' : 'No'}}</li>
            <li class="mb-2"><strong>Salary:</strong> {{number_format($job->salary)}}</li>
            <li class="mb-2"><strong>Site Location:</strong> {{$job->city}}, {{$job->state}}</li>
            <li class="mb-2"><strong>Tags:</strong> {{ucwords(str_replace(',', ', ', $job->tags))}}</li>
          </ul>
        </div>
      </div>
```

```
      <div class="container mx-auto p-4">
        <h2 class="text-xl font-semibold mb-4">Job Details</h2>
        <div class="rounded-lg shadow-md bg-white p-4">
          <h3 class="text-lg font-semibold mb-2 text-blue-500">Job Requirements</h3>
          <p>{{$job->requirements}}</p>
          <h3 class="text-lg font-semibold mt-4 mb-2 text-blue-500">Benefits</h3>
          <p>{{$job->benefits}}</p>
        </div>
        <p class="my-5">
          Put "Job Application" as the subject of your email and attach your resume.</p>
        <a href="mailto:{{$job->contact_email}}" class="block w-full text-center px-5 py-2.5 shadow-sm rounded border text-base
font-medium cursor-pointer text-indigo-700 bg-indigo-100 hover:bg-indigo-200">Apply Now</a>
      </div>

      <div class="bg-white p-6 rounded-lg shadow-md mt-6">
        <div id="map"></div>
      </div>
    </section>

    <aside class="bg-white rounded-lg shadow-md p-3">
      <h3 class="text-xl text-center mb-4 font-bold">Company Info</h3>
        <img src="/images/{{$job->company_logo}}" alt="{{$job->company_name}}" class="w-full rounded-lg mb-4 m-auto"/>
      <h4 class="text-lg font-bold">{{$job->company_name}}</h4>
      <p class="text-gray-700 text-lg my-3">{{$job->company_description}}</p>
      <a href="{{$job->company_website}}" target="_blank" class="text-blue-500">Visit Website</a>
      <a href="" class="mt-10 bg-blue-500 hover:bg-blue-600 text-white font-bold w-full py-2 px-4 rounded-full flex items-center
justify-center"><i class="fas fa-bookmark mr-3"></i> Bookmark Listing</a>
    </aside>

  </div>
</x-layout>
```

7.4 Create Job Page

```
<x-layout>
  <div class="bg-white mx-auto p-8 rounded-lg shadow-md w-full md:max-w-3xl">
    <h2 class="text-4xl text-center font-bold mb-4">Create Job Listing</h2>

    <!-- Form Start -->
    <form method="POST" action="{{ route('jobs.store') }}" enctype="multipart/form-data">
      @csrf

      <h2 class="text-2xl font-bold mb-6 text-center text-gray-500">Job Info</h2>

      <!-- Job Title -->
      <div class="mb-4">
        <label class="block text-gray-700" for="title">Job Title</label>
        <input id="title" type="text" name="title" value="{{ old('title') }}"
          class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
         @error('title')
          border-red-500
         @enderror
         "placeholder="Software Engineer" />
         @error('title')
           <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
         @enderror
      </div>
```

```
      <!-- Job Description -->
      <div class="mb-4">
        <label class="block text-gray-700" for="description">Job Description</label>
        <textarea cols="30" rows="7" id="description" name="description"
          class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
          @error('description')
            border-red-500
          @enderror
          “ placeholder="We are seeking a skilled and motivated Software Developer...">{{ old('description’)
}}</textarea>
          @error('description')
            <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
          @enderror
      </div>

      <!-- Annual Salary -->
      <div class="mb-4">
        <label class="block text-gray-700" for="salary">Annual Salary</label>
        <input id="salary" type="number" name="salary" value="{{ old('salary') }}"
          class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
          @error('salary’)
            border-red-500
          @enderror
          " placeholder="90000" />
        @error('salary')
          <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
        @enderror
      </div>

       <!-- Requirements -->
       <div class="mb-4">
         <label class="block text-gray-700" for="requirements">Requirements</label>
         <textarea id="requirements" name="requirements"
           class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('requirements')
```

```
      <!-- Job Description -->
      <div class="mb-4">
        <label class="block text-gray-700" for="description">Job Description</label>
        <textarea cols="30" rows="7" id="description" name="description"
          class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
          @error('description’)
            border-red-500
          @enderror
          “ placeholder="We are seeking a skilled and motivated Software Developer...">{{ old('description’)
}}</textarea>
          @error('description')
            <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
          @enderror
      </div>

      <!-- Annual Salary -->
      <div class="mb-4">
        <label class="block text-gray-700" for="salary">Annual Salary</label>
        <input id="salary" type="number" name="salary" value="{{ old('salary') }}"
          class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
          @error('salary’)
            border-red-500
          @enderror
          " placeholder="90000" />
        @error('salary')
          <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
        @enderror
      </div>
```

```
<!-- Requirements -->
<div class="mb-4">
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="requirements">Requirements</label>
  <textarea id="requirements" name="requirements"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
    @error('requirements’)
       border-red-500
    @enderror
    " placeholder="Bachelor's degree in Computer Science">{{ old('requirements') }}</textarea>
    @error('requirements')
      <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>

<!-- Benefits -->
<div class="mb-4">
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="benefits">Benefits</label>
  <textarea id="benefits" name="benefits"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
    @error('benefits’)
      border-red-500
    @enderror
    " placeholder="Health insurance, 401k, paid time off">{{ old('benefits') }}</textarea>
    @error('benefits')
      <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

```
<!-- Tags -->
<div class="mb-4">
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="tags">Tags (comma-separated)</label>
  <input id="tags" type="text" name="tags" value="{{ old('tags') }}"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
    @error('tags’)
      border-red-500
    @enderror
    " placeholder="development,coding,java,python" />
    @error('tags')
      <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>

<!-- Job Type -->
<div class="mb-4">
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="job_type">Job Type</label>
  <select id="job_type" name="job_type"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
    @error('job_type’)
      border-red-500 @enderror">
    <option value="Full-Time" {{ old('job_type') == 'Full-Time' ? 'selected' : '' }}>Full-Time</option>
    <option value="Part-Time" {{ old('job_type') == 'Part-Time' ? 'selected' : '' }}>Part-Time</option>
    <option value="Contract" {{ old('job_type') == 'Contract' ? 'selected' : '' }}>Contract</option>
    <option value="Temporary" {{ old('job_type') == 'Temporary' ? 'selected' : '' }}>Temporary</option>
    <option value="Internship" {{ old('job_type') == 'Internship' ? 'selected' : '' }}>Internship</option>
    <option value="Volunteer" {{ old('job_type') == 'Volunteer' ? 'selected' : '' }}>Volunteer</option>
    <option value="On-Call" {{ old('job_type') == 'On-Call' ? 'selected' : '' }}>On-Call</option>
  </select>
  @error('job_type')
    <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
  @enderror
</div>
```

```
<!-- Remote -->
<div class="mb-4">
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="remote">Remote</label>
  <select id="remote" name="remote"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
    @error('remote')
      border-red-500
    @enderror
    ">
    <option value="0" {{ old('remote')==false ? 'selected' : '' }}>No</option>
    <option value="1" {{ old('remote')==true ? 'selected' : '' }}>Yes</option>
  </select>
  @error('remote')
    <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
  @enderror
</div>

<h2 class="text-2xl font-bold mb-6 text-center text-gray-500">Company Info</h2>

<!-- Address -->
<div class="mb-4">
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="address">Address</label>
  <input id="address" type="text" name="address" value="{{ old('address') }}"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
    @error('address')
      border-red-500
    @enderror
    " placeholder="123 Main St" />
    @error('address')
      <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

```
<!-- City -->
<div class="mb-4">
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="city">City</label>
  <input id="city" type="text" name="city" value="{{ old('city') }}"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
    @error('city')
      border-red-500
    @enderror
    " placeholder="Albany" />
    @error('city')
      <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>

<!-- State -->
<div class="mb-4">
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="state">State</label>
  <input id="state" type="text" name="state" value="{{ old('state') }}"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
    @error('state')
      border-red-500
    @enderror
    " placeholder="NY" />
    @error('state')
      <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

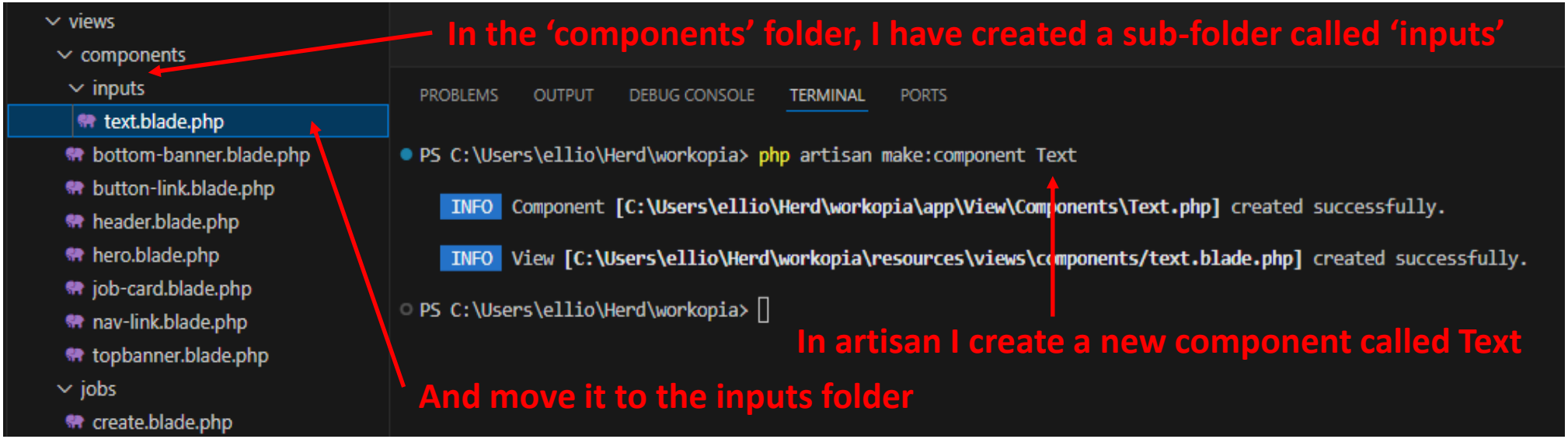
```
<!-- ZIP Code -->
<div class="mb-4">
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="zipcode">ZIP Code</label>
  <input id="zipcode" type="text" name="zipcode" value="{{ old('zipcode') }}"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
    @error('zipcode')
      border-red-500
    @enderror
    " placeholder="12201" />
    @error('zipcode')
      <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>

<!-- Company Name -->
<div class="mb-4">
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="company_name">Company Name</label>
  <input id="company_name" type="text" name="company_name" value="{{ old('company_name') }}"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
    @error('company_name')
      border-red-500
    @enderror
    " placeholder="Company name" />
    @error('company_name')
      <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

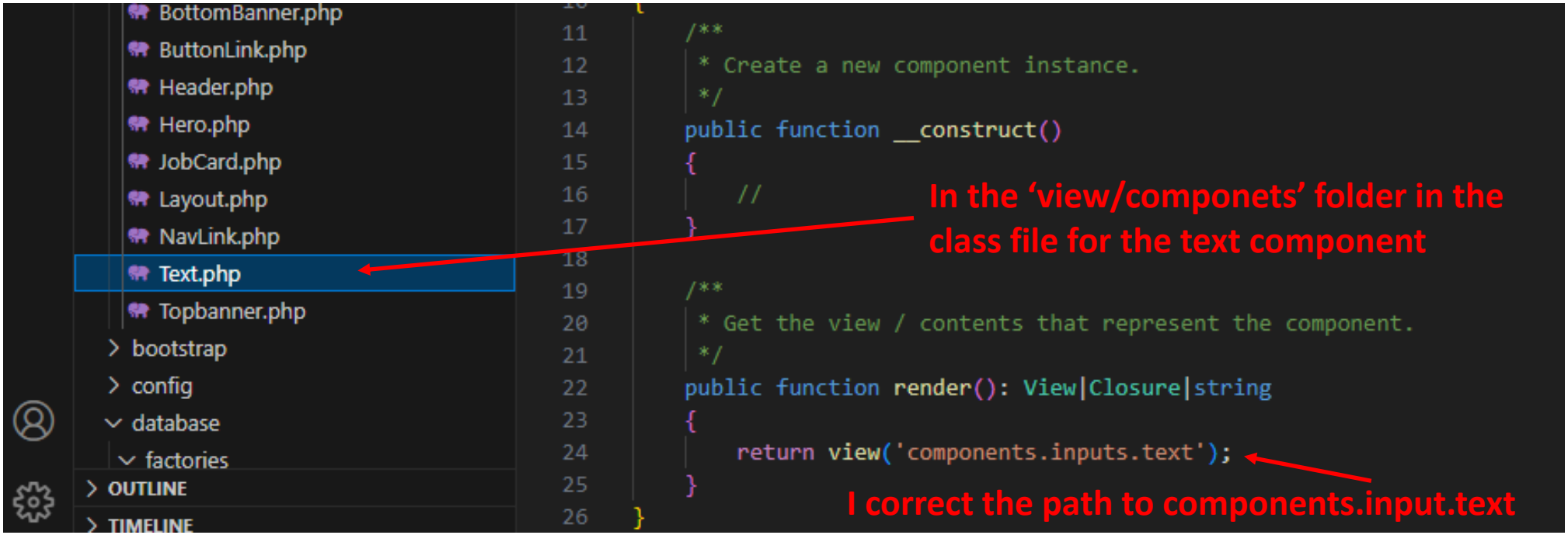
```
<!-- Company Description -->
<div class="mb-4">
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="company_description">Company Description</label>
  <textarea id="company_description" name="company_description"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
    @error('company_description’)
       border-red-500
    @enderror
    " placeholder="Company Description">{{ old('company_description') }}</textarea>
    @error('company_description')
      <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>

<!-- Company Website -->
<div class="mb-4">
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="company_website">Company Website</label>
  <input id="company_website" type="url" name="company_website" value="{{ old('company_website') }}"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
    @error('company_website’)
      border-red-500
    @enderror
    " placeholder="Enter website" />
    @error('company_website')
      <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

```
<!-- Contact Phone -->
<div class="mb-4">
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="contact_phone">Contact Phone</label>
  <input id="contact_phone" type="text" name="contact_phone" value="{{ old('contact_phone') }}"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
    @error('contact_phone’)
      border-red-500
    @enderror
    " placeholder="Enter phone" />
    @error('contact_phone')
      <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>

<!-- Contact Email -->
<div class="mb-4">
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="contact_email">Contact Email</label>
  <input id="contact_email" type="email" name="contact_email" value="{{ old('contact_email') }}"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
    @error('contact_email’)
      border-red-500
    @enderror
    “ placeholder="Email where you want to receive applications" />
    @error('contact_email')
      <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

```
      <!-- Company Logo -->
      <div class="mb-4">
        <label class="block text-gray-700" for="company_logo">Company Logo</label>
        <input id="company_logo" type="file" name="company_logo"
          class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none
          @error('company_logo’)
            border-red-500
          @enderror
          " />
          @error('company_logo')
            <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
          @enderror
      </div>

      <!-- Submit Button -->
      <button type="submit"
        class="w-full bg-green-500 hover:bg-green-600 text-white px-4 py-2 my-3 rounded focus:outline-none">
        Save
      </button>
    </form>
    <!-- Form End -->

  </div>
</x-layout>
```

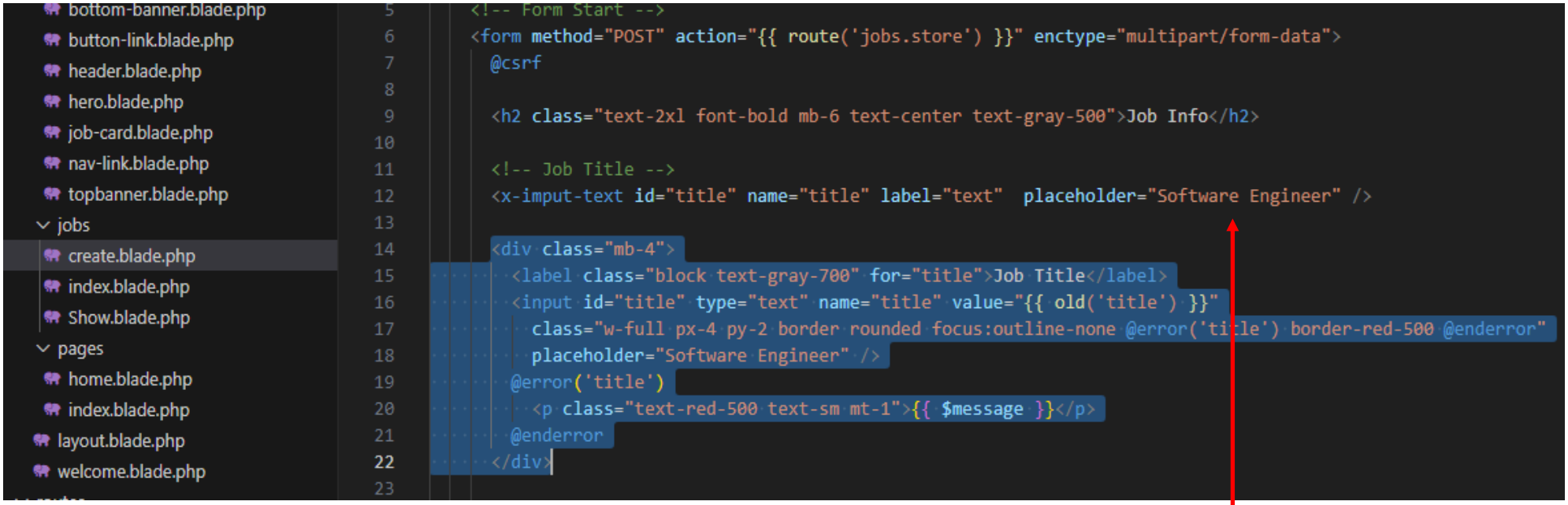
7.5 Text Input Component





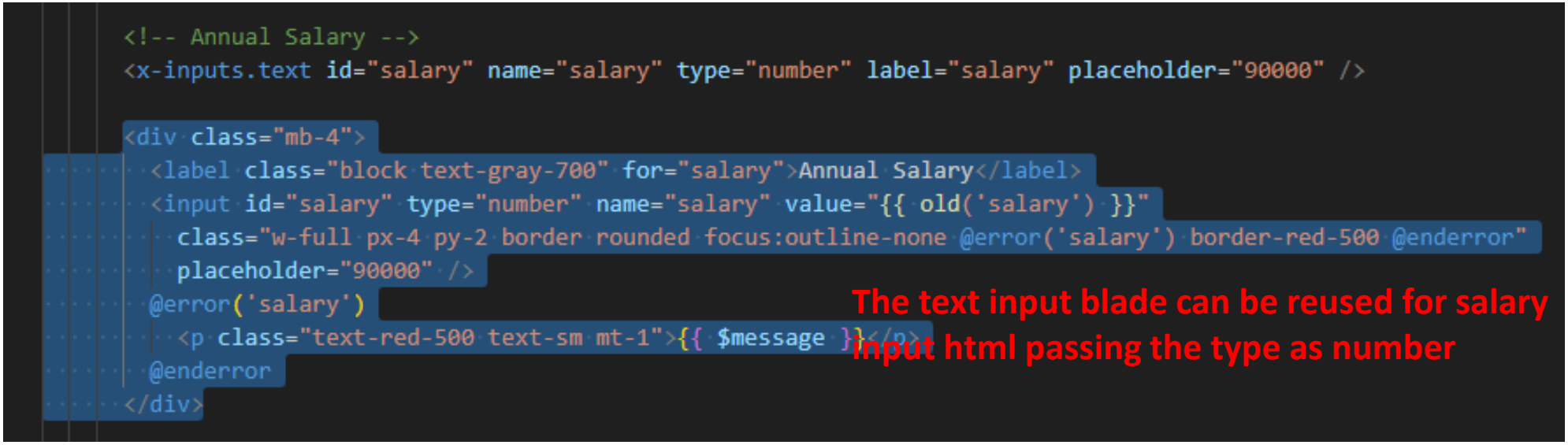
```
@props(['id', 'name', 'label' => null, 'type' => 'text', 'value' => '', 'placeholder' => ''])

<div class="mb-4">
  @if($label)
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="{{ $id }}">{{ $label }}</label>
  @endif
  <input
    id="{{ $id }}"
    type="{{ $type }}"
    name="{{ $name }}"
    value="{{ old($name, $value) }}"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error($name) border-red-500
@enderror"
    placeholder="{{ $placeholder }}"
  />
  @error($name)
  <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
  @enderror
</div>
```

The text input blade take in parameters in the @props that are used to build the html markup



Now the highlighted code can be replaced with

<x-imputs-text id="title" name="title" label="text" placeholder="Software Engineer"/>



The text input blade can be reused for salary input html passing the type as number

```
50      <!-- Tags -->
51      <x-inputs.text id="tags" name="tags" label="tags" placeholder="development,coding,java,python" />
52
53      <div class="mb-4">
54          <label class="block text-gray-700" for="tags">Tags (comma-separated)</label>
55          <input id="tags" type="text" name="tags" value="{{ old('tags') }}"
56              class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('tags') border-red-500 @enderror"
57              placeholder="development,coding,java,python" />
58          @error('tags')
59              <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
60          @enderror
61      </div>
```

And for the tags input the component can be reused.

```
86      <!-- Address -->
87      <x-inputs.text id="address" name="address" label="address" placeholder="123 Main St" />
88
89      <div class="mb-4">
90          <label class="block text-gray-700" for="address">Address</label>
91          <input id="address" type="text" name="address" value="{{ old('address') }}"
92              class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('address') border-red-500 @enderror"
93              placeholder="123 Main St" />
94          @error('address')
95              <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
96          @enderror
97      </div>
```

And for the address input the component can be reused.

```blade
<!-- City -->
<x-inputs.text id="city" name="city" label="city" placeholder="Albany" />

<div class="mb-4">
    <label class="block text-gray-700" for="city">City</label>
    <input id="city" type="text" name="city" value="{{ old('city') }}"
        class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('city') border-red-500 @enderror"
        placeholder="Albany" />
    @error('city')
        <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

And for the city input the component can be reused.

```blade
<!-- State -->
<x-inputs.text id="state" name="state" label="state" placeholder="NY" />

<div class="mb-4">
    <label class="block text-gray-700" for="state">State</label>
    <input id="state" type="text" name="state" value="{{ old('state') }}"
        class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('state') border-red-500 @enderror"
        placeholder="NY" />
    @error('state')
        <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

And for the state input the component can be reused.

```
<!-- ZIP Code -->
<x-inputs.text id="zipcode" name="zipcode" label="zipcode" placeholder="12201" />

<div class="mb-4">
    <label class="block text-gray-700" for="zipcode">ZIP Code</label>
    <input id="zipcode" type="text" name="zipcode" value="{{ old('zipcode') }}"
        class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('zipcode') border-red-500 @enderror"
        placeholder="12201" />
    @error('zipcode')
        <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

And for the zipcode input the component can be reused.

```
<!-- Company Name -->
<x-inputs.text id="company_name" name="company_name" label="company_name" placeholder="Company name" />

<div class="mb-4">
    <label class="block text-gray-700" for="company_name">Company Name</label>
    <input id="company_name" type="text" name="company_name" value="{{ old('company_name') }}"
        class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('company_name') border-red-500
        @enderror"
        placeholder="Company name" />
    @error('company_name')
        <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

And for the company name input the component can be reused.

```blade
<!-- Company Website -->
<x-inputs.text id="company_website" name="company_website" type="url" label="company_website"
placeholder="Enter website" />

<div class="mb-4">
    <label class="block text-gray-700" for="company_website">Company Website</label>
    <input id="company_website" type="url" name="company_website" value="{{ old('company_website') }}"
        class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('company_website') border-red-500
        @enderror"
        placeholder="Enter website" />
    @error('company_website')
        <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

And for the company website input the component can be reused specifying a type of url.

```blade
<!-- Contact Phone -->
<x-inputs.text id="contact_phone" name="contact_phone" label="Contact Phone" placeholder="Enter website" />

<div class="mb-4">
    <label class="block text-gray-700" for="contact_phone">Contact Phone</label>
    <input id="contact_phone" type="text" name="contact_phone" value="{{ old('contact_phone') }}"
        class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('contact_phone') border-red-500
        @enderror"
        placeholder="Enter phone" />
    @error('contact_phone')
        <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

And for the Contact_phone input the component can be replaced

```
118     <!-- Contact Email -->
119     <x-inputs.text id="contact_email" name="contact_email" type="email" label="Contact Email" placeholder="Enter
        website" />
120
121     <div class="mb-4">
122         <label class="block text-gray-700" for="contact_email">Contact Email</label>
123         <input id="contact_email" type="email" name="contact_email" value="{{ old('contact_email') }}"
124             class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('contact_email') border-red-500
                @enderror"
125             placeholder="Email where you want to receive applications" />
126         @error('contact_email')
127             <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
128         @enderror
129     </div>
```

And for the Email input the component can be replaced specifiying a type as email

7.6 Other Input Components

```
@props(['id', 'name', 'label' => null, 'value' => '', 'placeholder' => ''])

<div class="mb-4">
  @if($label)
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="{{ $id }}">{{ $label }}</label>
  @endif
  <textarea
    id="{{ $id }}"
    name="{{ $name }}"
    cols="30"
    rows="7"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error($name) border-
red-500 @enderror"
    placeholder="{{ $placeholder }}"
  >
{{ old($name, $value) }}</textarea
  >
  @error($name)
  <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
  @enderror
</div>
```

I create a new blade in compinents.inpusts for a text area input and build the html and “props parameters. I also modify the path in the class file.

```blade
<!-- Job Description -->
<x-inputs.textarea id="description" name="description" label="Job Description" placeholder="We are seeking a skilled and motivated Software Developer..." />

<div class="mb-4">
    <label class="block text-gray-700" for="description">Job Description</label>
    <textarea cols="30" rows="7" id="description" name="description"
        class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('description') border-red-500 @enderror"
        placeholder="We are seeking a skilled and motivated Software Developer...">{{ old('description') }}</textarea>
    @error('description')
        <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

Now I can reuse this text area input blade for the description input

```blade
<!-- Requirements -->
<x-inputs.textarea id="requirements" name="requirements" label="Requirements" placeholder="Bachelor's degree in Computer Science" />

```

C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\resources\views\components\topbanner.blade.php

```blade
    <label class="block text-gray-700" for="requirements">Requirements</label>
    <textarea id="requirements" name="requirements"
        class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('requirements') border-red-500 @enderror"
        placeholder="Bachelor's degree in Computer Science">{{ old('requirements') }}</textarea>
    @error('requirements')
        <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

And reuse for Requirements input

```
<!-- Benefits -->
<x-inputs.textarea id="benefits" name="benefits" label="Benefits" placeholder="Health insurance, 401k, paid
time off" />

<div class="mb-4">
    <label class="block text-gray-700" for="benefits">Benefits</label>
    <textarea id="benefits" name="benefits"
        class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('benefits') border-red-500 @enderror"
        placeholder="Health insurance, 401k, paid time off">{{ old('benefits') }}</textarea>
    @error('benefits')
        <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

And reuse for Benefits input

```
77      <!-- Company Description -->
78      <x-inputs.textarea id="company_description" name="company_description" label="Company Description"
        placeholder="Company Description" />
79
80      <div class="mb-4">
81          <label class="block text-gray-700" for="company_description">Company Description</label>
82          <textarea id="company_description" name="company_description"
83              class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('company_description') border-red-500
                @enderror"
84              placeholder="Company Description">{{ old('company_description') }}</textarea>
85          @error('company_description')
86              <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
87          @enderror
88      </div>
```

And reuse for Company Description input

```
@props(['id', 'name', 'label' => null, 'options' => [], 'value' => ''])

<div class="mb-4">
  @if($label)
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="{{ $id }}">{{ $label }}</label>
  @endif
  <select id="{{ $id }}" name="{{ $name }}"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error($name) border-red-500
@enderror">
    @foreach($options as $optionValue => $optionLabel)
    <option value="{{ $optionValue }}" {{ old($name, $value)==$optionValue ? 'selected' : ''
}}>
      {{ $optionLabel }}
    </option>
    @endforeach
  </select>
  @error($name)
  <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
  @enderror
</div>
```

I create a new blade in compinents.inpusts for a select input and build the html and “props parameters. Note that the options prop takes an aray because there may be more than one select option. I also modify the path in the class file.

```
<!-- Job Type -->
<x-inputs.select id="job_type" name="job_type" label="Job Type" value="{{old('job_type')}}" :options="
['Full-Time' => 'Full-Time', 'Part-Time' => 'Part-Time', 'Contract' => 'Contract', 'Temporary' =>
'Temporary', 'Internship' => 'Internship', 'On-Call' => 'On-Call']" />

<div class="mb-4">
    <label class="block text-gray-700" for="job_type">Job Type</label>
    <select id="job_type" name="job_type"
        class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('job_type') border-red-500 @enderror">
        <option value="Full-Time" {{ old('job_type') == 'Full-Time' ? 'selected' : '' }}>Full-Time</option>
        <option value="Part-Time" {{ old('job_type') == 'Part-Time' ? 'selected' : '' }}>Part-Time</option>
        <option value="Contract" {{ old('job_type') == 'Contract' ? 'selected' : '' }}>Contract</option>
        <option value="Temporary" {{ old('job_type') == 'Temporary' ? 'selected' : '' }}>Temporary</option>
        <option value="Internship" {{ old('job_type') == 'Internship' ? 'selected' : '' }}>Internship</option>
        <option value="Volunteer" {{ old('job_type') == 'Volunteer' ? 'selected' : '' }}>Volunteer</option>
        <option value="On-Call" {{ old('job_type') == 'On-Call' ? 'selected' : '' }}>On-Call</option>
    </select>
    @error('job_type')
        <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

As before, I can replace the html with the reusable x-inputs-select component. Note that I am passing in an array for options and using the old Laravel function to display a default value.

```blade
<!-- Remote -->
<x-inputs.select id="remote" name="remote" label="Remote" :options="['0' => 'No', '1' => 'Yes']" />

<div class="mb-4">
    <label class="block text-gray-700" for="remote">Remote</label>
    <select id="remote" name="remote"
        class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('remote') border-red-500 @enderror">
        <option value="0" {{ old('remote')==false ? 'selected' : '' }}>No</option>
        <option value="1" {{ old('remote')==true ? 'selected' : '' }}>Yes</option>
    </select>
    @error('remote')
        <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
    @enderror
</div>
```

Reusing for the remote selection. I am using 0 and 1 with No and Yes in the array

```
@props(['id', 'name', 'label' => null])

<div class="mb-4">
  @if($label)
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="{{ $id }}">{{ $label }}</label>
  @endif
  <input
    id="{{ $id }}"
    type="file"
    name="{{ $name }}"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error($name) border-red-500
@enderror"
  />
  @error($name)
  <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
  @enderror
</div>
```

I create a new blade in compinents.inpusts for a file input and build the html and “props parameters. I also modify the path in the class file.

```
65      <!-- Company Logo -->
66      <x-inputs.file id="company_logo" name="company_logo" label="Company Logo" />
67
68      <div class="mb-4">
69          <label class="block text-gray-700" for="company_logo">Company Logo</label>
70          <input id="company_logo" type="file" name="company_logo"
71              class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error('company_logo') border-red-500
                @enderror" />
72          @error('company_logo')
73              <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
74          @enderror
75      </div>
```

And use it passing in the parameters.

7.7 Finish input Validation

```
public function store(Request $request): RedirectResponse {

    $validatedData = $request->validate([
        'title' => 'required|string|max:255',
        'description' => 'required|string',
        'salary' => 'required|integer',
        'tags' => 'nullable|string',
        'job_type' => 'required|string',
        'remote' => 'required|boolean',
        'requirements' => 'nullable|string',
        'benefits' => 'nullable|string',
        'address' => 'nullable|string',
        'city' => 'required|string',
        'state' => 'required|string',
        'zipcode' => 'required|string',
        'contact_email' => 'required|email',
        'contact_phone' => 'nullable|string',
        'company_name' => 'required|string',
        'company_description' => 'nullable|string',
        'company_logo' => 'nullable|image|mimes:jpeg,png,jpg,gif|max:2048',
        'company_website' => 'nullable|url'
    ]);
    // Temporarily Hardcode the user_id for new job inputs
    $validatedData['user_id'] = 1;

    Job::create($validatedData);

    return redirect()->route('jobs.index')->with('success', 'Job listing created Sucessfully!');
}
```

I define the validation criteria for each field of the input form

Note for the company logo I am restricting the input file type to jpg, png,jpeg or gif with a max size of 2048 kb.

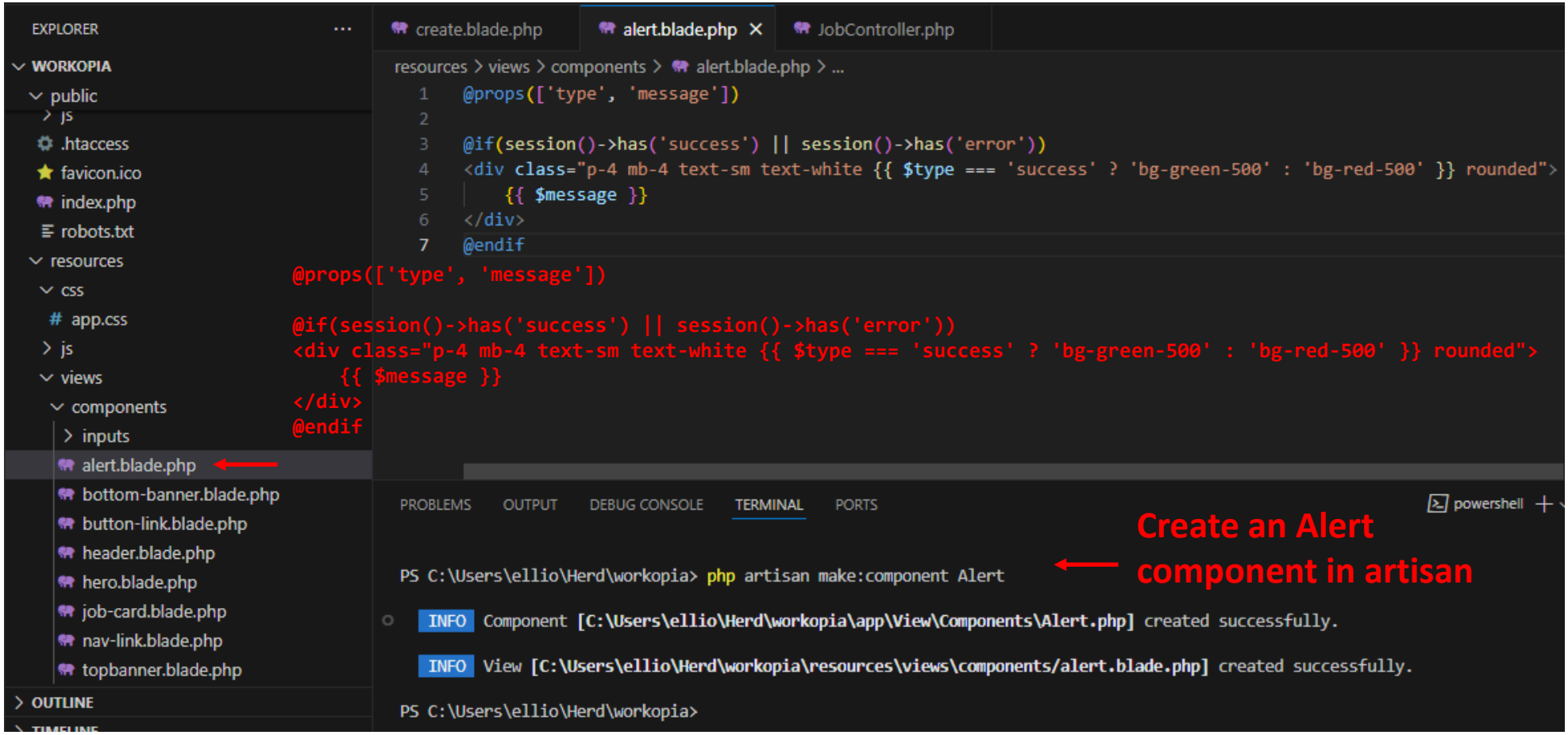
For the moment the user that is creating the job is hardcoded. I will fix this later.

I have also added a success message

7.8 Flash Messages & Alert Component

```php
return redirect()->route('jobs.index')->with('success', 'Job listing created Sucessfully!');
```

When I use the with method, I am creating a temporary session which will be available to me via a session helper so that I can use it on the next page

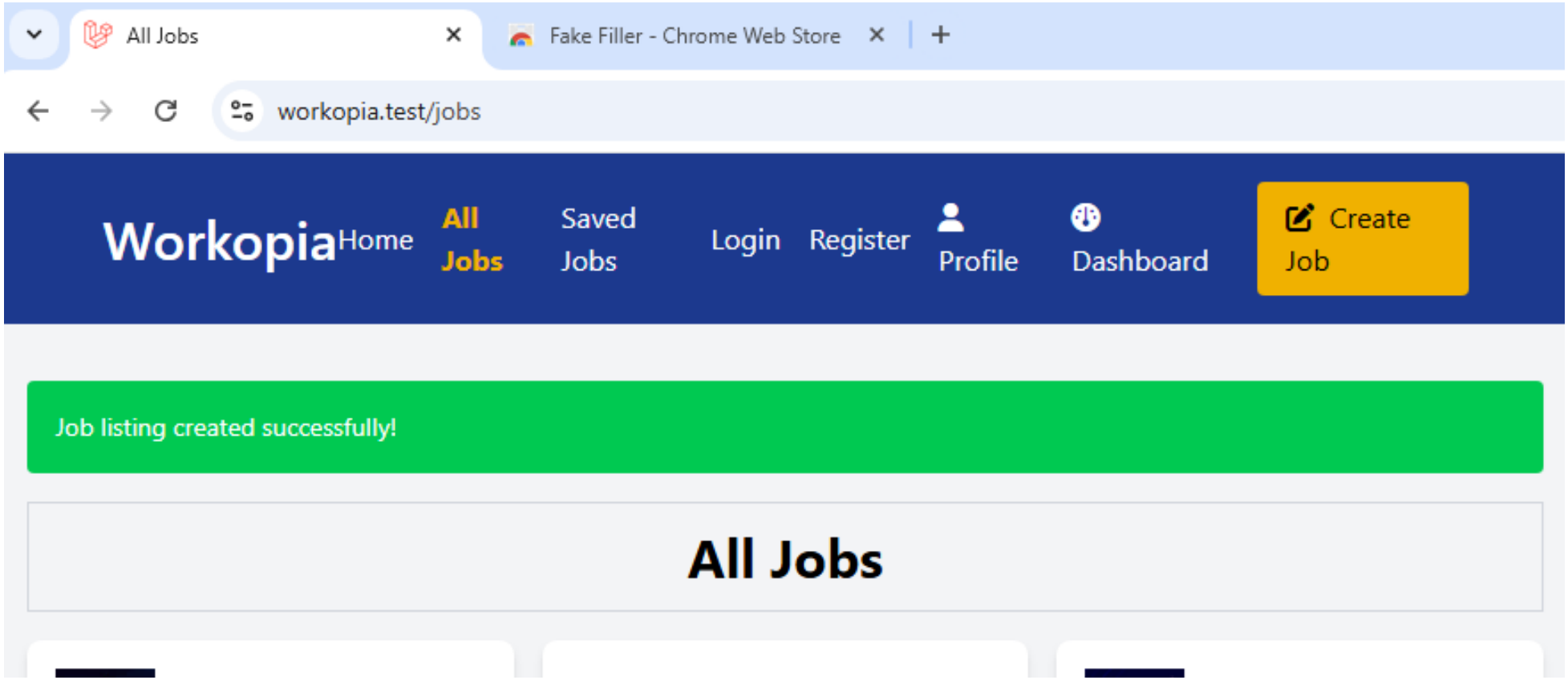


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-
awesome/6.7.2/css/all.min.css" integrity="sha512-
Evv84Mr4kqVGRNSgIGL/F/aIDqQb7xQ2vcrdIwxfjThSH8CSR7PBEakCr51Ck+w+/U6swU2Im1vVX0SVk9ABhg=="
crossorigin="anonymous" referrerpolicy="no-referrer" />
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/@tailwindcss/browser@4"></script>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="{{ asset('css/style.css') }}" />
  <title>{{$title ?? 'Workopia | find and list jobs'}}</title>
</head>

<body class="bg-gray-100">
  <x-header/>
  @if(request()->is('/'))
  <x-hero/>
  <x-top-banner />
  @endif
  <main class="container-mx-auto p-4 mt-4">
    {{-- Display Alert Message --}}
    @if(session('success'))
      <x-alert type="success" message="{{session('success')}}" />
    @endif
        @if(session('error'))
      <x-alert type="error" message="{{session('error')}}" />
    @endif
    {{$slot}}
  </main>
  <script src="{{ asset('js/script.js') }}"></script>
</body>

</html>
```

Now on the layout page I can access the error message via the session variable and if it is success I can display the success message, and I can also do the same if it is error

This is ion the layout page so that it does not have to be repeated in all the other blades.

The message will be at the top of the main container



I can use the chrome extension ‘fake filler’ to add dummy values to the creat e job form and when I click success and the ‘all jobs’ page is loaded, I get the success message.

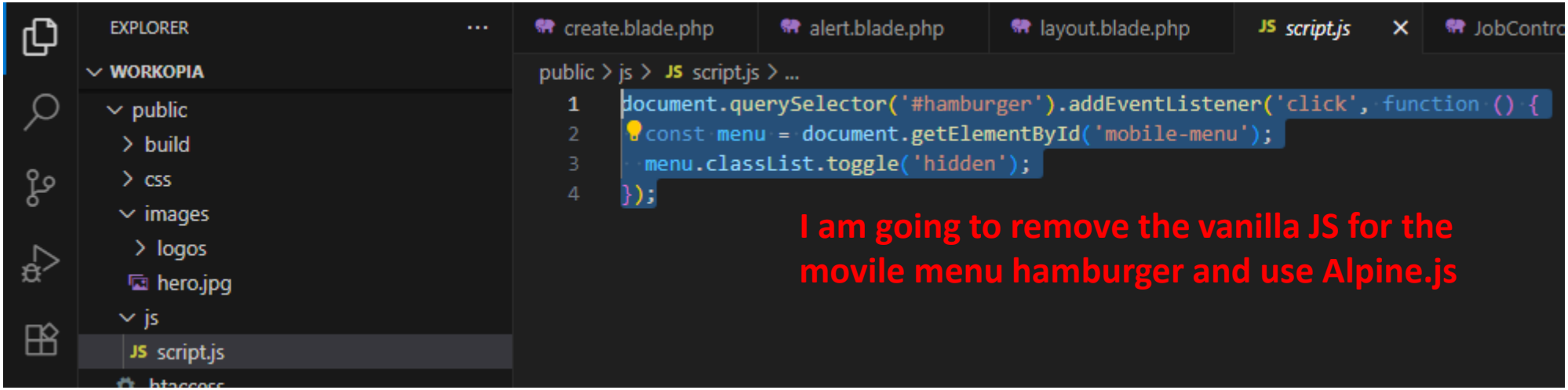
7.10 Alpine.JS & Alert Dismiss

```
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/6.7.2/c
    <script src="//unpkg.com/alpinejs" defer></script>
    <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/@tailwindcss/browser@4"></script>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="{{ asset('css/style.css') }}" />
    <title>{{$title ?? 'Workopia | find and list jobs'}}</title>
</head>
```

https://alpinejs.dev

```
@props(['type', 'message', 'timeout' => '5000'])

<div
    x-data="{ show: true }"
    x-init="setTimeout(() => show = false, {{ timeout }})"
    x-show="show"
    class="p-4 mb-4 text-sm text-white {{ $type === 'success' ? 'bg-green-500' : 'bg-red-500'
}} rounded">
    {{ session($type) }}
</div>
```

Alpine JS uses x-data to detect elements so I can modify the alert to be viable at first and set a timeout so that it disappears after a default of 5000ms.


EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
public
build
css
images
logos
hero.jpg
js
script.js
create.blade.php
alert.blade.php
layout.blade.php
script.js
JobContro
public > js > script.js > ...
1 document.querySelector('#hamburger').addEventListener('click', function () {
2 const menu = document.getElementById('mobile-menu');
3 menu.classList.toggle('hidden');
4 });
I am going to remove the vanilla JS for the movile menu hamburger and use Alpine.js

```
<header class="bg-blue-900 text-white p-4" x-data="{ open: false }">
  <div class="container mx-auto flex justify-between items-center">
    <h1 class="text-3xl font-semibold">
      <x-nav-link url="/" :active="request()->is('/')">Workopia</x-nav-link>
    </h1>
    <nav class="hidden md:flex items-center space-x-4">
      <x-nav-link url="/" :active="request()->is('/')">Home</x-nav-link>
      <x-nav-link url="/jobs" :active="request()->is('jobs')">All Jobs</x-nav-link>
      <x-nav-link url="/jobs/saved" :active="request()->is('jobs/saved')">Saved Jobs</x-nav-link>
      <x-nav-link url="/login" :active="request()->is('login')">Login</x-nav-link>
      <x-nav-link url="/register" :active="request()->is('register')">Register</x-nav-link>
      <x-nav-link url="/profile" :active="request()->is('profile')" icon="user"> Profile</x-nav-link>
      <x-nav-link url="/dashboard" :active="request()->is('profile')" icon="gauge"> Dashboard</x-nav-link>
      <x-button-link url="/jobs/create" icon="edit">Create Job</x-button-link>
    </nav>
    <button @click="open = !open" class="text-white md:hidden flex items-center">
      <i class="fa fa-bars text-2xl"></i>
    </button>
  </div>
  <!-- Mobile Menu -->
  <nav
    x-show="open"
    @click.away="open = false"
    class="md:hidden bg-blue-900 text-white mt-5 pb-4 space-y-2"
  >
    <x-nav-link url="/jobs" :active="request()->is('jobs')" :mobile="true">All Jobs</x-nav-link>
    <x-nav-link url="/jobs/saved" :active="request()->is('jobs/saved')" :mobile="true">Saved Jobs</x-nav-link>
    <x-nav-link url="/login" :active="request()->is('login')" :mobile="true">Login</x-nav-link>
    <x-nav-link url="/register" :active="request()->is('register')" :mobile="true">Register</x-nav-link>
    <x-nav-link url="/dashboard" :active="request()->is('dashboard')" :mobile="true">Dashbaord</x-nav-link>
    <x-button-link url="/jobs/create" :block="true" icon="edit"> Create Job</x-button-link>
</nav>
</header>
```

Set default open state to false

Set hamburger the button to fire on click

Set the mobile nav to show when state is open

Click away will close the menu when the page is clicked outside of the mobile nav

7.11 Optional Job Fields On the cards

```
@props(['job'])

<article class="rounded-lg shadow-md bg-white p-4">
    <div class="flex items-center space-between gap-4">
        @if($job->company_logo)
            <img
            src="/images/{{ $job->company_logo }}"
            alt="{{$job->company_name}}"
            class="w-14"
            />
        @endif
        <div>
            <h2 class="text-xl font-semibold">{{$job->title}}</h2>
            <p class="text-sm text-gray-500">{{$job->job_type}}</p>
        </div>
    </div>
    <p class="text-gray-700 text-lg mt-2">{{Str::limit($job->description, 100)}}</p>
    <ul class="my-4 bg-gray-100 p-4 rounded">
        <li class="mb-2"><strong>Salary:</strong> {{number_format($job->salary)}} </li>
        <li class="mb-2"><strong>Location:</strong> {{ $job->city }}, {{ $job->state }}
        @if ($job->remote)
            <span class="text-xs bg-green-500 text-white rounded-full px-2 py-1 ml-2">Remote</span>
        @else
            <span class="text-xs bg-red-500 text-white rounded-full px-2 py-1 ml-2">On-site</span>
        @endif
        </li>
        @if ($job->tags)
            <li class="mb-2">
            <strong>Tags:</strong>
            {{ ucwords(str_replace(',', ', ', $job->tags)) }}
            </li>
        @endif
    </ul>
    <a href="{{ route('jobs.show', $job->id) }}" class="block w-full text-center px-5 py-2.5 shadow-sm rounded
border text-base font-medium text-indigo-700 bg-indigo-100 hover:bg-indigo-200">Details</a>
</article>
```

The logo is optional when creating a new job so I will wrap it in @if so that it only shows if there is a logo

The tags are optional when creating a new job so I will wrap it in @if so that it only shows if there is are tags

7.11 Optional Job Fields On the show.blade

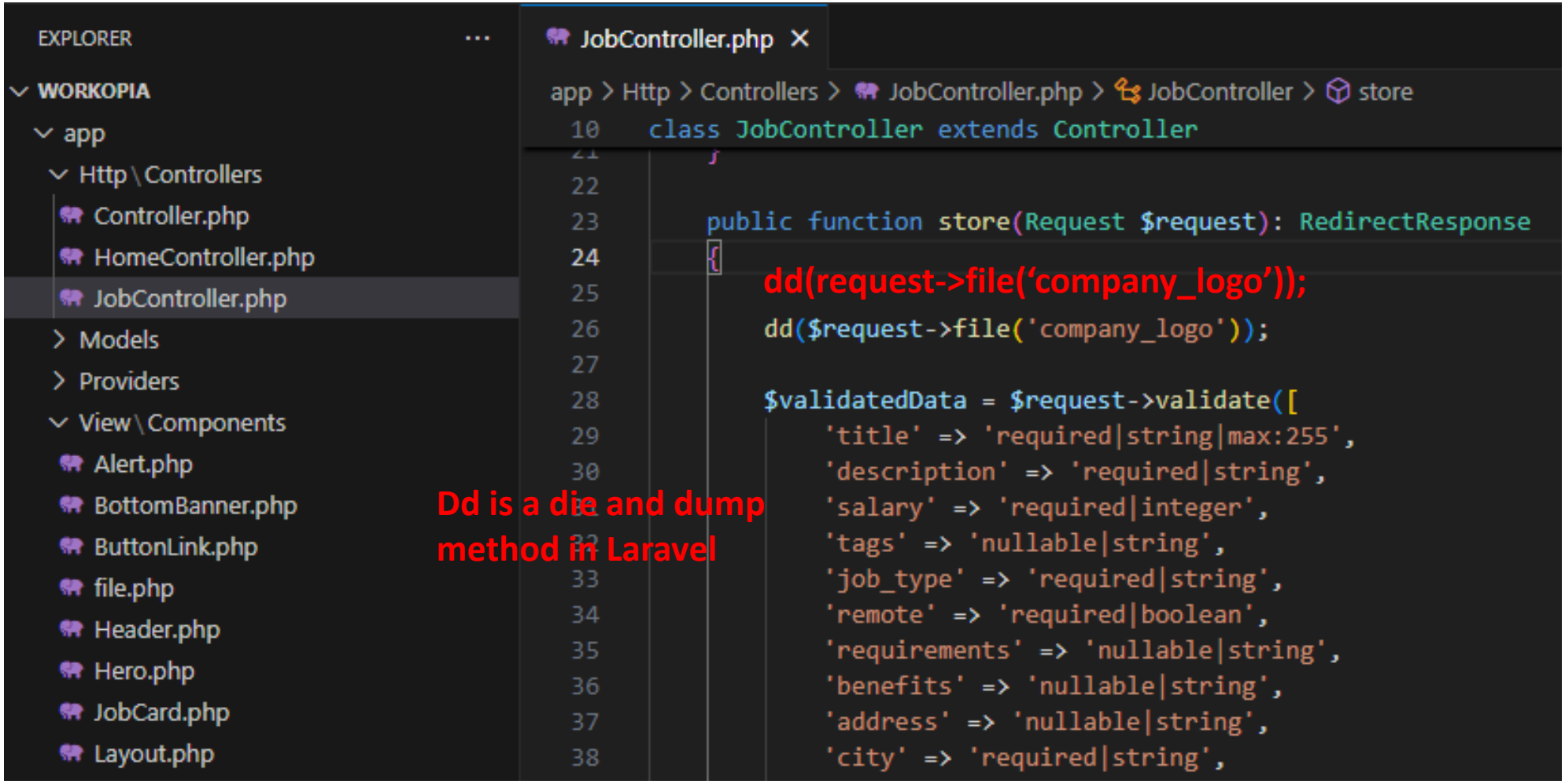
```
<x-layout>
  <div class="grid grid-cols-1 md:grid-cols-4 gap-6">
    <section class="md:col-span-3">
      <div class="rounded-lg shadow-md bg-white p-3">
        <div class="flex justify-between items-center">
          <a class="block p-4 text-blue-700" href="{{ route('jobs.index') }}">
            <i class="fa fa-arrow-alt-circle-left"></i>
            Back To Listings
          </a>
          <div class="flex space-x-3 ml-4">
            <a
              href="/edit"
              class="px-4 py-2 bg-blue-500 hover:bg-blue-600 text-white rounded"
              >Edit</a
            >
            <!-- Delete Form -->
            <form method="POST">
              <button
                type="submit"
                class="px-4 py-2 bg-red-500 hover:bg-red-600 text-white rounded"
              >
                Delete
              </button>
            </form>
            <!-- End Delete Form -->
          </div>
        </div>
        <div class="p-4">
          <h2 class="text-xl font-semibold">{{$job->title}}</h2>
          <p class="text-gray-700 text-lg mt-2">{{$job->description}}</p>
          <ul class="my-4 bg-gray-100 p-4">
            <li class="mb-2"><strong>Job Type:</strong> {{$job->job_type}}</li>
            <li class="mb-2">
              <strong>Remote:</strong> {{$job->remote ? 'Yes' : 'No'}}
            </li>
            <li class="mb-2">
```

```
          <strong>Salary:</strong> ${{ number_format($job->salary) }}
        </li>
        <li class="mb-2">
          <strong>Site Location:</strong> {{$job->city}}, {{$job->state}}
        </li>
        @if ($job->tags)
        <li class="mb-2">
          <strong>Tags:</strong>
          {{ ucwords(str_replace(',', ', ', $job->tags)) }}
        </li>
        @endif
      </ul>
    </div>
  </div>

  <div class="container mx-auto p-4">
    @if ($job->requirements || $job->benefits)
    <h2 class="text-xl font-semibold mb-4">Job Details</h2>
    <div class="rounded-lg shadow-md bg-white p-4">
      @if ($job->requirements)
      <h3 class="text-lg font-semibold mb-2 text-blue-500">
        Job Requirements
      </h3>
      <p>{{$job->requirements}}</p>
      @endif
      @if ($job->benefits)
      <h3 class="text-lg font-semibold mt-4 mb-2 text-blue-500">
        Benefits
      </h3>
      <p>{{$job->benefits}}</p>
      @endif
    </div>
    @endif
    <p class="my-5">
      Put "Job Application" as the subject of your email and attach your
      resume.
    </p>
```

```
        <a
          href="mailto:{{$job->contact_email}}"
          class="block w-full text-center px-5 py-2.5 shadow-sm rounded border text-base font-medium cursor-
pointer text-indigo-700 bg-indigo-100 hover:bg-indigo-200"
        >
          Apply Now
        </a>
      </div>

      <div class="bg-white p-6 rounded-lg shadow-md mt-6">
        <div id="map"></div>
      </div>
    </section>

    <aside class="bg-white rounded-lg shadow-md p-3">
      <h3 class="text-xl text-center mb-4 font-bold">Company Info</h3>
      @if ($job->company_logo)
      <img
        src="/images/{{$job->company_logo}}"
        alt="{{$job->company_name}}"
        class="w-full rounded-lg mb-4 m-auto"
      />
      @endif
      @if ($job->company_name)
      <h4 class="text-lg font-bold">{{$job->company_name}}</h4>
      @endif
      @if ($job->company_description)
      <p class="text-gray-700 text-lg my-3">{{$job->company_description}}</p>
      @endif
      @if ($job->company_website)
      <a href="{{$job->company_website}}" target="_blank" class="text-blue-500"
        >Visit Website</a
      >
      @endif
      @if ($job->company_phone)
      <p class="text-gray-700 text-lg mt-2">Phone: {{$job->company_phone}}</p>
      @endif
```

```
      <a
        href=""
        class="mt-10 bg-blue-500 hover:bg-blue-600 text-white font-bold w-full py-2 px-4 rounded-full flex
items-center justify-center"
        ><i class="fas fa-bookmark mr-3"></i> Bookmark Listing</a
      >
    </aside>
  </div>
</x-layout>
```

7.12 File Uploading

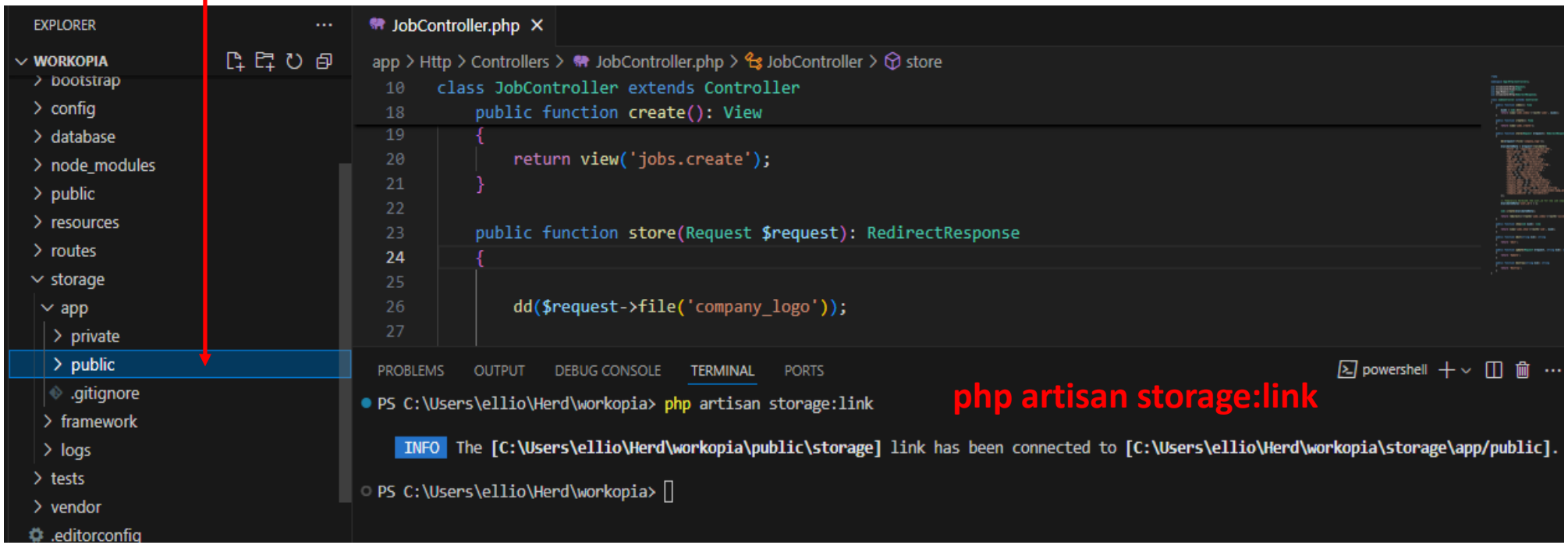


```
Illuminate\Http\UploadedFile {#1230 ▼ // app\Http\Controllers\JobController.php:26
 -originalName: "logo-algorix.png"
 -mimeType: "image/png"
 -error: 0
 -originalPath: "logo-algorix.png"
 -test: false
 #hashName: null
 path: "C:\Users\ellio\AppData\Local\Temp"
 filename: "phpE912.tmp"
 basename: "phpE912.tmp"
 pathname: "C:\Users\ellio\AppData\Local\Temp\phpE912.tmp"
 extension: "tmp"
 realPath: "C:\Users\ellio\AppData\Local\Temp\phpE912.tmp"
 aTime: 2025-06-24 11:27:08
 mTime: 2025-06-24 11:27:08
 cTime: 2025-06-24 11:27:08
 inode: 844424930454024
 size: 14791
 perms: 0100666
 owner: 0
 group: 0
 type: "file"
 writable: true
 readable: true
 executable: false
 file: true
 dir: false
 link: false
 linkTarget: "C:\Users\ellio\AppData\Local\Temp\phpE912.tmp" }
}
```

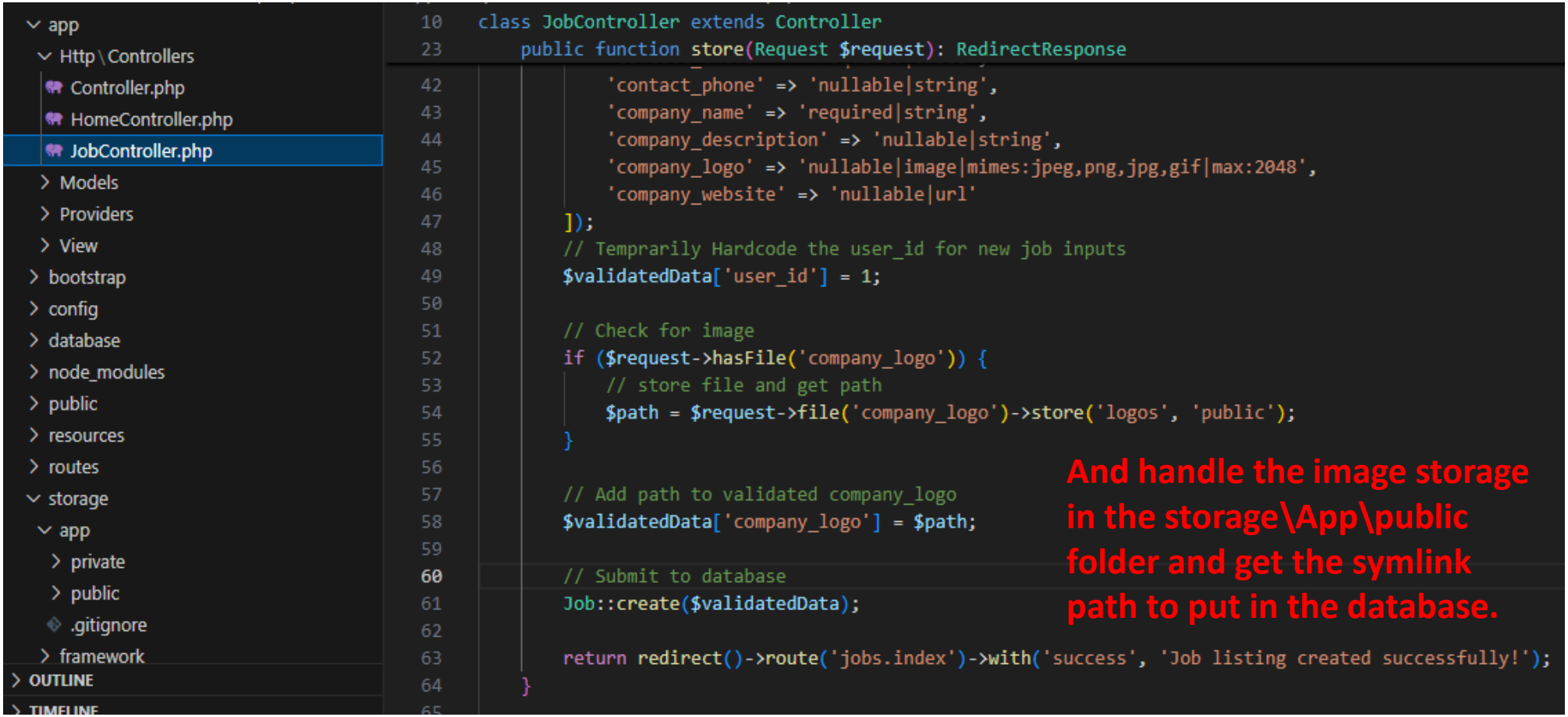
Now, when I use the create.blade and input test values from fake filler including a dummy file upload, the dd (die and dump) lands on this splash screen with diagnostic info

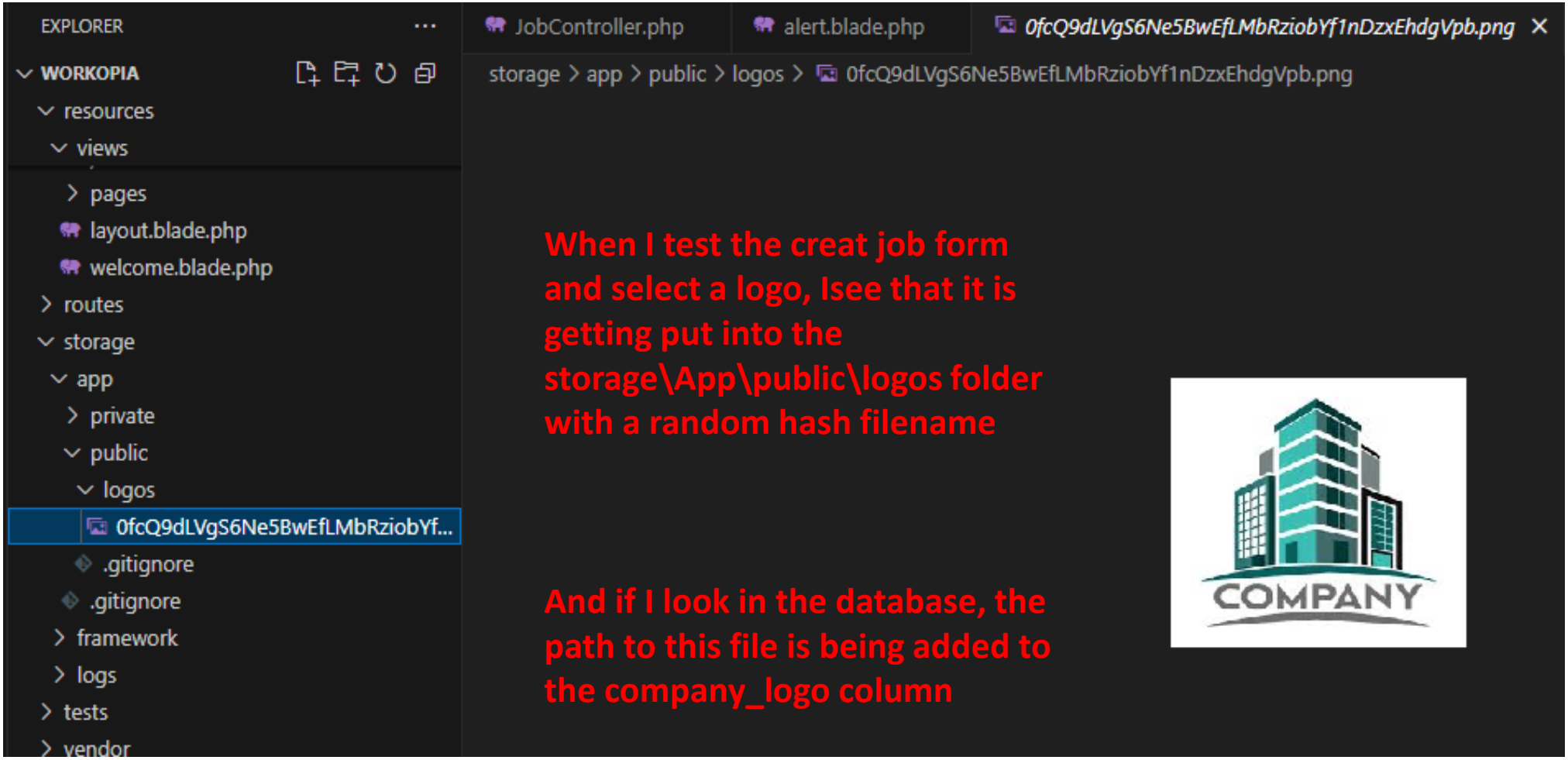
Dd gives diagnostic data about the file such as original name, mime type, original path etc

I have to add a symlink so that files that are uploaded are available to the public. i.e. from a folder called storage\App\public

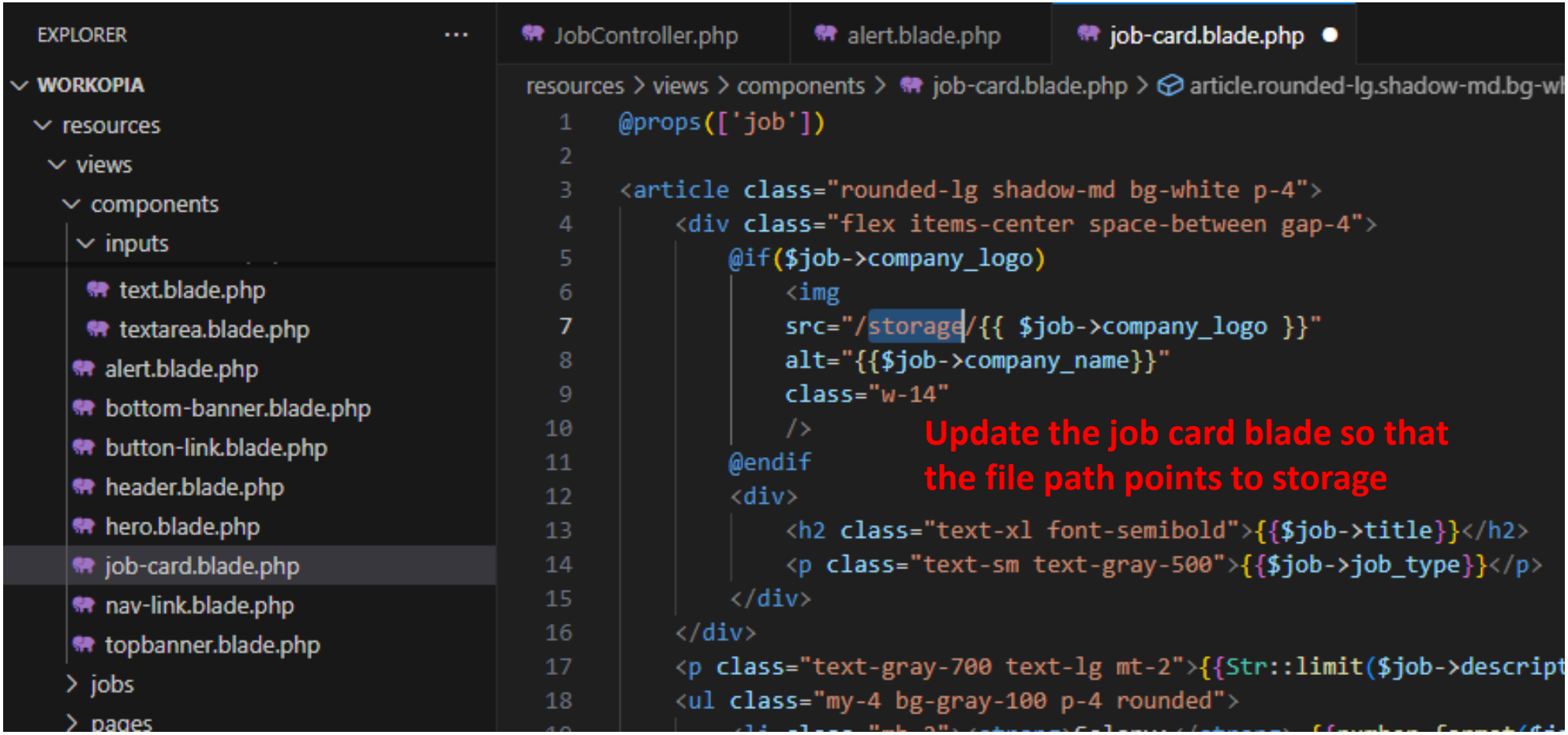


Now I can remove the dd (die and dump)

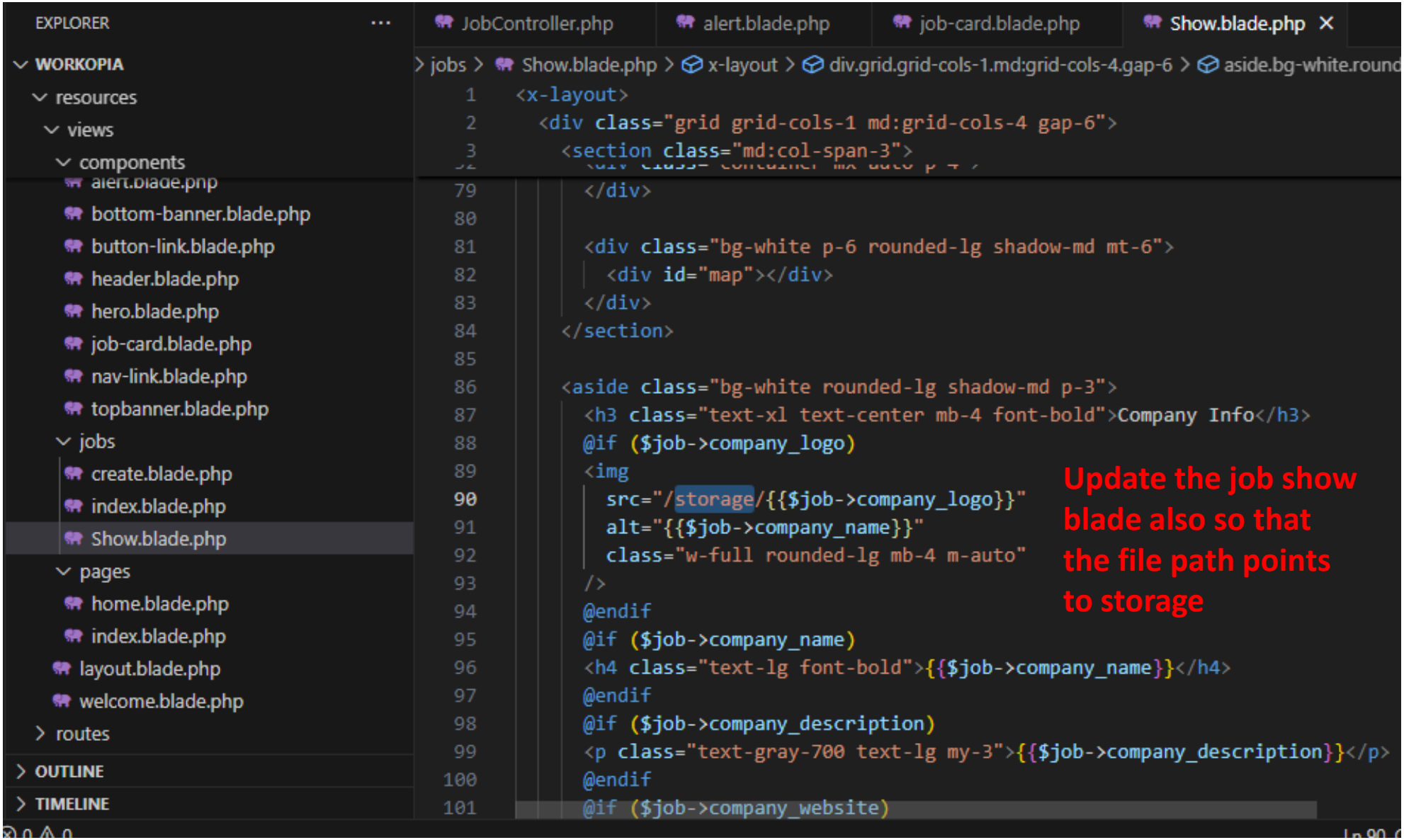




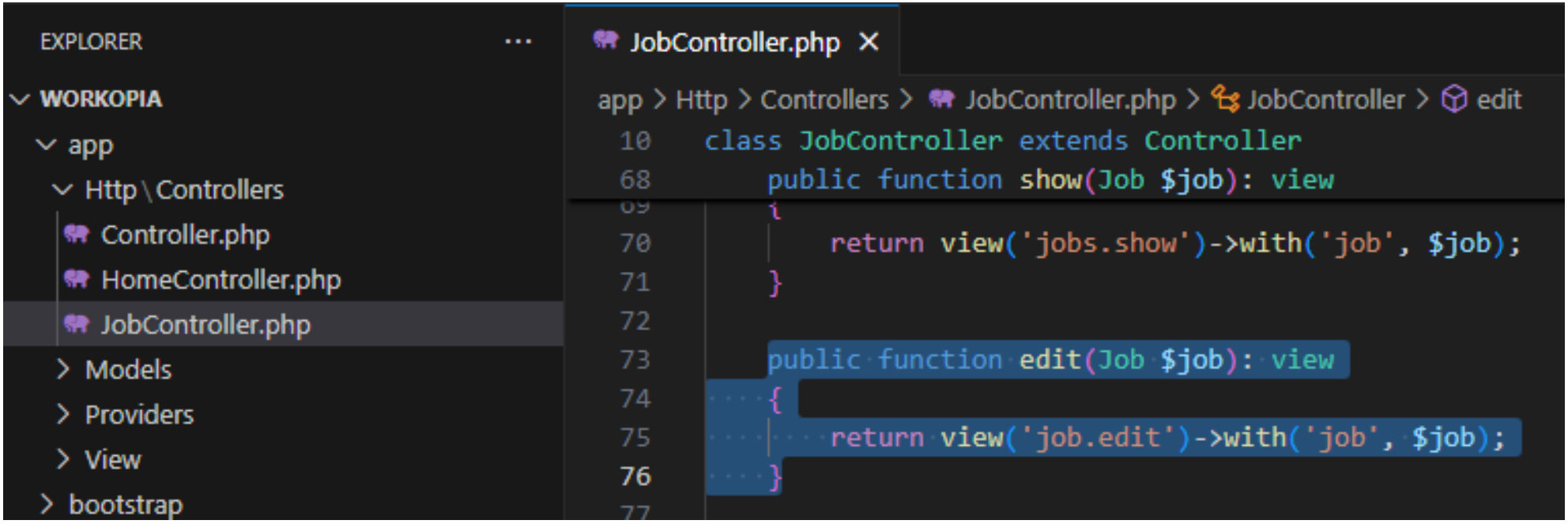
company_description text	company_logo character varying (255)
Vencom is a design-driven company focused on creating exceptional user experiences through innovative UX design.	logos/logo-vencom.png
Digital Media specializes in innovative online marketing strategies and digital content management.	logos/logo-digital-media.png
Pink Pig is a technology company dedicated to creating innovative products and solutions that drive industry advancement.	logos/logo-pink-pig.png
Tec Solutions provides comprehensive IT support and solutions, ensuring optimal performance of technology infrastructure.	logos/logo-tec-solutions.png
Aperiam temporibus f	logos/0fcQ9dLVgS6Ne5BwEfLMbRziobYf1nDzxEhdgVpb.png

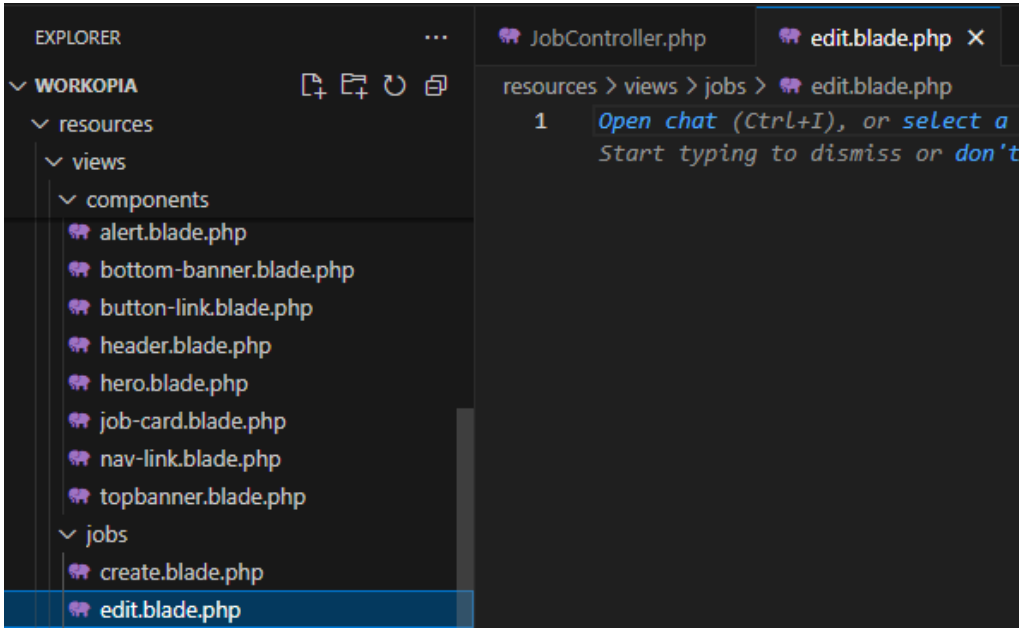


I also need to move the logo images for the existing jobs from the public\images\logos to the storage\App\public\logos


EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
resources
views
components
alert.blade.php
bottom-banner.blade.php
button-link.blade.php
header.blade.php
hero.blade.php
job-card.blade.php
nav-link.blade.php
topbanner.blade.php
jobs
create.blade.php
index.blade.php
Show.blade.php
pages
home.blade.php
index.blade.php
layout.blade.php
welcome.blade.php
routes
OUTLINE
TIMELINE
JobController.php
alert.blade.php
job-card.blade.php
Show.blade.php
jobs > Show.blade.php > x-layout > div.grid.grid-cols-1.md:grid-cols-4.gap-6 > aside.bg-white.round
1 <x-layout>
2
3 <section class="md:col-span-3">
79
80
81
82
83
84 </section>
85
86 <aside class="bg-white rounded-lg shadow-md p-3">
87 <h3 class="text-xl text-center mb-4 font-bold">Company Info</h3>
88 @if ($job->company_logo)
89 <img
90 src="/storage/{{$job->company_logo}}"
91 alt="{{$job->company_name}}"
92 class="w-full rounded-lg mb-4 m-auto"
93 />
94 @endif
95 @if ($job->company_name)
96 <h4 class="text-lg font-bold">{{$job->company_name}}</h4>
97 @endif
98 @if ($job->company_description)
99 {{$job->company_description}}
100 @endif
101 @if ($job->company_website)
Update the job show blade also so that the file path points to storage

7.13 Update Job Listing

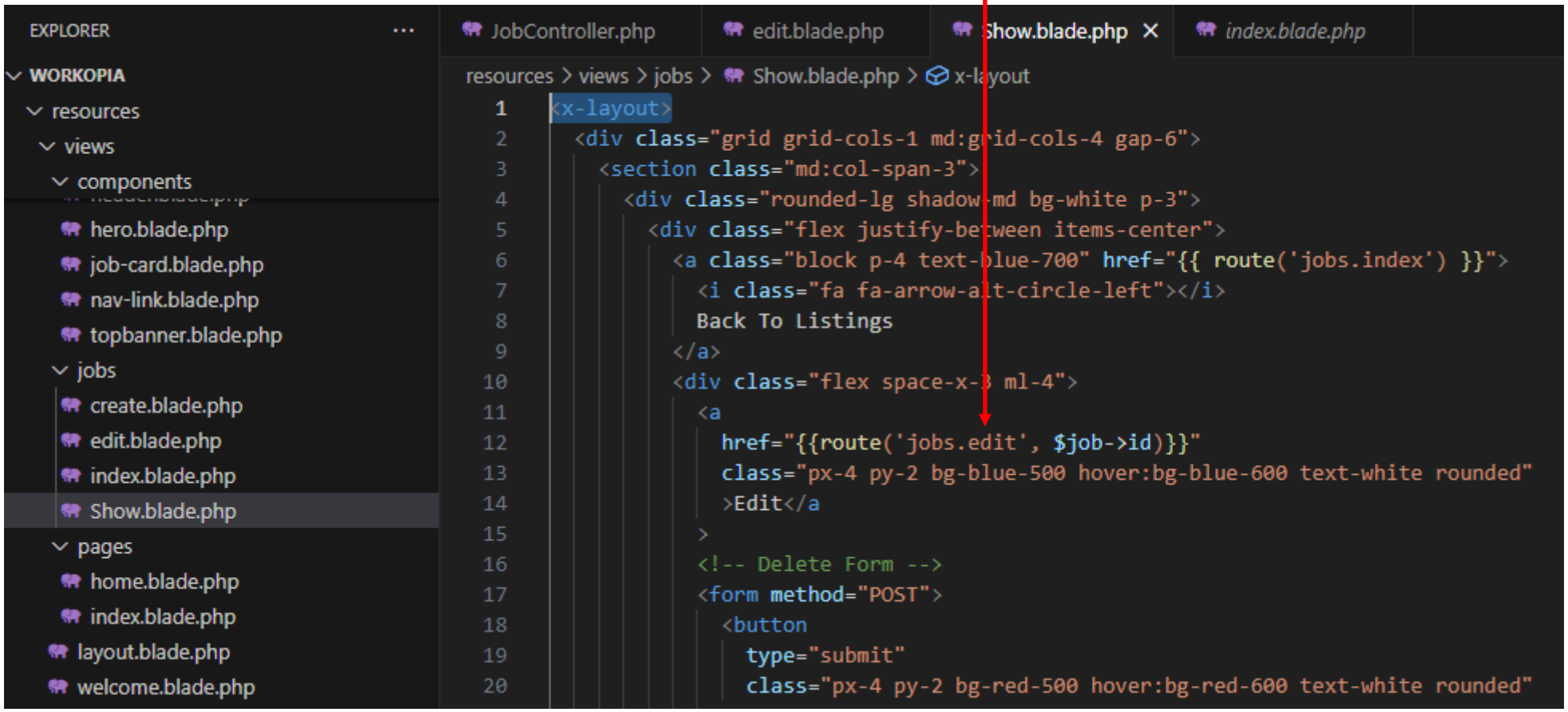




In the Job controller, the edit function needs to return the job.edit view and pass in an object of the job.

I also need to create a new blade in views\jobs\ called edit.blade.php

In the show.blade I need to change the path so that the edit button points to the newly create edit.blade using the route helper and pass in the job Id using model binding.
<a href="{{ route('jobs.edit', $job->id)}}">



```
<x-layout>
  <div class="bg-white mx-auto p-8 rounded-lg shadow-md w-full md:max-w-3xl">
    <h2 class="text-4xl text-center font-bold mb-4">Edit Job Listing</h2>

    <!-- Form Start -->
    <form
      method="POST" action="{{ route('jobs.update', $job->id) }}" enctype="multipart/form-
data">
      @csrf @method('PUT')

      <h2 class="text-2xl font-bold mb-6 text-center text-gray-500">Job Info</h2>

      <!-- Job Title -->
      <x-inputs.text id="title" name="title" label="Job Title" placeholder="Software Engineer"
:value="old('title', $job->title)"/>

      <!-- Job Description -->
      <x-inputs.textarea id="description" name="description" label="Job Description"
placeholder="We are seeking a skilled and motivated Software Developer..."
:value="old('description', $job->description)"/>

      <!-- Annual Salary -->
      <x-inputs.text id="salary" name="salary" label="Annual Salary" type="number"
placeholder="90000" :value="old('salary', $job->salary)"/>

      <!-- Requirements -->
      <x-inputs.textarea id="requirements" name="requirements" label="Requirements"
placeholder="Bachelor's degree in Computer Science" :value="old('requirements', $job-
>requirements)"/>

      <!-- Benefits -->
      <x-inputs.textarea id="benefits" name="benefits" label="Benefits" placeholder="Health
insurance, 401k, paid time off" :value="old('benefits', $job->benefits)"/>
```

The edit blade is basically the same as the create blade

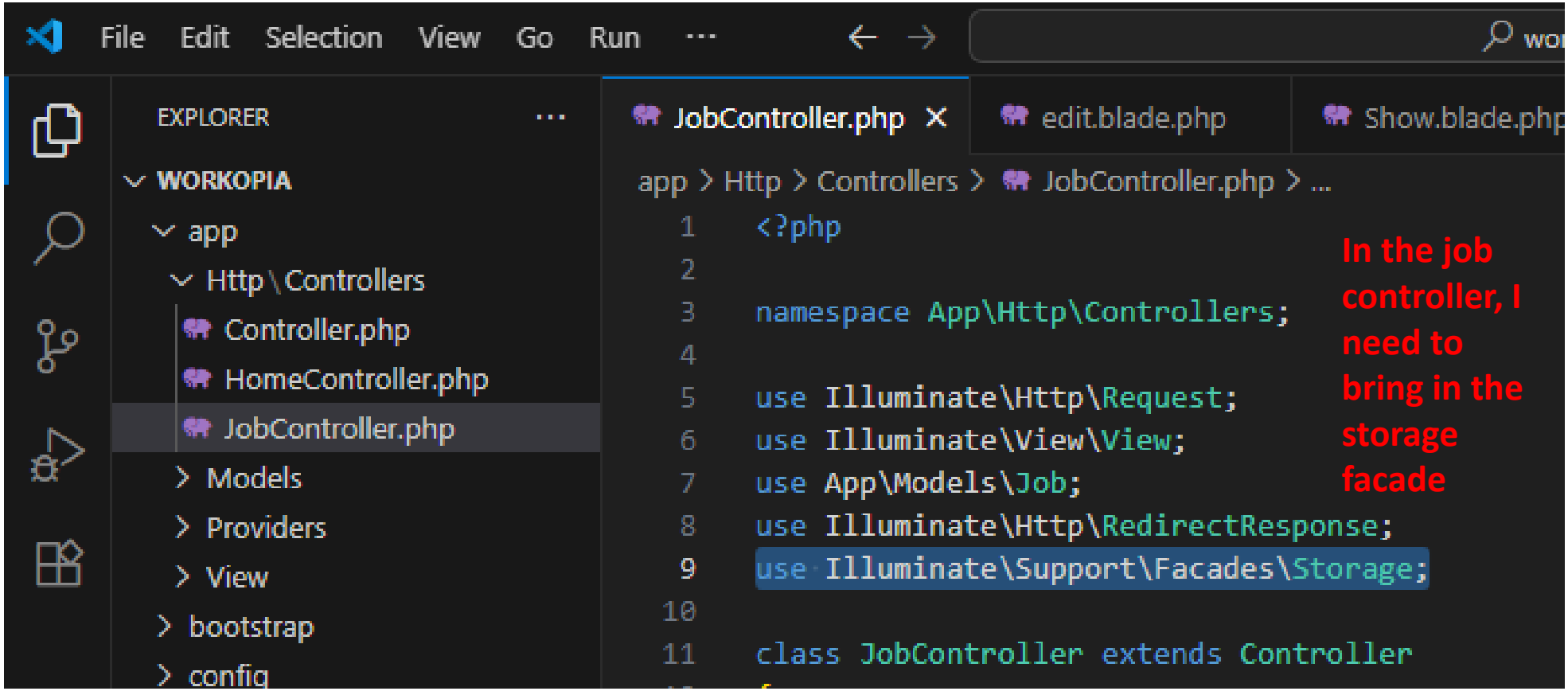
Use Laravel csrf method to make the request a PUT

Reuse input blade components for all the form fields

Values being passed in are either the old values or actual new value

```
        <!-- Tags -->
        <x-inputs.text id="tags" name="tags" label="Tags (comma-separated)"
placeholder="development,coding,java,python" :value="old('tags', $job->tags)"/>

        <!-- Job Type -->
        <x-inputs.select id="job_type" name="job_type" label="Job Type" :options="['Full-Time'
=> 'Full-Time', 'Part-Time' => 'Part-Time', 'Contract' => 'Contract', 'Temporary' =>
'Temporary', 'Internship' => 'Internship', 'Volunteer' => 'Volunteer', 'On-Call' => 'On-
Call']" :value="old('job_type', $job->job_type)"/>

        <!-- Remote -->
        <x-inputs.select id="remote" name="remote" label="Remote" :options="[0 => 'No', 1 =>
'Yes']" :value="old('remote', $job->remote)"/>

        <h2 class="text-2xl font-bold mb-6 text-center text-gray-500">Company Info</h2>

        <!-- Address -->
        <x-inputs.text id="address" name="address" label="Address" placeholder="123 Main St"
:value="old('address', $job->address)"/>

        <!-- City -->
        <x-inputs.text id="city" name="city" label="City" placeholder="Albany"
:value="old('city', $job->city)"/>

        <!-- State -->
        <x-inputs.text id="state" name="state" label="State" placeholder="NY"
:value="old('state', $job->state)"/>

        <!-- ZIP Code -->
        <x-inputs.text id="zipcode" name="zipcode" label="ZIP Code" placeholder="12201"
:value="old('zipcode', $job->zipcode)"/>

        <!-- Company Name -->
        <x-inputs.text id="company_name" name="company_name" label="Company Name"
placeholder="Company name" :value="old('company_name', $job->company_name)"/>
```

```
      <!-- Company Description -->
      <x-inputs.textarea id="company_description" name="company_description" label="Company
Description" placeholder="Company Description" :value="old('company_description', $job-
>company_description)"/>

      <!-- Company Website -->
      <x-inputs.text id="company_website" name="company_website" label="Company Website"
type="url" placeholder="Enter website" :value="old('company_website', $job-
>company_website)"/>

      <!-- Contact Phone -->
      <x-inputs.text id="contact_phone" name="contact_phone" label="Contact Phone"
placeholder="Enter phone" :value="old('contact_phone', $job->contact_phone)"/>

      <!-- Contact Email -->
      <x-inputs.text id="contact_email" name="contact_email" label="Contact Email"
type="email" placeholder="Email where you want to receive applications"
:value="old('contact_email', $job->contact_email)"/>

      <!-- Company Logo -->
      <x-inputs.file id="company_logo" name="company_logo" label="Company Logo"/>

      <!-- Submit Button -->
      <button type="submit" class="w-full bg-green-500 hover:bg-green-600 text-white px-4 py-2
my-3 rounded focus:outline-none">Save</button>

    </form>
  </div>
</x-layout>
```


File Edit Selection View Go Run ···
EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http \ Controllers
Controller.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
Models
Providers
View
bootstrap
config
JobController.php
edit.blade.php
Show.blade.php
app > Http > Controllers > JobController.php > ...
1 <?php
3 namespace App\Http\Controllers;
5 use Illuminate\Http\Request;
6 use Illuminate\View\View;
7 use App\Models\Job;
8 use Illuminate\Http\RedirectResponse;
9 use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Storage;
11 class JobController extends Controller
In the job controller, I need to bring in the storage facade

```php
public function update(Request $request,  Job $job): RedirectResponse
    {
        // Validate the incoming request data
        $validatedData = $request->validate([
            'title' => 'required|string|max:255',
            'description' => 'required|string',
            'salary' => 'required|integer',
            'tags' => 'nullable|string',
            'job_type' => 'required|string',
            'remote' => 'required|boolean',
            'requirements' => 'nullable|string',
            'benefits' => 'nullable|string',
            'address' => 'nullable|string',
            'city' => 'required|string',
            'state' => 'required|string',
            'zipcode' => 'required|string',
            'contact_email' => 'required|email',
            'contact_phone' => 'nullable|string',
            'company_name' => 'required|string|max:255',
            'company_description' => 'nullable|string',
            'company_logo' => 'nullable|image|mimes:jpeg,png,jpg,gif|max:2048',
            'company_website' => 'nullable|url',
        ]);
```

In the update method of the 'jobs controller', the code is basically the same as the create method.

First the data is validated.

```
        // Check if a file was uploaded
        if ($request->hasFile('company_logo')) {
            // Delete the old company logo from storage
            if ($job->company_logo) {
                Storage::delete('public/logos/' . basename($job->company_logo));
            }
            // Store the file and get the path
            $path = $request->file('company_logo')->store('logos', 'public');

            // Add the path to the validated data array
            $validatedData['company_logo'] = $path;
        }

        // Update with the validated data
        $job->update($validatedData);

        return redirect()->route('jobs.index')->with('success', 'Job listing updated
successfully!');
    }
```

If there is already a logo image then I want to delete it using the storage class.

And store the new image

And then on the instance of the job, I call the update method passing in the newly validated data

Finally, the edit function ends with a redirect to the ‘all jobs’ page with a custom flash message

7.14 Delete Listing

```
<form method="POST" action="{{ route('jobs.destroy', $job->id) }}" onsubmit="return
confirm('Are you sure you want to delete this job?');">
  @csrf @method('DELETE')
  <button type="submit" class="px-4 py-2 bg-red-500 hover:bg-red-600 text-white
  rounded">Delete</button>
</form>
```

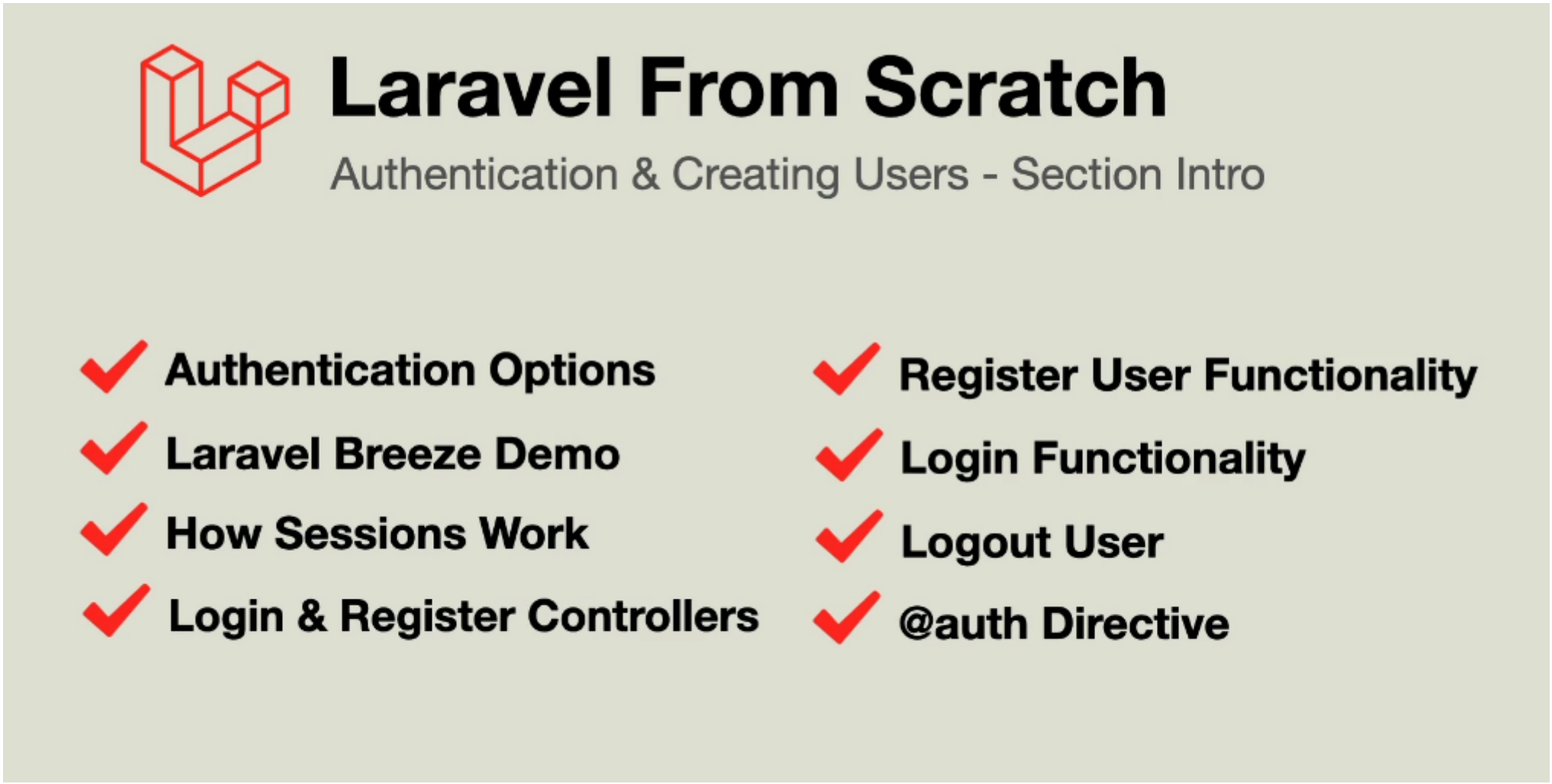
On the show blade, I want to modify the delete form so that it routes to the jobs controller destroy method, passing in the job->id. I also add a on submit message so that the user has to confirm the deletion. The CSRF Laravel method is delete.

```
public function destroy(Job $job): RedirectResponse
    {
        // If there is a company logo, delete it from storage
        if ($job->company_logo) {
            Storage::delete('public/logos/' . $job->company_logo);
        }

        // Delete the job
        $job->delete();

        return redirect()->route('jobs.index')->with('success', 'Job listing deleted
successfully!');
    }
}
```

In the jobs controller I handle the delete in the destroy method. The storage:delete Laravel method removes the image. Finally, I put in a redirect back to job listing page with message.

8. Authenticating & Creating Users

8.1 Intro


Laravel From Scratch
Authentication & Creating Users - Section Intro
Authentication Options
Laravel Breeze Demo
How Sessions Work
Login & Register Controllers
Register User Functionality
Login Functionality
Logout User
@auth Directive

8.2 Authentication Options

Authentication Options

- ✓ **Custom Authentication**
- ✓ **Laravel Breeze** - Easy to use starter kit
- ✓ **Laravel Jetstream** - Feature-rich starter kit
- ✓ **Laravel Fortify** - Frontend agnostic Authentication
- ✓ **Laravel Sanctum** - API Token
- ✓ **Socialite** - Use OAuth with providers (Facebook, Google, etc)

8.3 Laravel Breeze Setup

Breeze setup will install a bunch of new folders and forms into a project which might damage an existing project if it is already built so I have decided to create a new herd site called ‘Elliott-ward-farmer-cv’ where I will implement breeze.

Composer require Laravel/breeze

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\elliott-ward-farmer-cv> composer require laravel/breeze
./composer.json has been updated
Running composer update laravel/breeze
Loading composer repositories with package information
Updating dependencies
Lock file operations: 1 install, 0 updates, 0 removals
  - Locking laravel/breeze (v2.3.7)
Writing lock file
Installing dependencies from lock file (including require-dev)
Package operations: 1 install, 0 updates, 0 removals
  - Downloading laravel/breeze (v2.3.7)
  - Installing laravel/breeze (v2.3.7): Extracting archive
Generating optimized autoload files
> Illuminate\Foundation\ComposerScripts::postAutoloadDump
> @php artisan package:discover --ansi

   INFO  Discovering packages.

  laravel/breeze ..................................................................................................... DONE
  laravel/pail ....................................................................................................... DONE
  laravel/sail ....................................................................................................... DONE
  laravel/tinker ..................................................................................................... DONE
  nesbot/carbon ...................................................................................................... DONE
  nunomaduro/collision ............................................................................................... DONE
  nunomaduro/termwind ................................................................................................ DONE
  pestphp/pest-plugin-laravel ........................................................................................ DONE

86 packages you are using are looking for funding.
Use the `composer fund` command to find out more!
> @php artisan vendor:publish --tag=laravel-assets --ansi --force

   INFO  No publishable resources for tag [laravel-assets].

No security vulnerability advisories found.
Using version ^2.3 for laravel/breeze
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\elliott-ward-farmer-cv>
```

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\elliott-ward-farmer-cv> php artisan breeze:install

  Which Breeze stack would you like to install?
  Blade with Alpine ..................................................... blade
  Livewire (Volt Class API) with Alpine ................................. livewire
  Livewire (Volt Functional API) with Alpine ............................ livewire-functional
  React with Inertia .................................................... react
  Vue with Inertia ...................................................... vue
  API only .............................................................. api
❯ blade
 Would you like dark mode support? (yes/no) [no]
❯ yes

Which testing framework do you prefer? [Pest]
  Pest .................................................................. 0
  PHPUnit ............................................................... 1
›
./composer.json has been updated
Running composer update pestphp/pest pestphp/pest-plugin-laravel
Loading composer repositories with package information
Updating dependencies
Nothing to modify in lock file
Writing lock file
Installing dependencies from lock file (including require-dev)
Nothing to install, update or remove
Generating optimized autoload files
> Illuminate\Foundation\ComposerScripts::postAutoloadDump
> @php artisan package:discover --ansi

   INFO  Discovering packages.
```

Php artisan breeze:install

Select front end framework

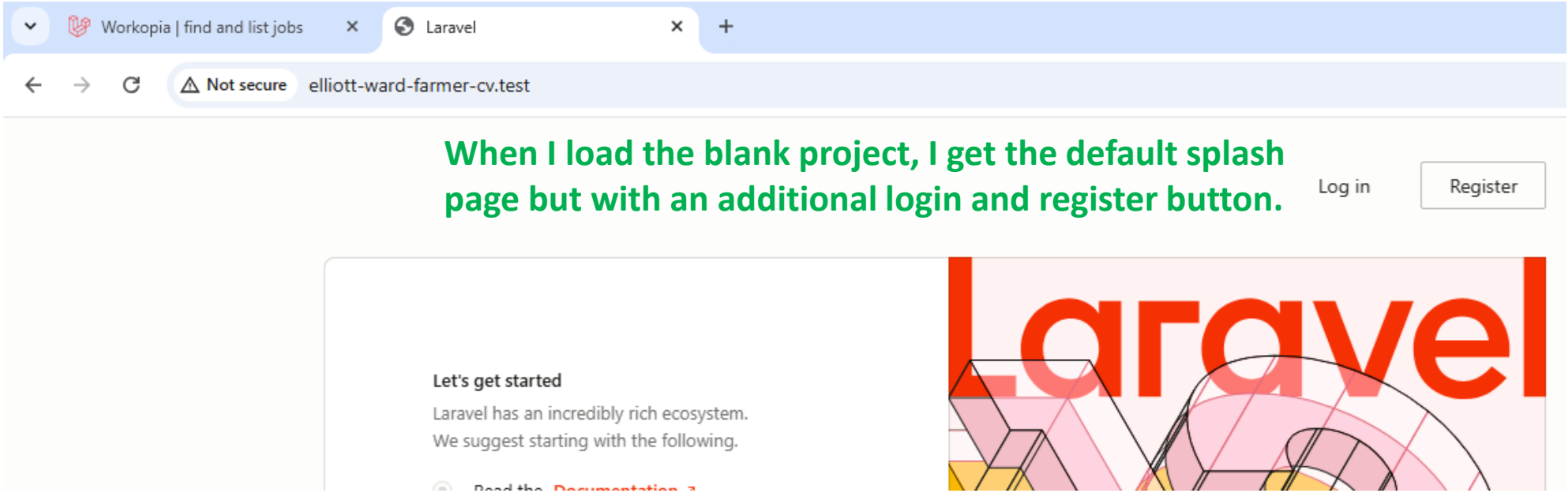
Dark mode support? Y or N

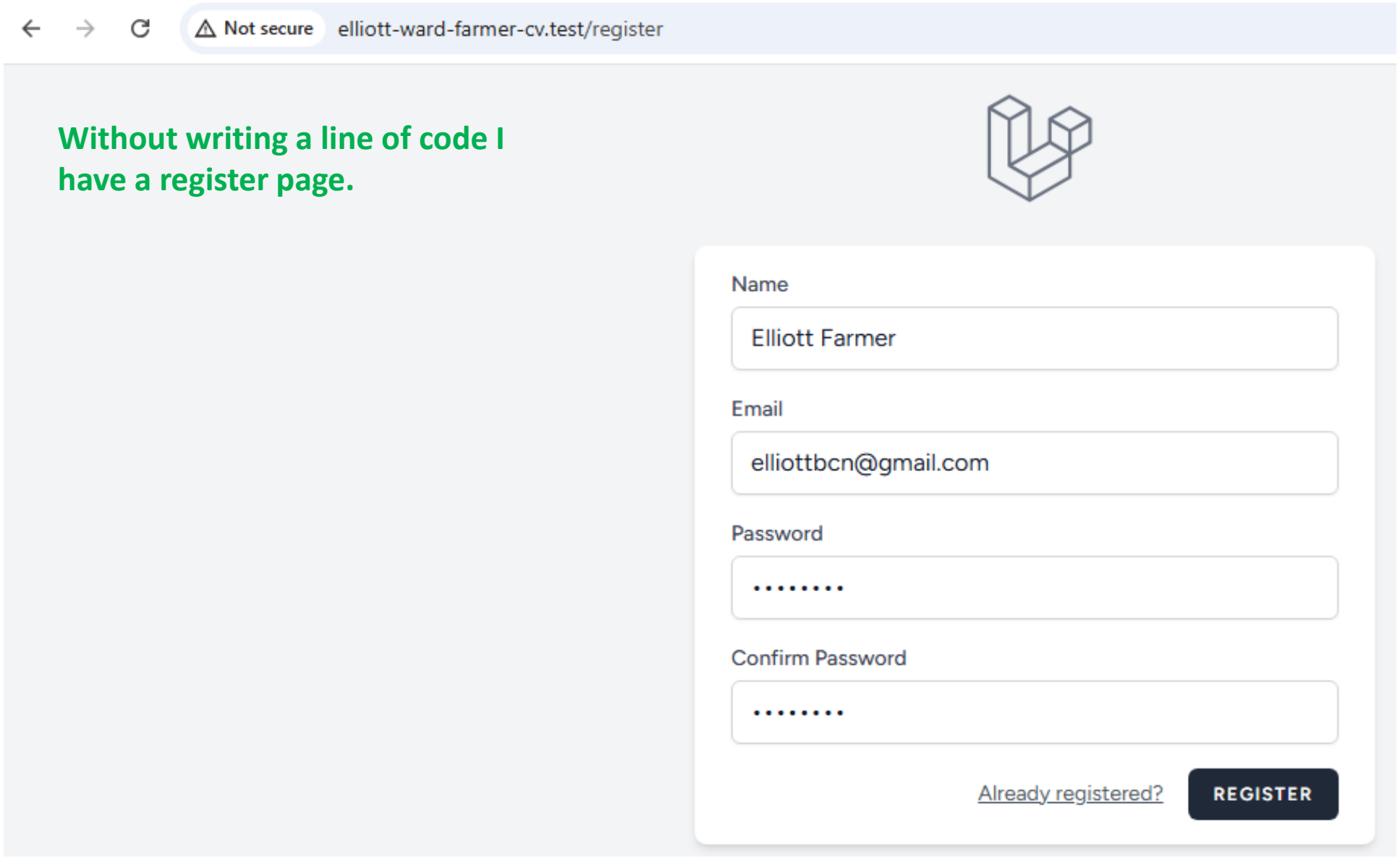
Testing framework, I left in blank

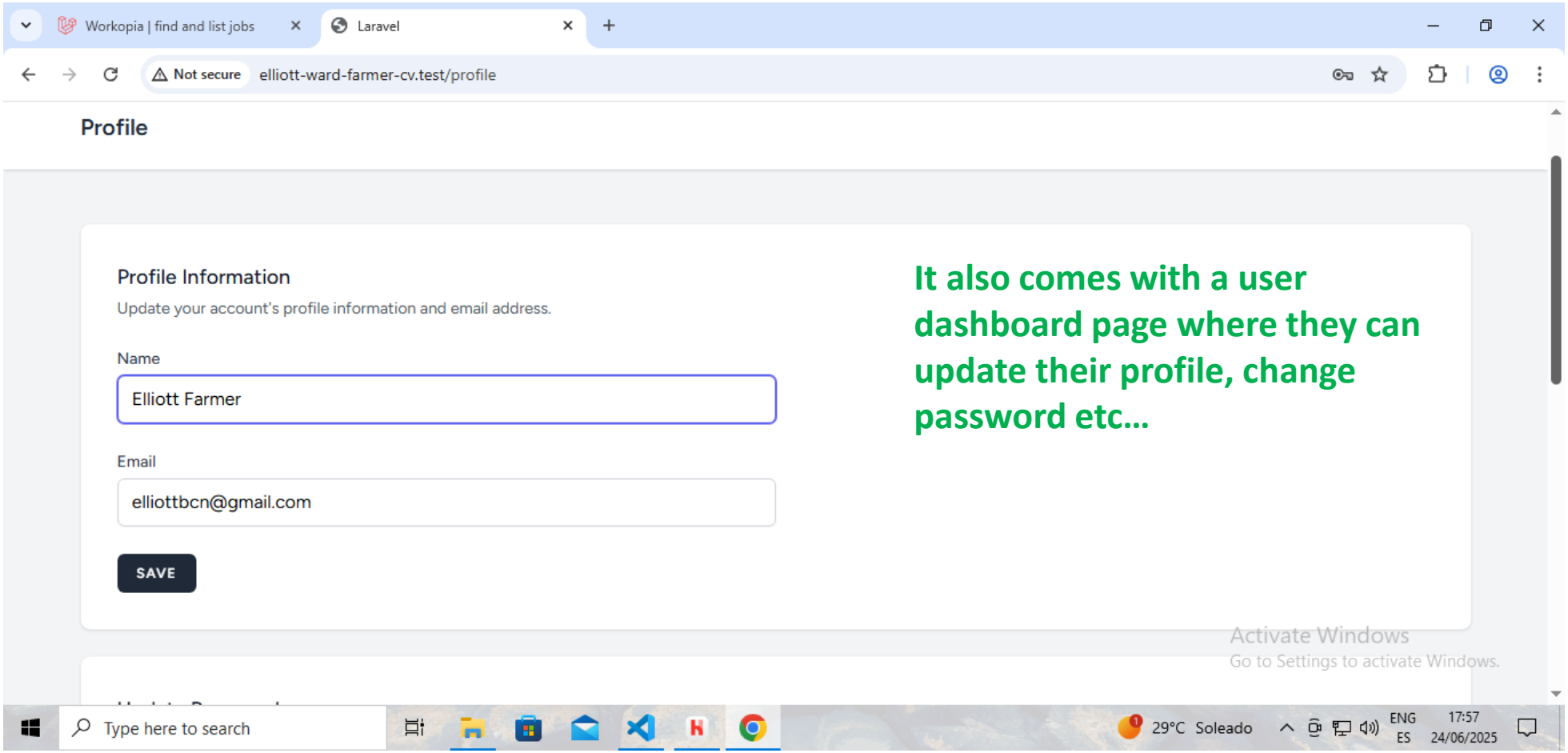
```
  laravel/breeze ..................................................................... DONE
  laravel/pail ....................................................................... DONE
  laravel/sail ....................................................................... DONE
  laravel/tinker ..................................................................... DONE
  nesbot/carbon ...................................................................... DONE
  nunomaduro/collision ............................................................... DONE
  nunomaduro/termwind ................................................................ DONE
  pestphp/pest-plugin-laravel ........................................................ DONE

86 packages you are using are looking for funding.
Use the `composer fund` command to find out more!
> @php artisan vendor:publish --tag=laravel-assets --ansi --force

   INFO  No publishable resources for tag [laravel-assets].

No security vulnerability advisories found.
Using version ^3.8 for pestphp/pest
Using version ^3.2 for pestphp/pest-plugin-laravel
   INFO  Installing and building Node dependencies.


added 104 packages, changed 1 package, and audited 196 packages in 25s

49 packages are looking for funding
  run `npm fund` for details

found 0 vulnerabilities

> build
> vite build
```

```
    vite v6.3.5 building for production...
transforming...
    ✓ 54 modules transformed.
    rendering chunks...
computing gzip size...
public/build/manifest.json              0.27 kB │ gzip:  0.15 kB
public/build/assets/app-DbTWgVAB.css   38.35 kB │ gzip:  6.95 kB
public/build/assets/app-DaBYqt0m.js    79.84 kB │ gzip: 29.77 kB
✓ built in 18.34s


   INFO  Breeze scaffolding installed successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\elliott-ward-farmer-cv>
```

And away it goes installing all the dependencies, views, classes ,models etc for breeze to work.




Not secure
elliott-ward-farmer-cv.test/register
Without writing a line of code I have a register page.
Name
Elliott Farmer
Email
elliottbcn@gmail.com
Password
Confirm Password
Already registered?
REGISTER


Workopia | find and list jobs
Laravel
Not secure
elliott-ward-farmer-cv.test/profile
Profile
Profile Information
Update your account's profile information and email address.
Name
Elliott Farmer
Email
elliottbcn@gmail.com
SAVE
It also comes with a user dashboard page where they can update their profile, change password etc...
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.
Type here to search
29°C Soleado
ENG
ES
17:57
24/06/2025

8.4 How Sessions work & Session Helpers

What Are Sessions?

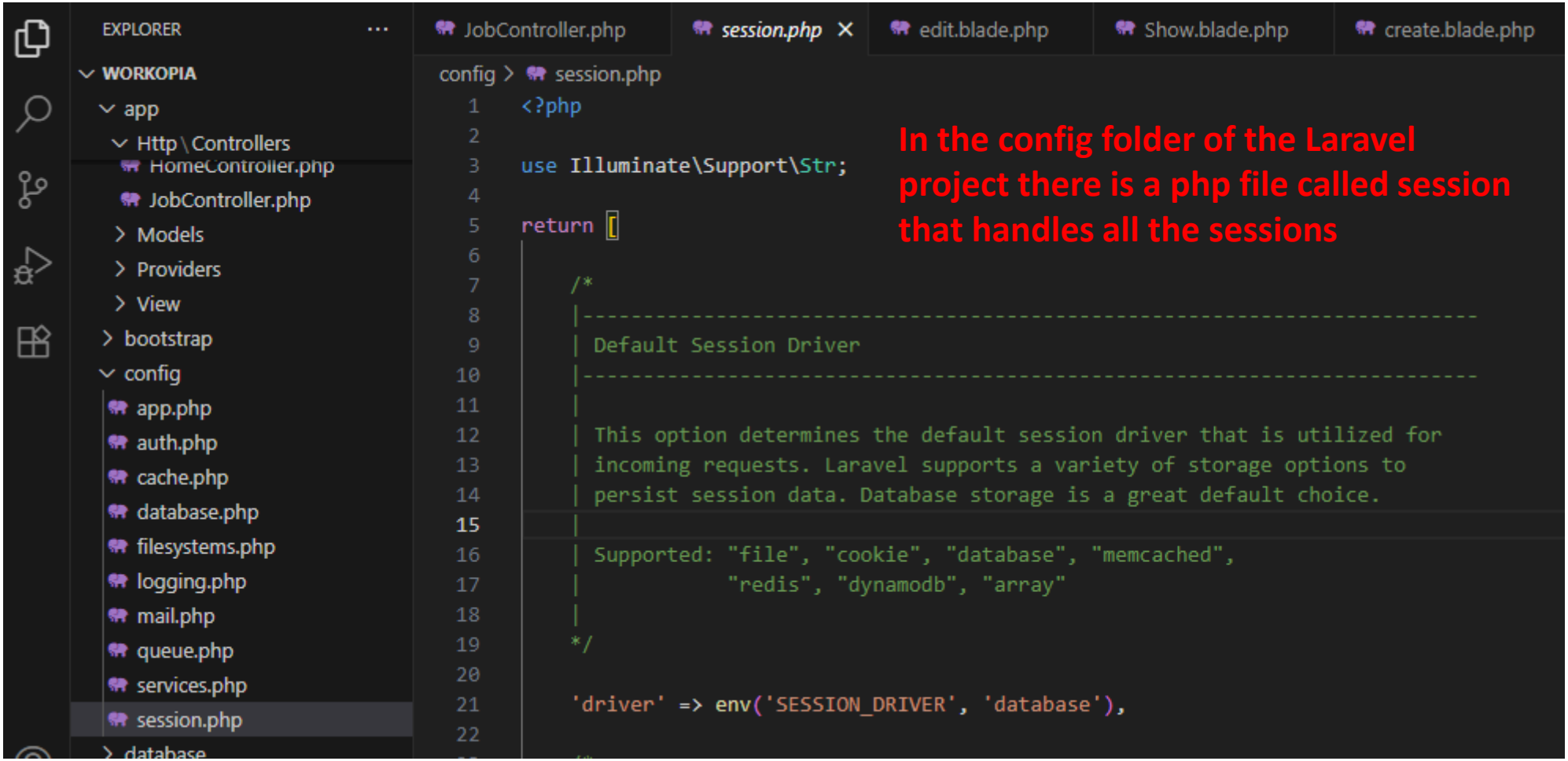
A session is a way to store information across multiple requests in your application.

HTTP is a stateless protocol. Each request is independent of the previous request.

Sessions are used to maintain state information, such as user authentication status, flash messages, etc

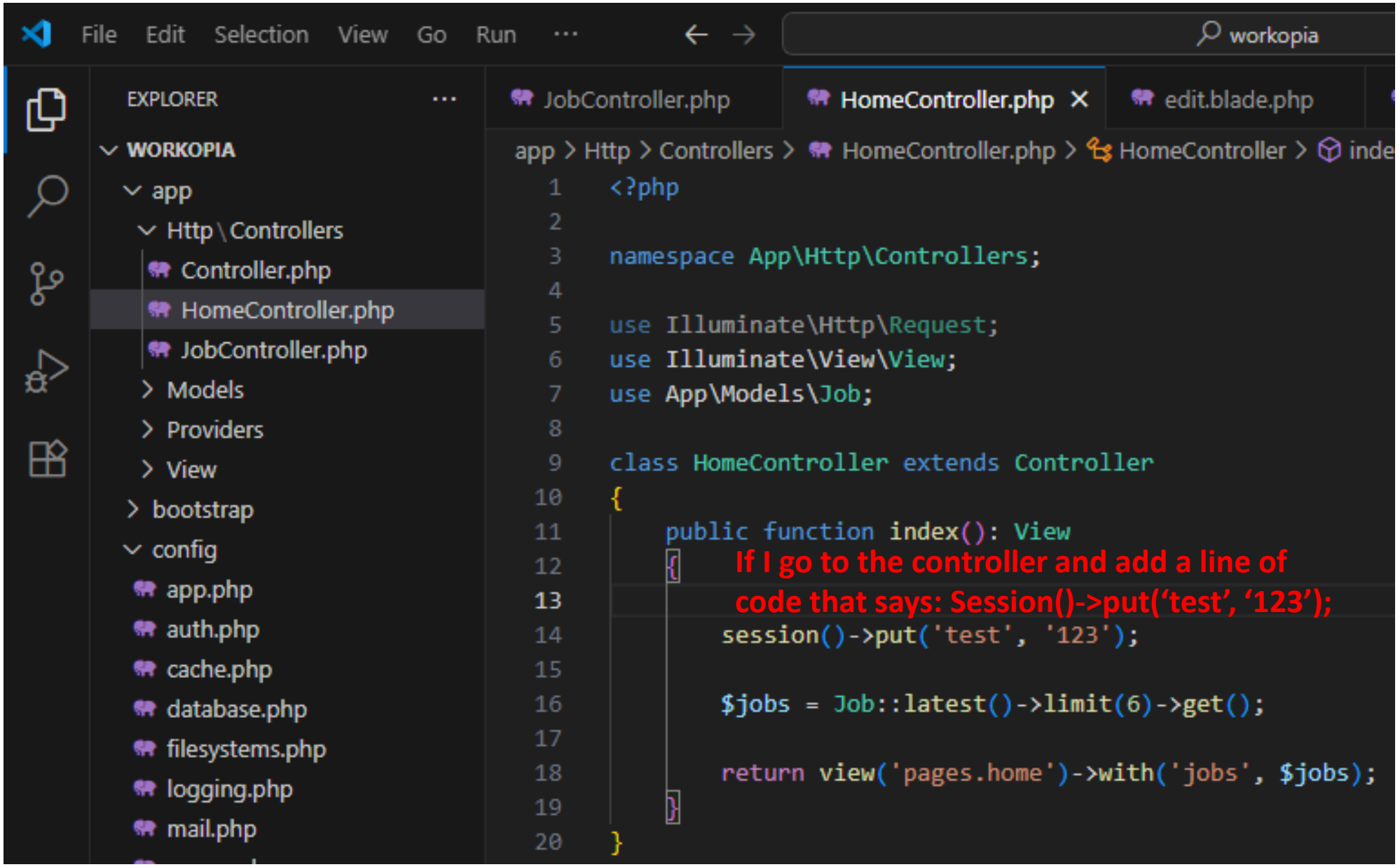
Authentication Process

- User logs in and creates a session on the server.
- When we submit a job listing, we want to get the user id from the session and store with the listing.
- A cookie is stored on the client with the session ID
- The cookie is sent to the server with every request
- There are also “remember me” cookies



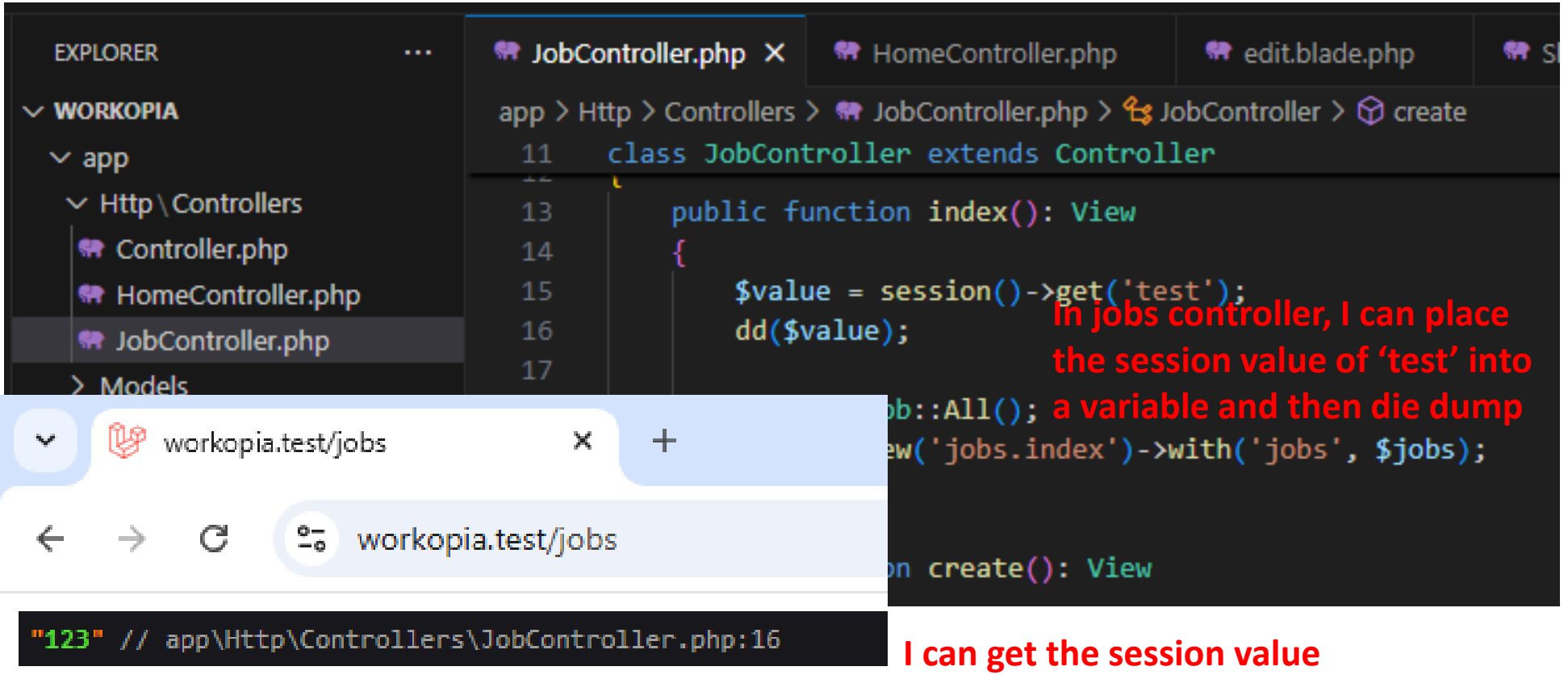
In the database there is a table called ‘sessions’ that logs the sessions. It has an ID, user ID, ip address, user agent, payload (encrypted) and last activity.

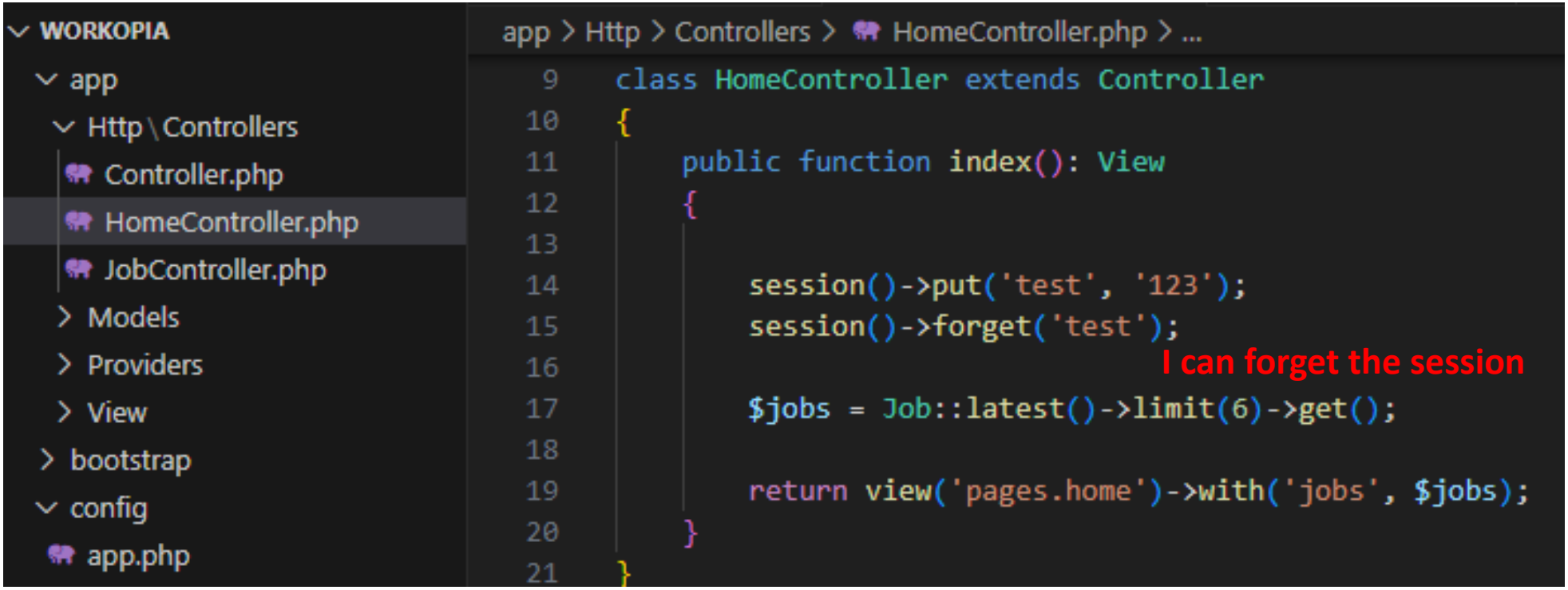
	id [PK] character varying (255)	user_id bigint	ip_address character var	user_agent text	payload text	last_activity integer
1	LaKf0yFIvfVHvkd9G9tNnKM4ZE6nR8s31O71R...	[null]	127.0.0.1	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) A...	YTozOntzOjY6Il90b2t...	1750784717
2	MKCGyJUsQdFVE7gBhioEv52t93cAvIERJc5cO...	[null]	127.0.0.1	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) A...	YTozOntzOjY6Il90b2t...	1750782837
3	wFHGq9jJtCu0T9sf7yhkrp0xvTxgvGfA3vZnWa7z	[null]	127.0.0.1	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) A...	YTozOntzOjY6Il90b2t...	1750772001

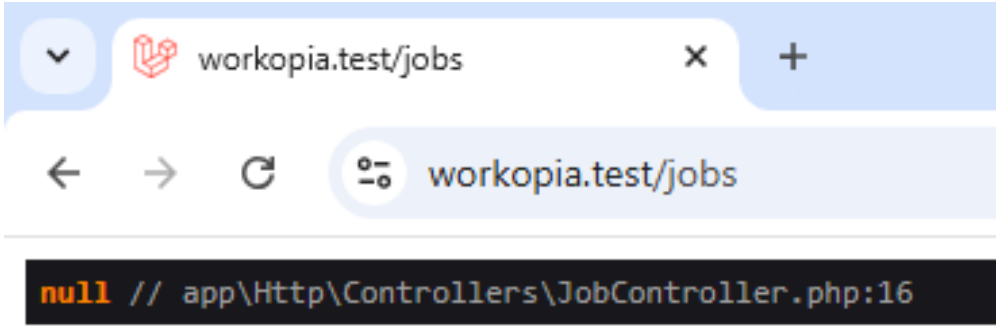

File Edit Selection View Go Run ···
workopia
EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http\Controllers
Controller.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
Models
Providers
View
bootstrap
config
app.php
auth.php
cache.php
database.php
filesystems.php
logging.php
mail.php
JobController.php
HomeController.php
edit.blade.php
app > Http > Controllers > HomeController.php > HomeController > inde
1 <?php
2
3 namespace App\Http\Controllers;
4
5 use Illuminate\Http\Request;
6 use Illuminate\View\View;
7 use App\Models\Job;
8
9 class HomeController extends Controller
10 {
11 public function index(): View
12 {
If I go to the controller and add a line of
13 code that says: Session()->put('test', '123');
14 session()->put('test', '123');
15
16 $jobs = Job::latest()->limit(6)->get();
17
18 return view('pages.home')->with('jobs', $jobs);
19 }
20 }

	id [PK] character varying (255)	user_id bigint	ip_address character varying (45)	user_agent text	payload text	last_activity integer
1	LaKf0yFIvfVHvkd9G9tNnKM4ZE6nR8s31O71R...	[null]	127.0.0.1	Mozilla/5.0 (Wind...	YTozOntzOjY6Il90b...	1750784717
2	MKCGyJUsQdFVE7gBhioEv52t93cAvIERJc5cO...	[null]	127.0.0.1	Mozilla/5.0 (Wind...	YTozOntzOjY6Il90b...	1750782837
3	VY8aqDNwYTJ5xcPtH7CnKRbySnFDojgmQmh...	[null]	127.0.0.1	Mozilla/5.0 (Wind...	YTo0OntzOjY6Il90b...	1750785511
4	wFHGq9jJtCu0T9sf7yhkrp0xvTxgvGfA3vZnWa7z	[null]	127.0.0.1	Mozilla/5.0 (Wind...	YTozOntzOjY6Il90b...	1750772001

After reloading the homepage, I can see an extra session in the database. I cannot see the payload of 123 because it is encrypted but I can get the payload in another controller.







So when I go back to the all jobs page then return back to the home page the session is now Null.

8.5 Login & Register Controllers & Routes

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:controller LoginController

   INFO  Controller [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\app\Http\Controllers\LoginController.php]
created successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:controller RegisterController

   INFO  Controller
[C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\app\Http\Controllers\RegisterController.php] created
successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```

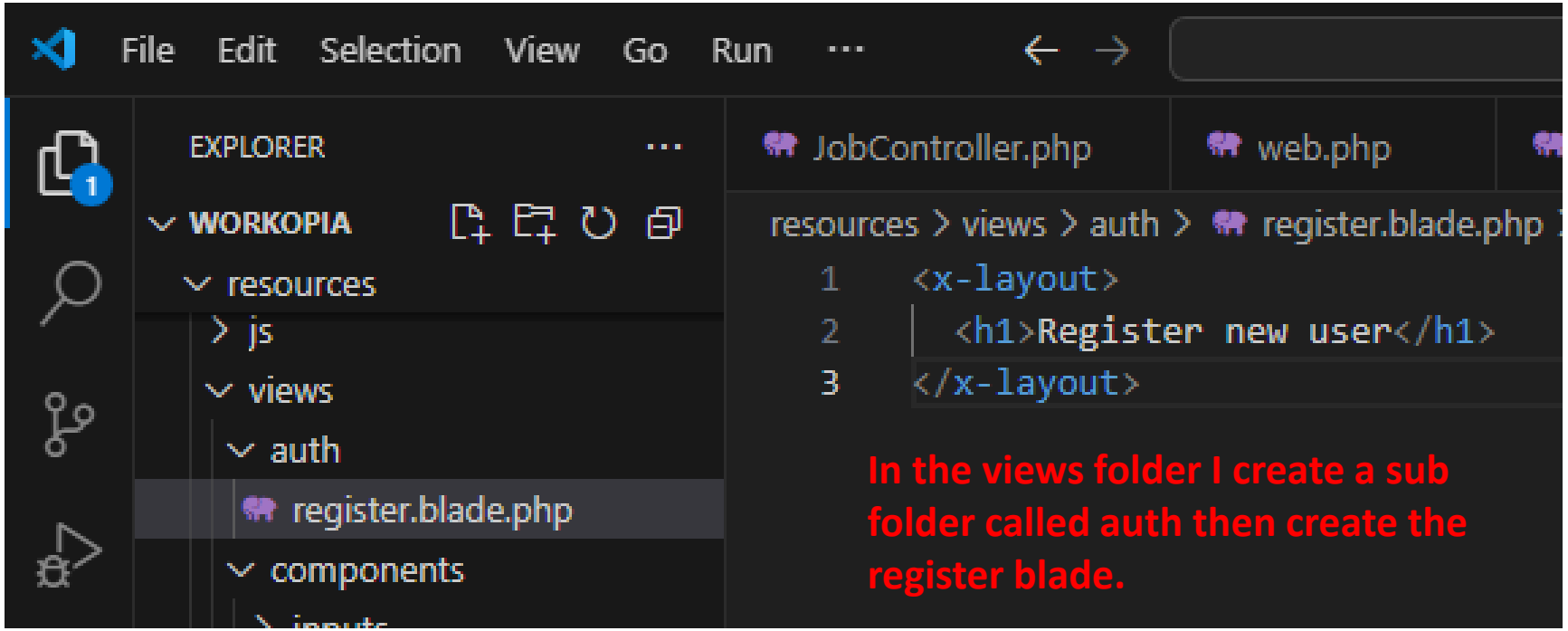
```php
<?php

use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
use App\Http\Controllers\JobController;
use App\Http\Controllers\HomeController;

use App\Http\Controllers\LoginController;
use App\Http\Controllers\RegisterController;

Route::get('/', [HomeController::class, 'index'])->name('home');
Route::resource('jobs', JobController::class);

Route::get('/register', [RegisterController::class, 'register'])->name('register');
Route::post('/register', [RegisterController::class, 'store'])->name('register.store');
Route::get('/login', [LoginController::class, 'login'])->name('login');
Route::post('/login', [LoginController::class, 'authenticate'])->name('login/authenticate');
```

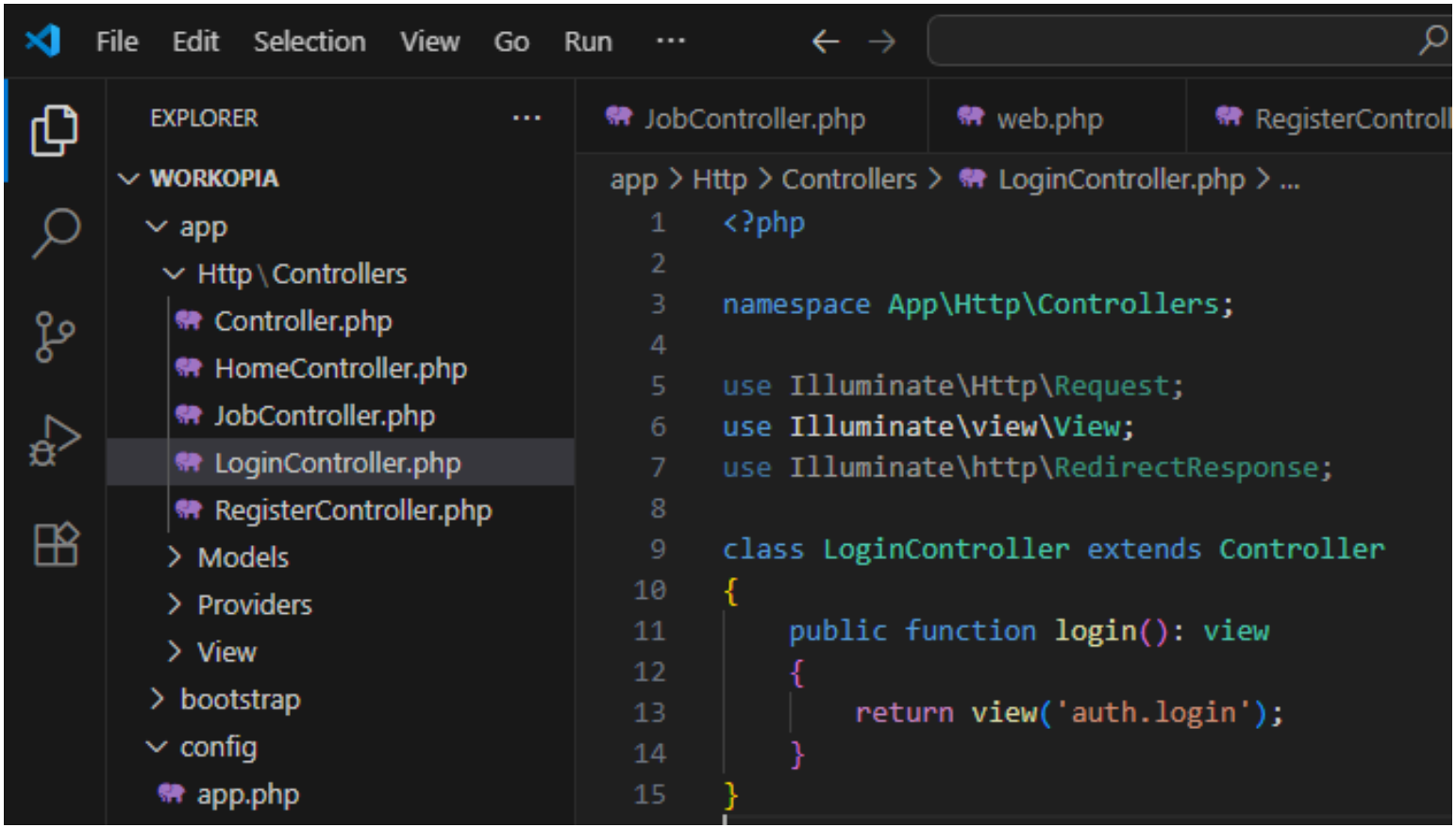
I am going to create some additional named routes for the register and login functionality.

```php
<?php

namespace App\Http\Controllers;

use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Illuminate\view\View;
use Illuminate\http\RedirectResponse;

class RegisterController extends Controller
{
    public function register(): view
    {
        return view('auth.register');
    }
}
```

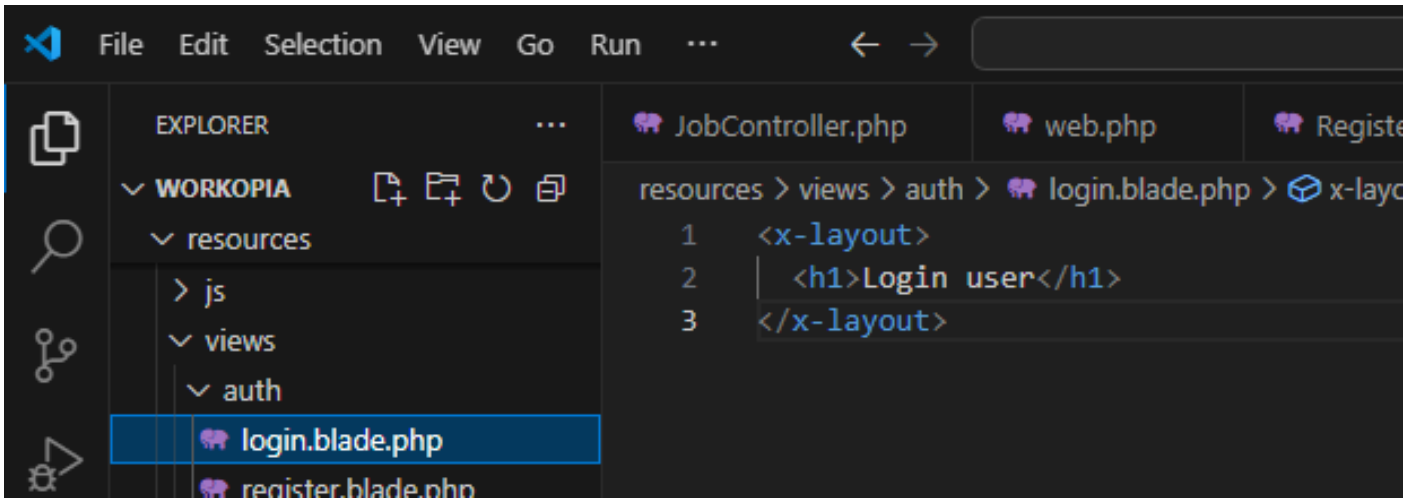
I add the needed view and RedirectResponse classes to the register controller.

I create the public function for register and type cast it to a view. The finction returns a view authenticate user blade.





Copy and paste to make the login controller with a login function that returns a view of auth.login



Copy and paste to make the login blade view

8.6 Register New User

```
<x-layout>
  <div class="bg-white rounded-lg shadow-md w-full md:max-w-xl mx-auto mt-12 p-8 py-12">
    <h2 class="text-4xl text-center font-bold mb-4">Register</h2>
    <form method="POST" action="{{ route('register.store') }}">
      @csrf

      <x-inputs.text id="name" name="name" placeholder="Full name" />

      <x-inputs.text id="email" name="email" type="email" placeholder="Email address"/>

      <x-inputs.text id="password" name="password" type="password" placeholder="Password"/>

      <x-inputs.text id="password_confirmation" name="password_confirmation" type="password"
placeholder="Confirm Password"/>

      <button type="submit" class="w-full bg-blue-500 hover:bg-blue-600 text-white px-4 py-2
rounded focus:outline-none">Register</button>

      <p class="mt-4 text-gray-500">Already have an account?<a class="text-blue-900"
href="{{route('login')}}"">Login</a></p>

    </form>
  </div>
</x-layout>
```

The register form reuses the input components.
Note the form action goes to a store function.

```php
<?php

namespace App\Http\Controllers;

use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Illuminate\view\View;
use Illuminate\http\RedirectResponse;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Hash;
use App\Models\User;

class RegisterController extends Controller

{
    // @desc Register new user
    // @route GET /register
    public function register(): view
    {
        return view('auth.register');
    }

    // @desc Store User in the Database
    // @route POST /register
    public function store(Request $request): RedirectResponse
    {
        // Validate the incoming request data
        $validatedData = $request->validate([
            'name' => 'required|string|max:255',
            'email' => 'required|string|email|max:255|unique:users',
            'password' => 'required|string|min:8|confirmed',
        ]);
        // hash the password
        $validatedData['password'] = Hash::make($validatedData['password']);
        // Add the user to the database
        $user = User::create($validatedData);
        // redirect to the login with success message
        return redirect()->route('login')->with('success', 'Registration successful You can now log
in!');
    }
}
```

I need to bring in the hash class which provides a helper function called `bcrypt`. I also need the user class to interact with the user table of the database.

The store function is similar in functionality to the create job. Data is validated before passing it to the database.

Hash::make will hash the user password

Now when use the submit on the register form, I see that a new user has been added to the database.

id [PK] bigint	name character varying (255)	email character varying (255)	email_verified_at timestamp without time zone	password character varying (255)	remembe character
7	Maximus Schmidt	metz.wilhelm@example.net	2025-06-22 20:12:06	$2y$12$Ljg5paVNUfZkv3hZXB8IFO/i0CM2vNwV2alwGoudsSeTxK0x...	5wjlqGZa
8	Silas Abshire	wsauer@example.com	2025-06-22 20:12:06	$2y$12$Ljg5paVNUfZkv3hZXB8IFO/i0CM2vNwV2alwGoudsSeTxK0x...	PMNpiCE
9	Prof. Domenica Lynch	littel.jovan@example.net	2025-06-22 20:12:06	$2y$12$Ljg5paVNUfZkv3hZXB8IFO/i0CM2vNwV2alwGoudsSeTxK0x...	7ABgMo(
10	Leland Johns	uschmeler@example.org	2025-06-22 20:12:06	$2y$12$Ljg5paVNUfZkv3hZXB8IFO/i0CM2vNwV2alwGoudsSeTxK0x...	FS6lE0GS
11	Elliott Farmer	elliottbcn@gmail.com	[null]	$2y$12$XYqukkhUVtA.ndoRlin4v.RU9IoEKyZfd2rZwb9DAWftm4iLhlvH2	[null]

8.7 Login User

```
<x-layout>
  <div
    class="bg-white rounded-lg shadow-md w-full md:max-w-xl mx-auto mt-12 p-8 py-12"
  >
    <h2 class="text-4xl text-center font-bold mb-4">Login</h2>

    <form method="POST" action="{{ route('login.authenticate') }}">
      @csrf

      <x-inputs.text id="email" name="email" type="email" placeholder="Email address"/>

      <x-inputs.text id="password" name="password" type="password" placeholder="Password"/>

      <button type="submit" class="w-full bg-blue-500 hover:bg-blue-600 text-white px-4 py-2
rounded focus:outline-none">Login</button>

      <p class="mt-4 text-gray-500">Don't have an account?<a class="text-blue-900"
href="{{route('register')}}">Register</a></p>

    </form>
  </div>
</x-layout>
```

The login form reuses the input blade components

```php
<?php

namespace App\Http\Controllers;

use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Illuminate\view\View;
use Illuminate\http\RedirectResponse;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Auth;

class LoginController extends Controller
{
    // @desc Login user
    // @route GET /login
    public function login(): view
    {
        return view('auth.login');
    }
```

I need to bring in an auth class which has all of the Laravel methods for authenticating a user

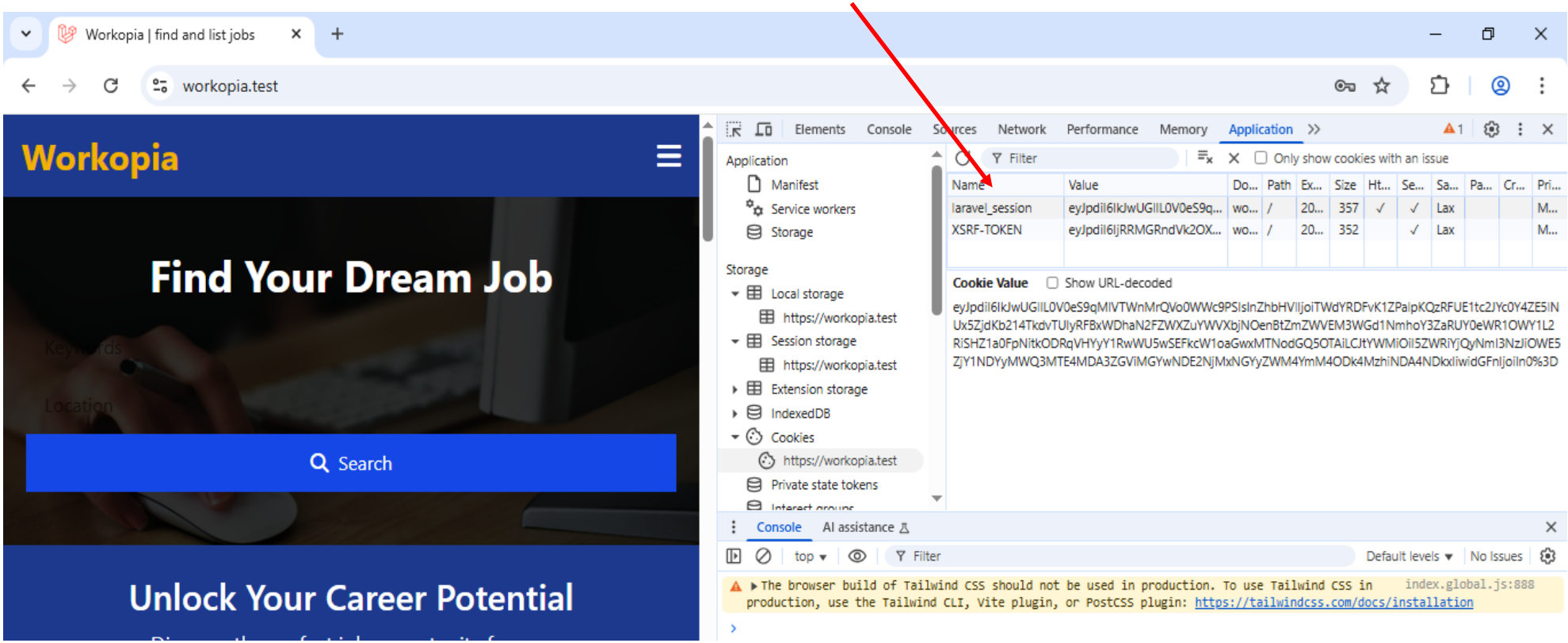
```php
    // @desc Authenticate user
    // @route GET /login/authenticate
    public function authenticate(Request $request): RedirectResponse
    {
        // Validate the request data
        $credentials = $request->validate([
            'email' => 'required|email',
            'password' => 'required|string',
        ]);

        // Attempt to log the user in
        if (Auth::attempt($credentials)) {
            // Regenerate the session to prevent fixation attacks
            $request->session()->regenerate();
            // Redirect to the intended route or a default route
            return redirect()->intended(route('home'))->with('success', 'You are now logged
in!');
        }
        // If authentication fails, redirect back with an error message
        return back()->withErrors([
            'email' => 'The provided credentials do not match our records.',
        ])->onlyInput('email');
    }
}
```

As before I validate the inputs

Now the auth::attempt method will check the email and password against those in the database

I need to also handle an authentication failure with a generic error message

Now if I login I have a session cookie called Laravel_session in the browser



	id [PK] character varying (255)	user_id bigint	ip_address character varying (45)	user_agent text
1	EBzTiPjJ9yCxqR8ir92TIHmOQKmDHd71ZPFCd...	11	127.0.0.1	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) A
2	LaKf0yFlvfVHvkd9G9tNnKM4ZE6nR8s31O71RLID	[null]	127.0.0.1	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) A

The session is also logged in the database

8.8 Logout User

I am adding a route for the logout. It goes to the login controller. I could make a sperate controller for logout but it is not really needed.

```
Route::post('/logout', [LoginController::class, 'logout'])->name('logout');
```

The logout method in the controller uses the Auth::logout method. As well as killing the session (invalidate) and it also regenerates the CSRF token, finally redirecting back to the homepage.

```
// @desc Logout user
    // @route POST /logout
    public function logout(Request $request): RedirectResponse
    {
        Auth::logout(); // Log out the user

        $request->session()->invalidate(); // Invalidate the session
        $request->session()->regenerateToken(); // Regenerate the CSRF token

        return redirect('/');
    }
```

In the header blade I can use the @auth directive to chose which buttons show when a user is logged in. for example when logged-in I don't want to see the login or register links. I repeat the same logic for the mobile menu

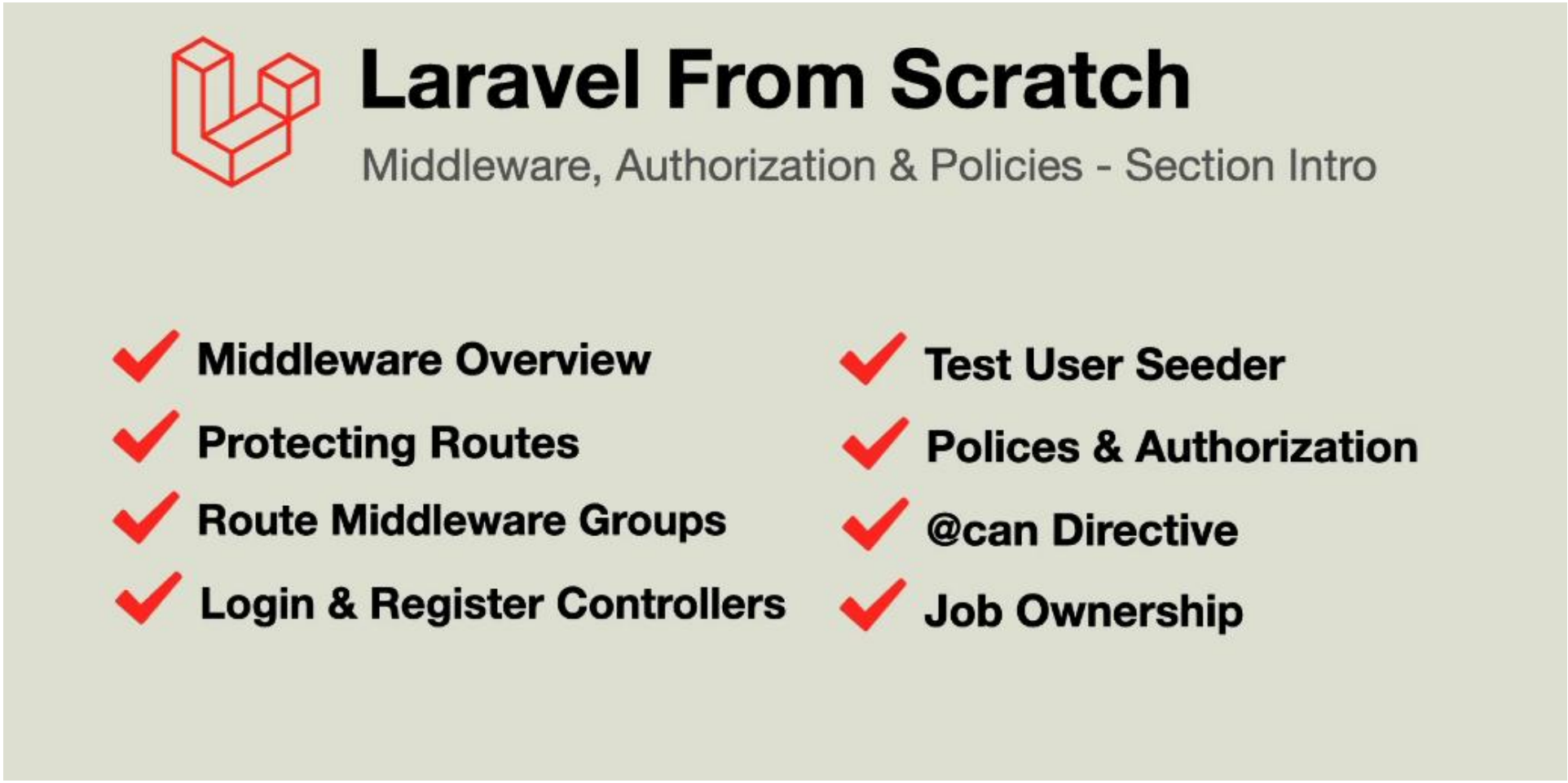
```
<nav class="hidden md:flex items-center space-x-4">

      <x-nav-link url="/" :active="request()->is('/')">Home</x-nav-link>
      <x-nav-link url="/jobs" :active="request()->is('jobs')">All Jobs</x-nav-link>
      @auth
      <x-nav-link url="/jobs/saved" :active="request()->is('jobs/saved')">Saved Jobs</x-nav-link>
      <x-nav-link url="/dashboard" :active="request()->is('profile')" icon="gauge"> Dashboard</x-nav-link>
      <x-button-link url="/jobs/create" icon="edit">Create Job</x-button-link>
      @else
      <x-nav-link url="/login" :active="request()->is('login')">Login</x-nav-link>
      <x-nav-link url="/register" :active="request()->is('register')">Register</x-nav-link>
      @endAuth

    </nav>
```

```
<form action="{{route'logout'}}"
method="post">
    @csrf
    <button type="submit" class="text-
white">
        <i class="fa fa-sign-out"></i>
Logout
    </button>
</form>
```

I create a logout.blade that I can then add to the header blade, placing the <x-logout-button> between the create job and the dashboard.

9. Middleware, Authorisation & policies

9.1 Intro


Laravel From Scratch
Middleware, Authorization & Policies - Section Intro
Middleware Overview
Protecting Routes
Route Middleware Groups
Login & Register Controllers
Test User Seeder
Polices & Authorization
@can Directive
Job Ownership

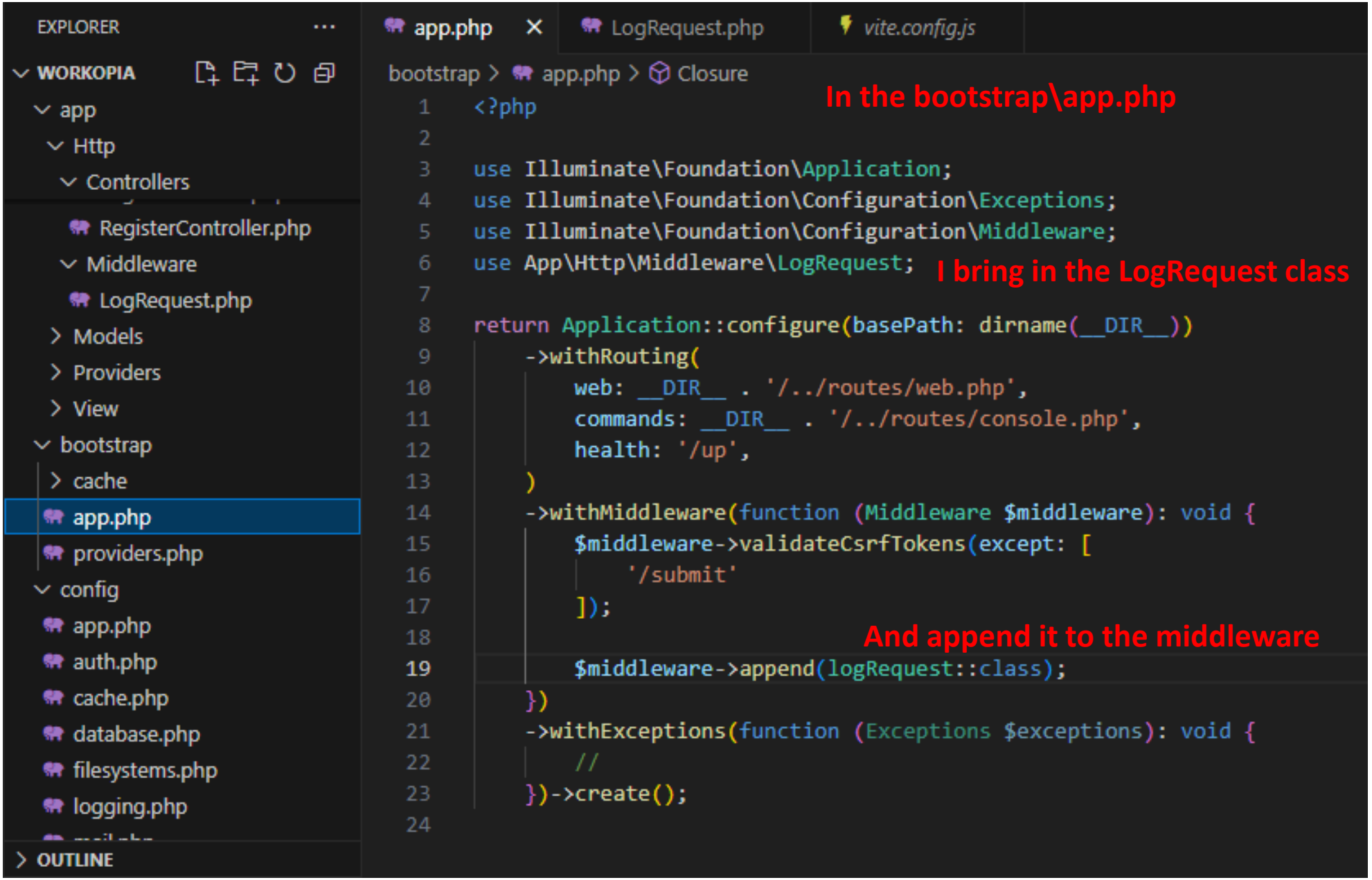
9.2 Middleware Overview

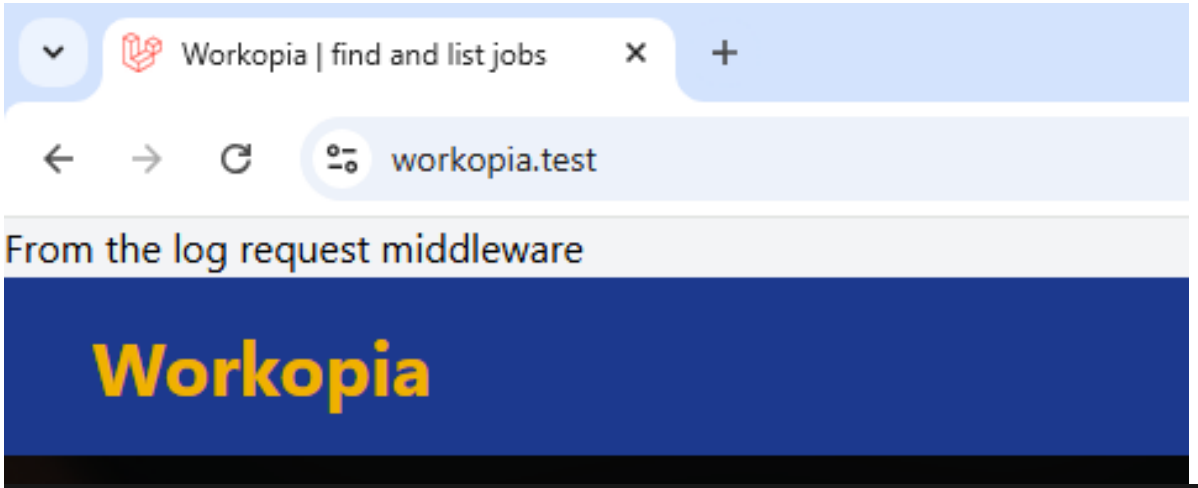
What Is Middleware?

Middleware is a type of filter that sits between the HTTP request from the client and the application. It checks and processes incoming requests before they reach the controller or outgoing responses before they are sent back to the user.

There is global middleware as well as route-based middleware

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:middleware LogRequest

   INFO  Middleware [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\app\Http\Middleware\LogRequest.php] created
successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```


EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http
Controllers
RegisterController.php
Middleware
LogRequest.php
Models
Providers
View
bootstrap
cache
app.php
providers.php
config
app.php
auth.php
cache.php
database.php
filesystems.php
logging.php
OUTLINE
app.php
LogRequest.php
vite.config.js
bootstrap > app.php > Closure
In the bootstrap\app.php
I bring in the LogRequest class
And append it to the middleware
1 <?php
2
3 use Illuminate\Foundation\Application;
4 use Illuminate\Foundation\Configuration\Exceptions;
5 use Illuminate\Foundation\Configuration\Middleware;
6 use App\Http\Middleware\LogRequest;
7
8 return Application::configure(basePath: dirname(__DIR__))
9 ->withRouting(
10 web: __DIR__ . '/../routes/web.php',
11 commands: __DIR__ . '/../routes/console.php',
12 health: '/up',
13)
14 ->withMiddleware(function (Middleware $middleware): void {
15 $middleware->validateCsrfTokens(except: [
16 '/submit'
17]);
18
19 $middleware->append(logRequest::class);
20 })
21 ->withExceptions(function (Exceptions $exceptions): void {
22 //
23 })->create();
24



Whichever page I am on, I get the print text on the screen

EXPLORER

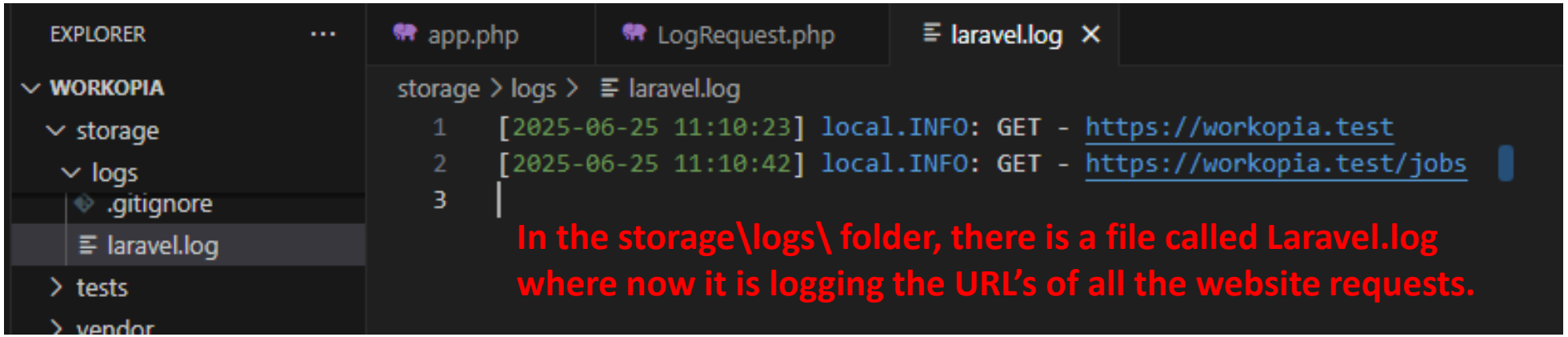
- WORKOPIA
  - app
    - Http
      - Controllers
        - RegisterController.php
      - Middleware
        - LogRequest.php
    - Models
    - Providers
    - View
  - bootstrap
    - cache
    - app.php
    - providers.php
  - config
    - app.php
    - auth.php
    - cache.php
    - database.php
    - filesystems.php

app.php | LogRequest.php | vite.config.js

app > Http > Middleware > LogRequest.php > LogRequest > handle

```php
<?php

namespace App\Http\Middleware;

use Closure;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use Symfony\Component\HttpFoundation\Response;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Log;

class LogRequest
{
    /**
     * Handle an incoming request.
     *
     * @param  \Closure(\Illuminate\Http\Request): (\Symfony\Component\HttpFoundation\Response)  $next
     */
    public function handle(Request $request, Closure $next): Response
    {
        Log::info("{$request->method()} - {$request->fullUrl()}");
        return $next($request);
    }
}
```

Now in the logRequests class I add a method to log the requested URL.



But I don't want to use this globally, only for certain routes so in the Bootstrap\App.php file I will comment out the `// $middleware->append(logRequest::class);`

9.3 Protect Routes

Even though I am not logged in, and the create job is missing, I can still manually append jobs/create to the base URL and access the create jobs method. This is undesirable and thee are multiple ways of preventing this. The first method is from the job controller.

```php
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Auth;

...

public function create(): View | RedirectResponse
    {
        if (!auth::check()) {
            return redirect()->route('login');
        }

        return view('jobs.create');
    }
```

In the jobs controller I bring in the auth class

Now I can have an if statement that checks if the user is NOT authenticated and redirects to the login page

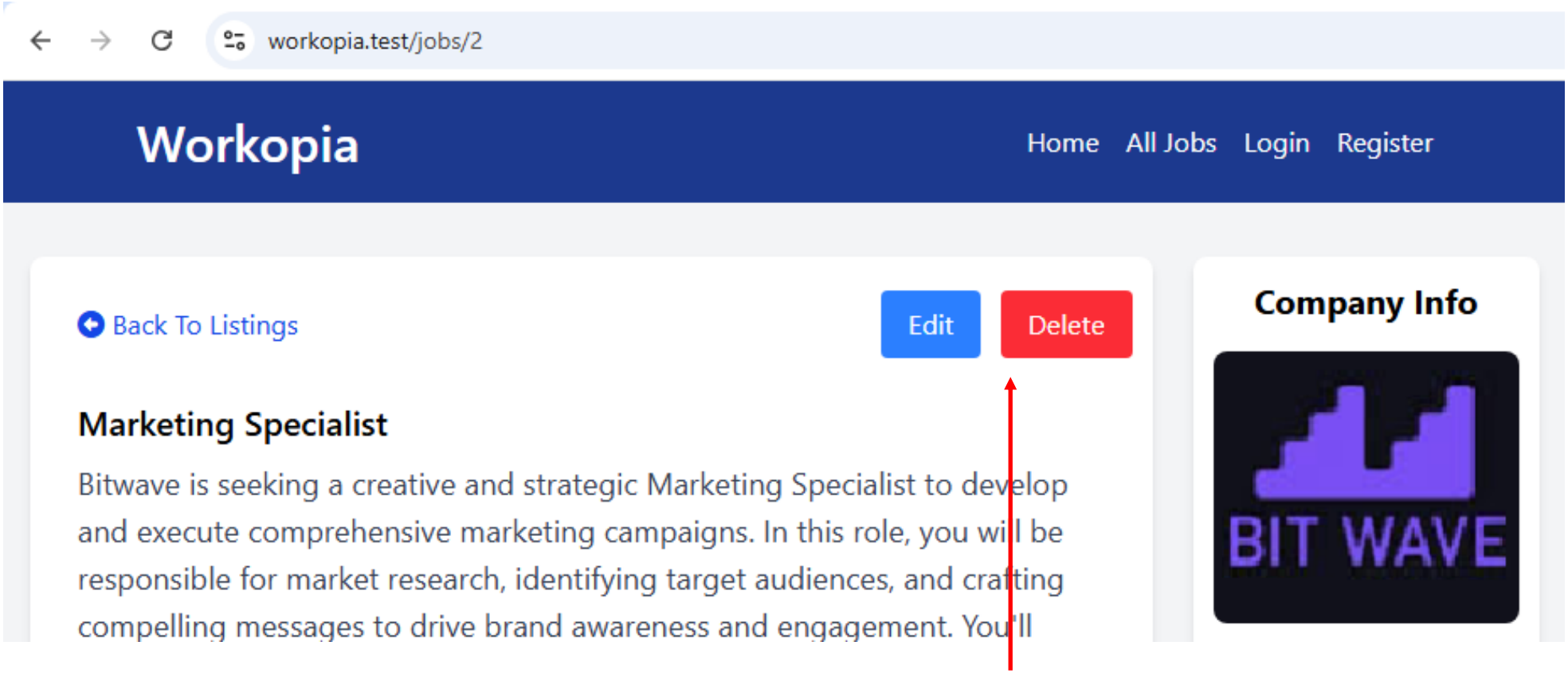
The downside of this method is that it will get very cumbersome having to add a check login to every method of every controller where I want to restrict access for non logged in users.

The elegant and slick way of performing route protection is using the routes\web.php file

```php
<?php

use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
use App\Http\Controllers\JobController;
use App\Http\Controllers\HomeController;
use App\Http\Controllers\LoginController;
use App\Http\Controllers\RegisterController;

Route::get('/', [HomeController::class, 'index'])->name('home');
// Route::resource('jobs', JobController::class);
Route::resource('jobs', JobController::class)->middleware('auth')->only(['create', 'edit',
'update', 'destroy']);
Route::resource('jobs', JobController::class)->except(['create', 'edit', 'update', 'destroy']);
Route::get('/register', [RegisterController::class, 'register'])->name('register');
Route::post('/register', [RegisterController::class, 'store'])->name('register.store');
Route::get('/login', [LoginController::class, 'login'])->name('login');
Route::post('/login', [LoginController::class, 'authenticate'])->name('login.authenticate');
Route::post('/logout', [LoginController::class, 'logout'])->name('logout');
```

I want to use auth middleware to protect only the create, edit, update and destroy methods of jobs

I also have to add a line after to allow all resource routes except create, edit, update and destroy



I am logged out and I can view all jobs. I can also viw job details (job.sow) but if I click on the delete button or the edit button (jobs.edit) it takes me to the login page because these methods are now protected in the route file.
Equally if I type jobs/create in the browser url, it takes me to the login page because this route is also protected.

9.4 Guest Middleware

Guest does the opposite of the auth. So, if I want to protect routes from being accessed when logged in then I can use guest.

```php
<?php

use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
use App\Http\Controllers\JobController;
use App\Http\Controllers\HomeController;
use App\Http\Controllers\LoginController;
use App\Http\Controllers\RegisterController;

Route::get('/', [HomeController::class, 'index'])->name('home');
// Route::resource('jobs', JobController::class);
Route::resource('jobs', JobController::class)->middleware('auth')->only(['create', 'edit',
'update', 'destroy']);
Route::resource('jobs', JobController::class)->except(['create', 'edit', 'update',
'destroy']);

Route::middleware('guest')->group(function () {
  Route::get('/register', [RegisterController::class, 'register'])->name('register');
  Route::post('/register', [RegisterController::class, 'store'])->name('register.store');
  Route::get('/login', [LoginController::class, 'login'])->name('login');
  Route::post('/login', [LoginController::class, 'authenticate'])-
>name('login.authenticate');
});

Route::post('/logout', [LoginController::class, 'logout'])->name('logout');
```

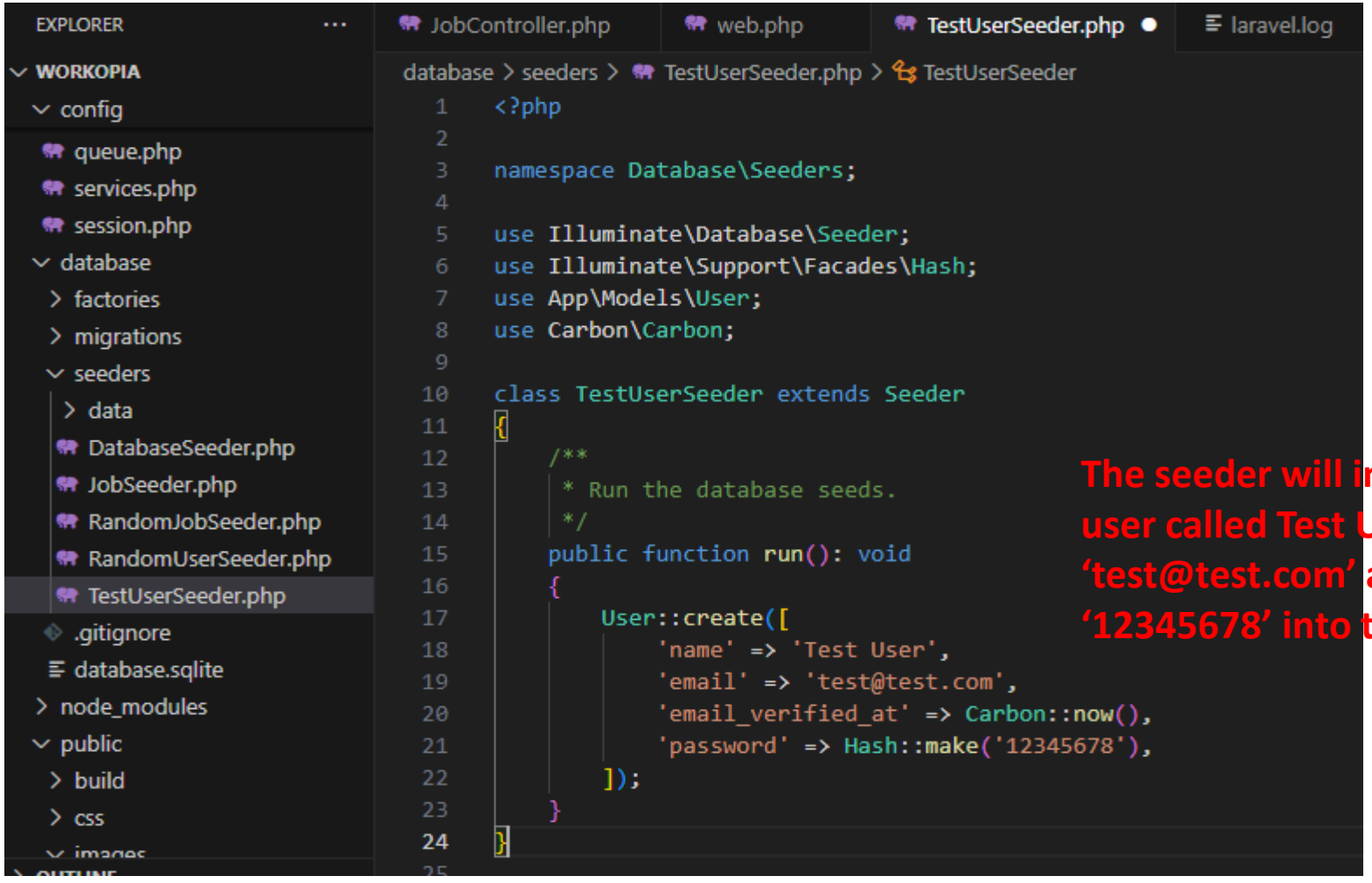
If I am logged in then I should not be able to access any login or register routes. I can do this by grouping these routes inside of the guest middleware function.

If I try to add /login or /register in the browser then it does not take me to these pages when I am logged in

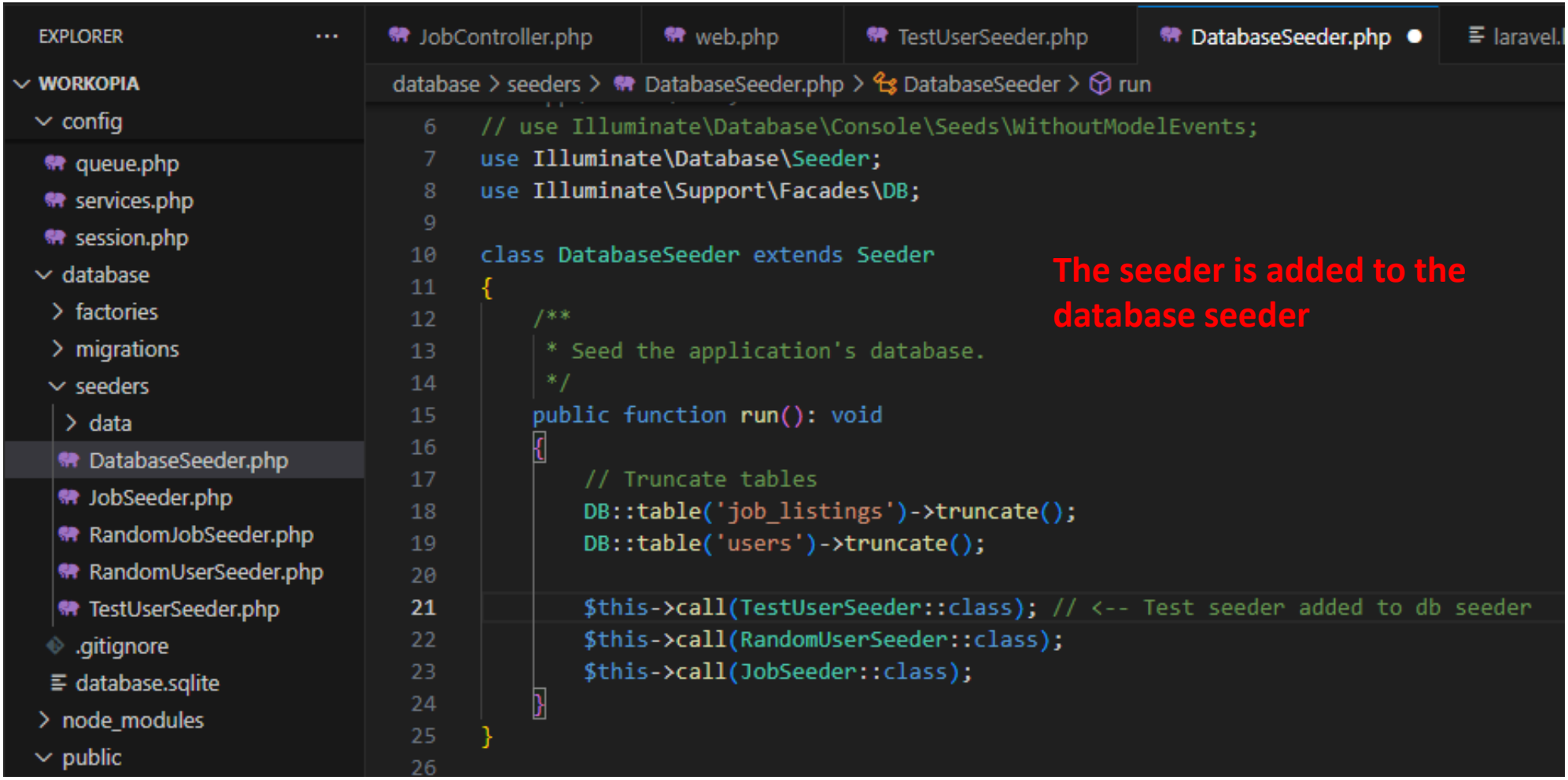
9.5 Test User Seeder

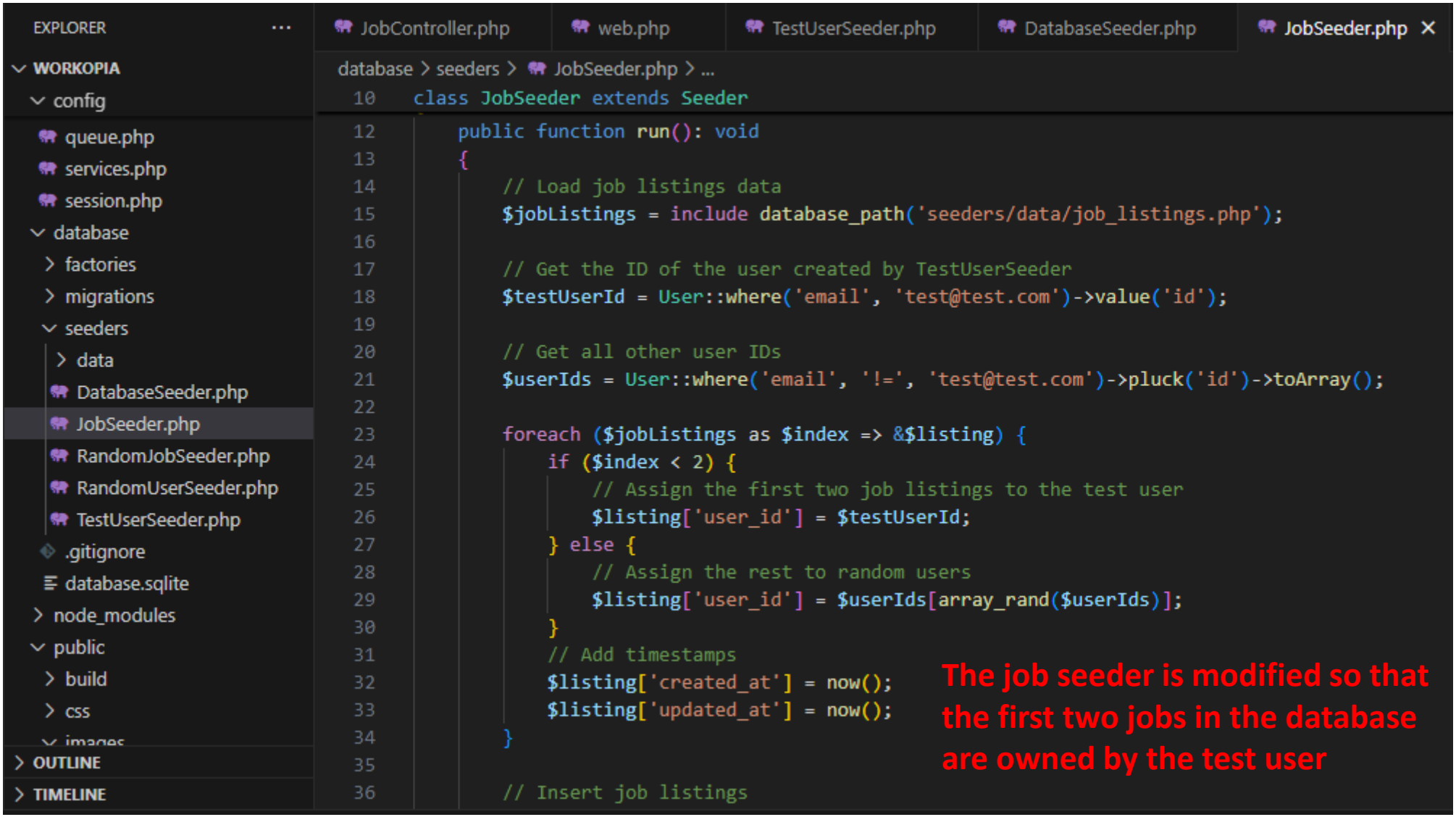
```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:seeder TestUserSeeder

   INFO  Seeder [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\database\seeders\TestUserSeeder.php] created
successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```

Creating a test user seeder for the purposes of dev testing



The seeder will inject a now user called Test User with email ‘test@test.com’ and password ‘12345678’ into the database.


EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
config
queue.php
services.php
session.php
database
factories
migrations
seeders
data
DatabaseSeeder.php
JobSeeder.php
RandomJobSeeder.php
RandomUserSeeder.php
TestUserSeeder.php
.gitignore
database.sqlite
node_modules
public
JobController.php
web.php
TestUserSeeder.php
DatabaseSeeder.php
database > seeders > DatabaseSeeder.php > DatabaseSeeder > run
// use Illuminate\Database\Console\Seeds\WithoutModelEvents;
use Illuminate\Database\Seeder;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\DB;
class DatabaseSeeder extends Seeder
{
/**
* Seed the application's database.
*/
public function run(): void
{
// Truncate tables
DB::table('job_listings')->truncate();
DB::table('users')->truncate();
$this->call(TestUserSeeder::class); // <-- Test seeder added to db seeder
$this->call(RandomUserSeeder::class);
$this->call(JobSeeder::class);
}
}
The seeder is added to the database seeder


EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
config
queue.php
services.php
session.php
database
factories
migrations
seeders
data
DatabaseSeeder.php
JobSeeder.php
RandomJobSeeder.php
RandomUserSeeder.php
TestUserSeeder.php
.gitignore
database.sqlite
node_modules
public
build
css
images
OUTLINE
TIMELINE
JobController.php
web.php
TestUserSeeder.php
DatabaseSeeder.php
JobSeeder.php
database > seeders > JobSeeder.php > ...
class JobSeeder extends Seeder
public function run(): void
{
// Load job listings data
$jobListings = include database_path('seeders/data/job_listings.php');
// Get the ID of the user created by TestUserSeeder
$testUserId = User::where('email', 'test@test.com')->value('id');
// Get all other user IDs
$userIds = User::where('email', '!=', 'test@test.com')->pluck('id')->toArray();
foreach ($jobListings as $index => &$listing) {
if ($index < 2) {
// Assign the first two job listings to the test user
$listing['user_id'] = $testUserId;
} else {
// Assign the rest to random users
$listing['user_id'] = $userIds[array_rand($userIds)];
}
// Add timestamps
$listing['created_at'] = now();
$listing['updated_at'] = now();
}
// Insert job listings
The job seeder is modified so that the first two jobs in the database are owned by the test user

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan db:seed

   INFO  Seeding database.

  Database\Seeders\TestUserSeeder ..................................... RUNNING
  Database\Seeders\TestUserSeeder ..................................... 467 ms DONE

  Database\Seeders\RandomUserSeeder ..................................,..... RUNNING
Users Created Succesfully  Database\Seeders\RandomUserSeeder .....,........ 1,188 ms DONE

  Database\Seeders\JobSeeder ....................................,.......... RUNNING
  Database\Seeders\JobSeeder ..................................... 88 ms DONE

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```

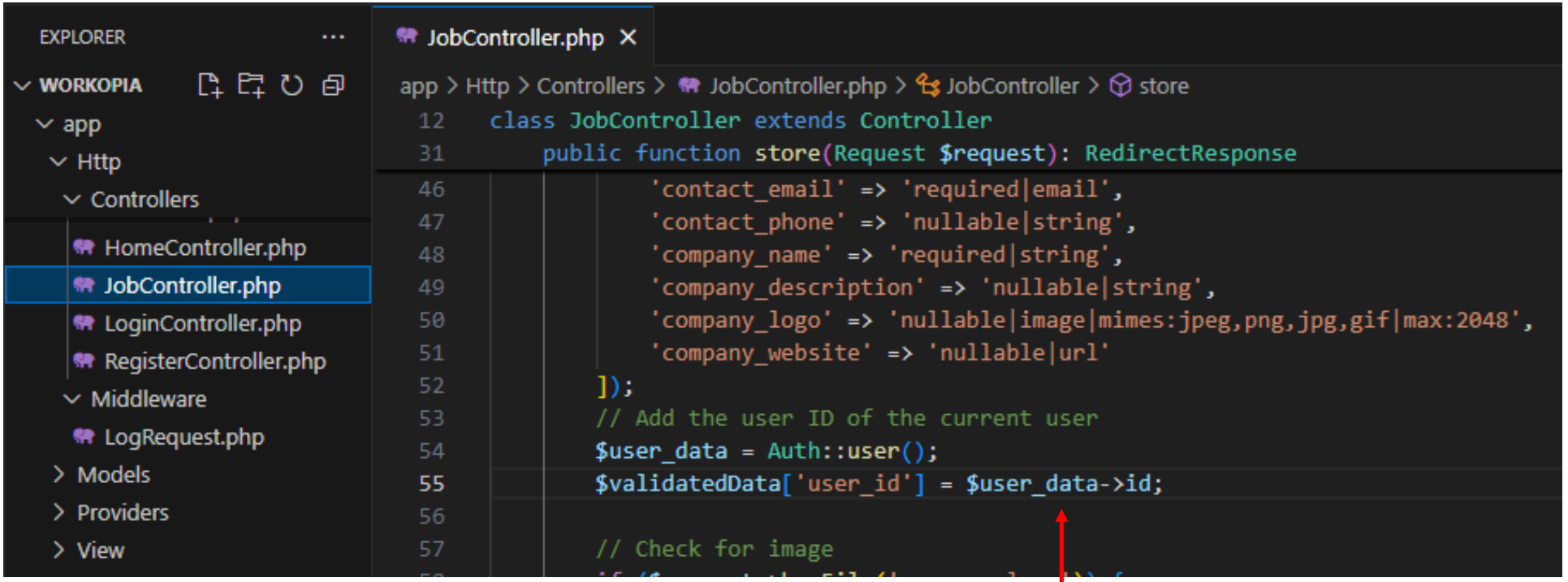
And reseed the database

Now, in the database jobs listings table, the first two jobs are owned by the test user

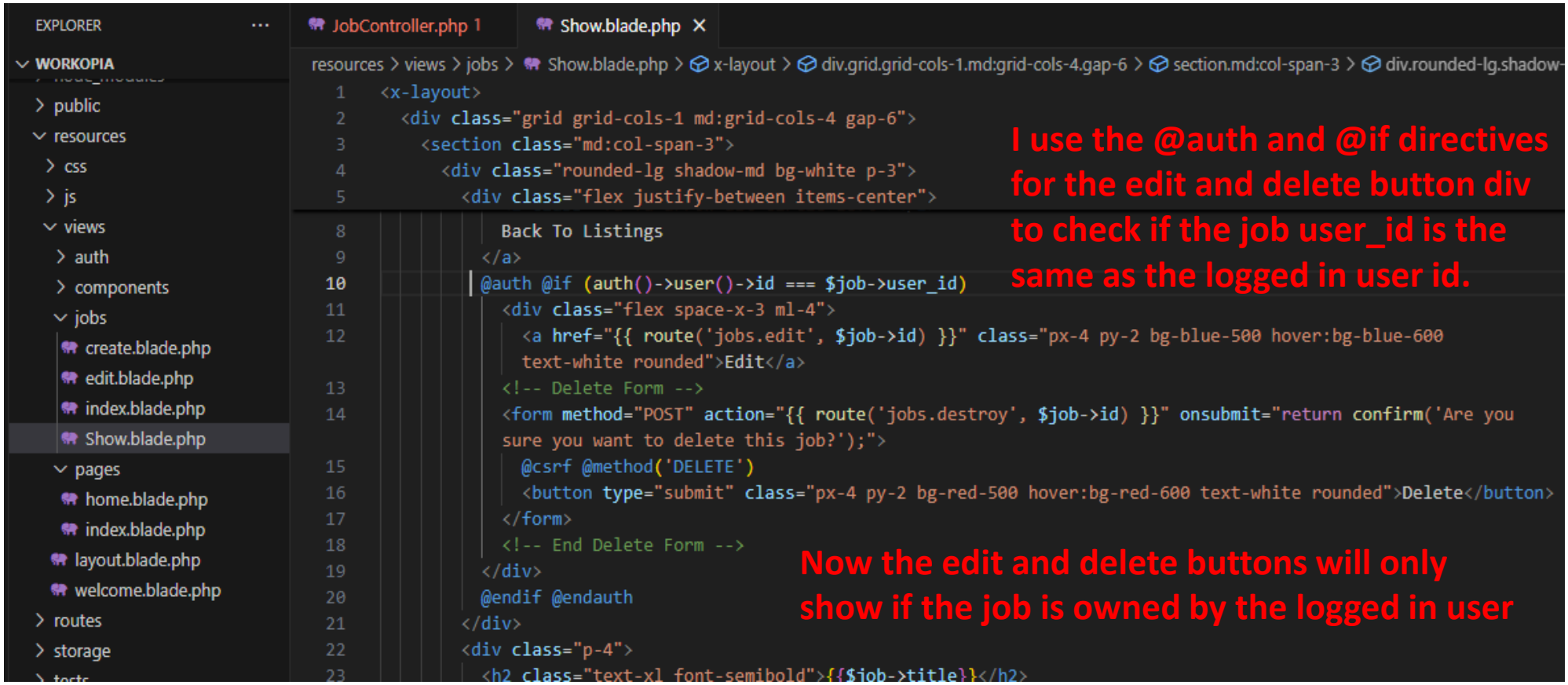
	id [PK] bigint	created_at timestamp without time zone	updated_at timestamp without time zone	user_id bigint	title character varying (255)	description text
1	1	2025-06-25 13:00:01	2025-06-25 13:00:01	1	Software Engineer	As a Software Engineer at Algorix, you will be responsible for de
2	2	2025-06-25 13:00:01	2025-06-25 13:00:01	1	Marketing Specialist	Bitwave is seeking a creative and strategic Marketing Specialist
3	3	2025-06-25 13:00:01	2025-06-25 13:00:01	8	Web Developer	At NextGen Solutions, our Web Developer will be crucial in build
4	4	2025-06-25 13:00:01	2025-06-25 13:00:01	9	Data Analyst	Quantum Code is in search of a Data Analyst to join our team ar
5	5	2025-06-25 13:00:01	2025-06-25 13:00:01	10	Graphic Designer	As a Graphic Designer at Shield, you will be at the forefront of ou
6	6	2025-06-25 13:00:01	2025-06-25 13:00:01	6	Data Scientist	Join Sparkle as a Data Scientist and play a pivotal role in analyz
7	7	2025-06-25 13:00:01	2025-06-25 13:00:01	5	UX Designer	Vencom is seeking a UX Designer to enhance our user experienc
8	8	2025-06-25 13:00:01	2025-06-25 13:00:01	8	Digital Media Specialist	Digital Media is seeking a Digital Media Specialist to manage ar
9	9	2025-06-25 13:00:01	2025-06-25 13:00:01	10	Product Manager	Pink Pig is searching for a Product Manager to lead the develop
10	10	2025-06-25 13:00:01	2025-06-25 13:00:01	5	IT Support Specialist	Tec Solutions is hiring an IT Support Specialist to provide techni

9.6 Add Current user to Job Listing

I have full authentication implemented in the application. However, I still need to implement authorization. Right now, anyone can edit or delete any listing. I need to implement authorization so that only the user who created a listing can edit or delete it.



In the job controller store method, I want to now change it to storing a new job with default user of 1 to storing a new job with the current authenticated user id


EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
public
resources
css
js
views
auth
components
jobs
create.blade.php
edit.blade.php
index.blade.php
Show.blade.php
pages
home.blade.php
index.blade.php
layout.blade.php
welcome.blade.php
routes
storage
JobController.php 1
Show.blade.php
resources > views > jobs > Show.blade.php > x-layout > div.grid.grid-cols-1.md:grid-cols-4.gap-6 > section.md:col-span-3 > div.rounded-lg.shadow-
<x-layout>

<section class="md:col-span-3">

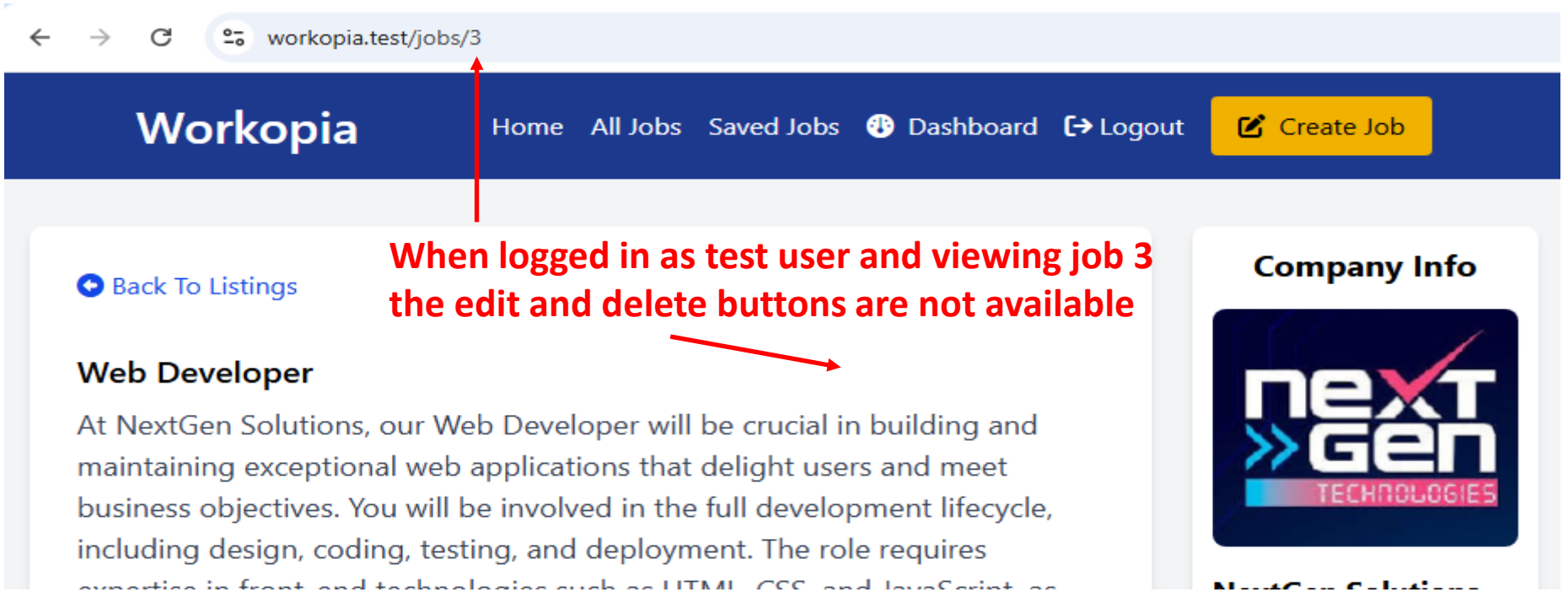
Back To Listings

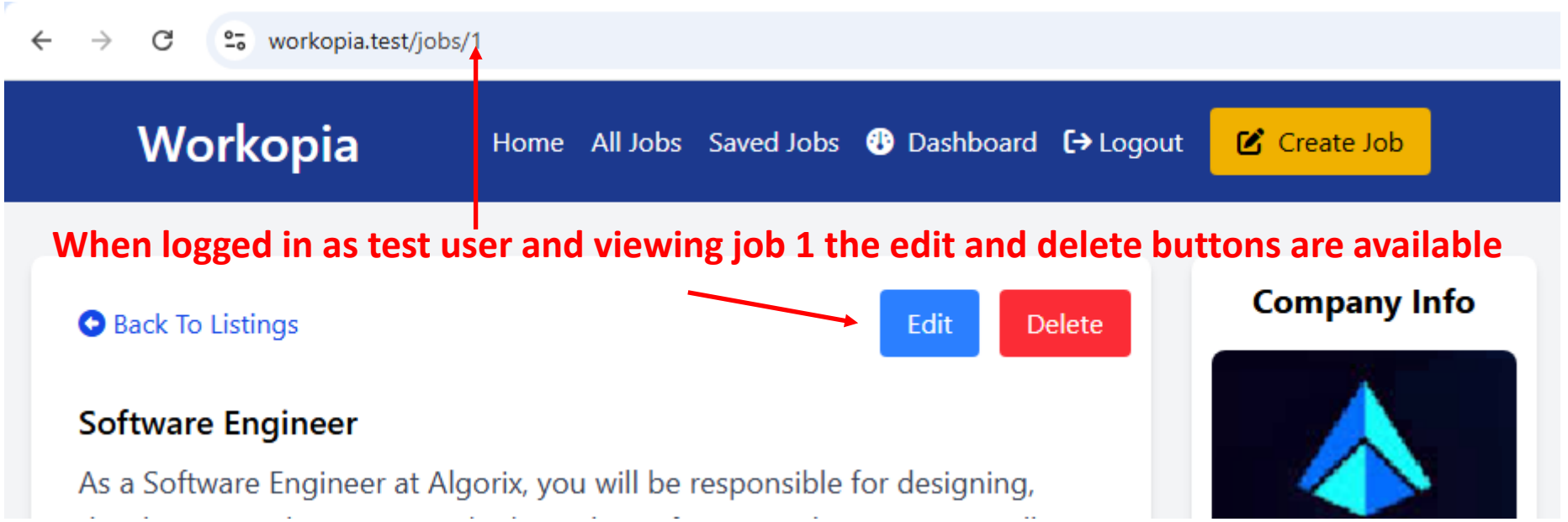
@auth @if (auth()->user()->id === $job->user_id)

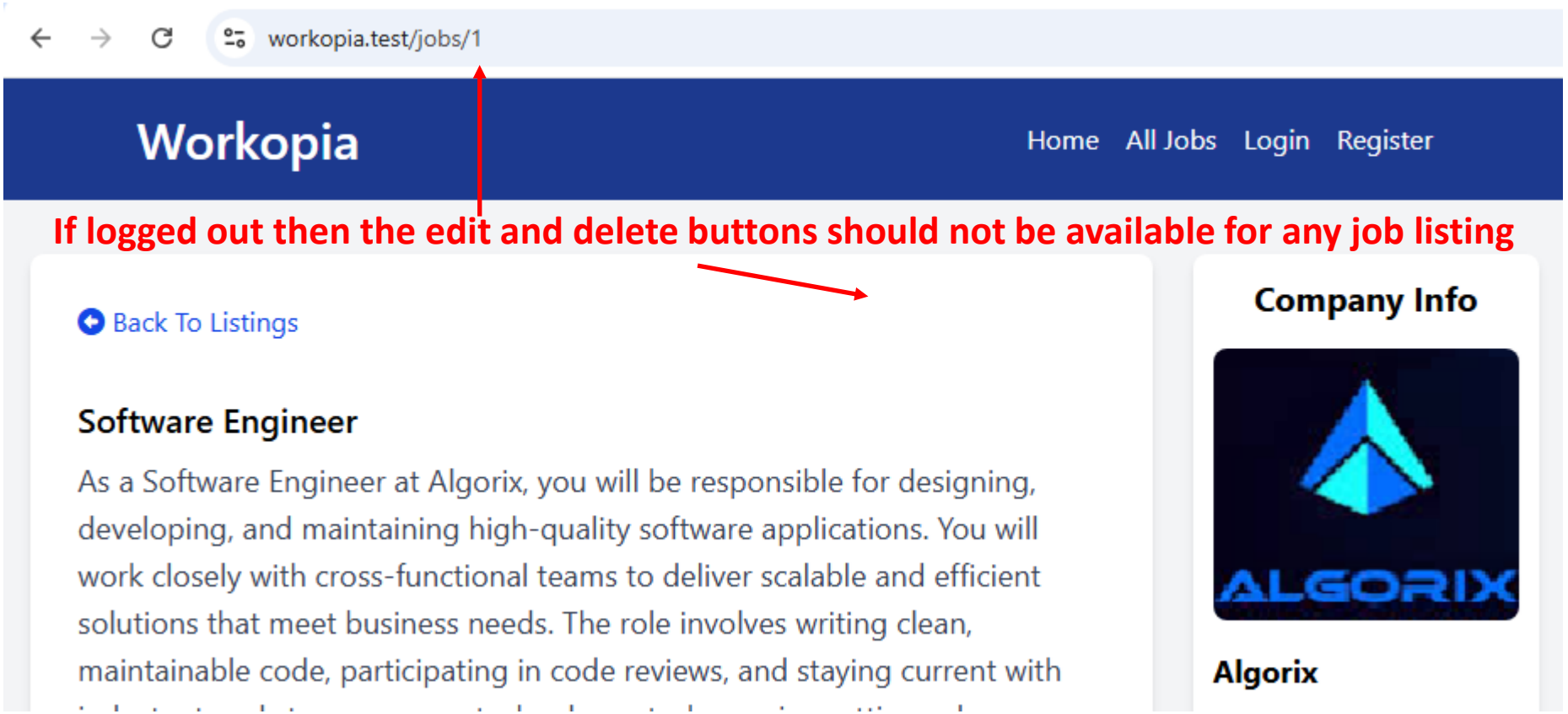
id) }}" class="px-4 py-2 bg-blue-500 hover:bg-blue-600 text-white rounded">Edit
<!-- Delete Form -->
<form method="POST" action="{{ route('jobs.destroy', $job->id) }}" onsubmit="return confirm('Are you sure you want to delete this job?');">
@csrf @method('DELETE')
<button type="submit" class="px-4 py-2 bg-red-500 hover:bg-red-600 text-white rounded">Delete</button>
</form>
<!-- End Delete Form -->

@endif @endauth

<h2 class="text-xl font-semibold">{{$job->title}}</h2>
I use the @auth and @if directives for the edit and delete button div to check if the job user_id is the same as the logged in user id.
Now the edit and delete buttons will only show if the job is owned by the logged in user


workopia.test/jobs/3
Workopia
Home
All Jobs
Saved Jobs
Dashboard
Logout
Create Job
When logged in as test user and viewing job 3 the edit and delete buttons are not available
Back To Listings
Web Developer
At NextGen Solutions, our Web Developer will be crucial in building and maintaining exceptional web applications that delight users and meet business objectives. You will be involved in the full development lifecycle, including design, coding, testing, and deployment. The role requires
Company Info
NextGen
TECHNOLOGIES

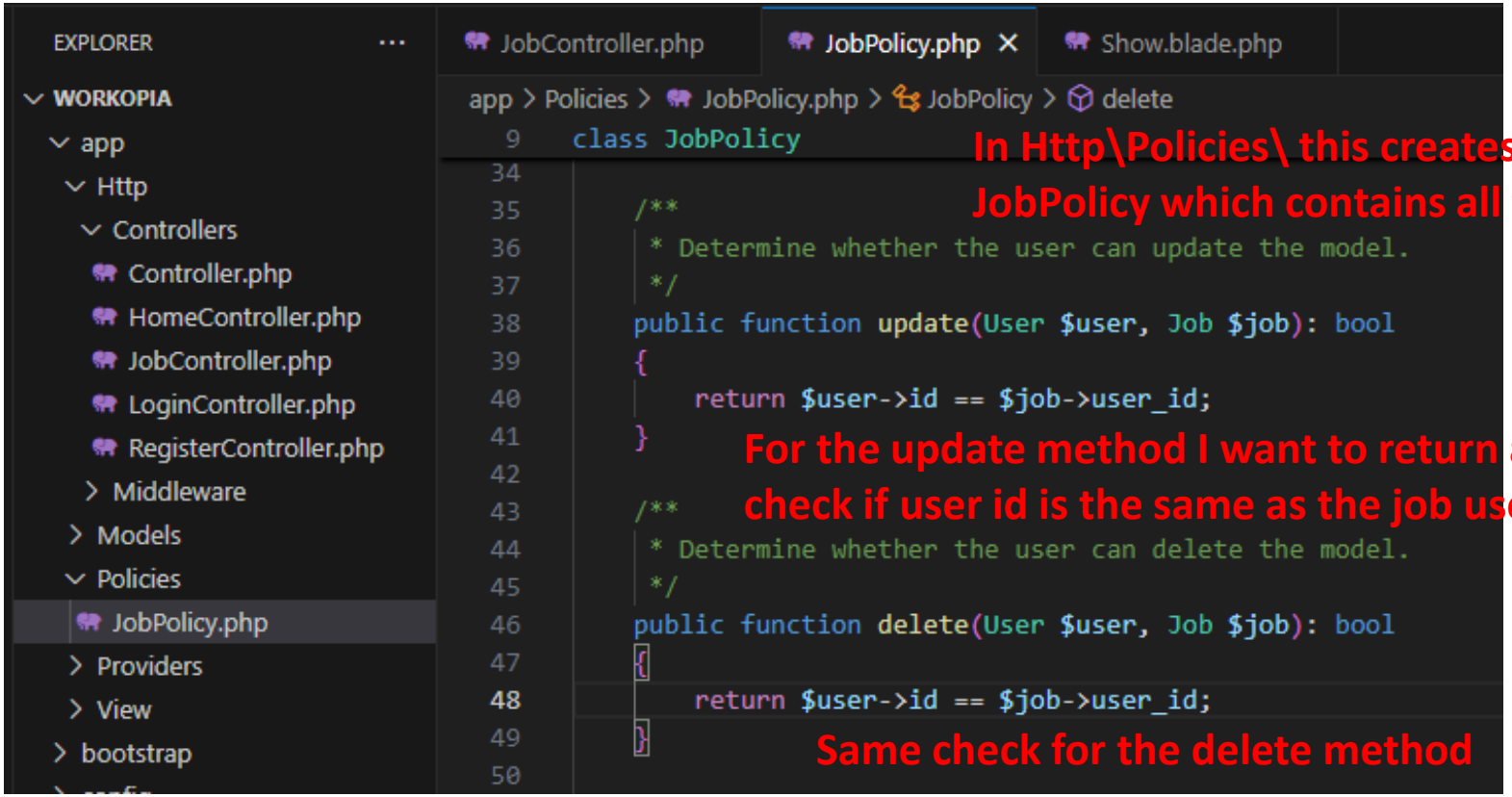

workopia.test/jobs/1
Workopia
Home
All Jobs
Saved Jobs
Dashboard
Logout
Create Job
When logged in as test user and viewing job 1 the edit and delete buttons are available
Back To Listings
Edit
Delete
Software Engineer
As a Software Engineer at Algorix, you will be responsible for designing,
Company Info


workopia.test/jobs/1
Workopia
Home
All Jobs
Login
Register
If logged out then the edit and delete buttons should not be available for any job listing
Back To Listings
Software Engineer
As a Software Engineer at Algorix, you will be responsible for designing, developing, and maintaining high-quality software applications. You will work closely with cross-functional teams to deliver scalable and efficient solutions that meet business needs. The role involves writing clean, maintainable code, participating in code reviews, and staying current with
Company Info
ALGORIX
Algorix

9.7 Policies & @can Directive

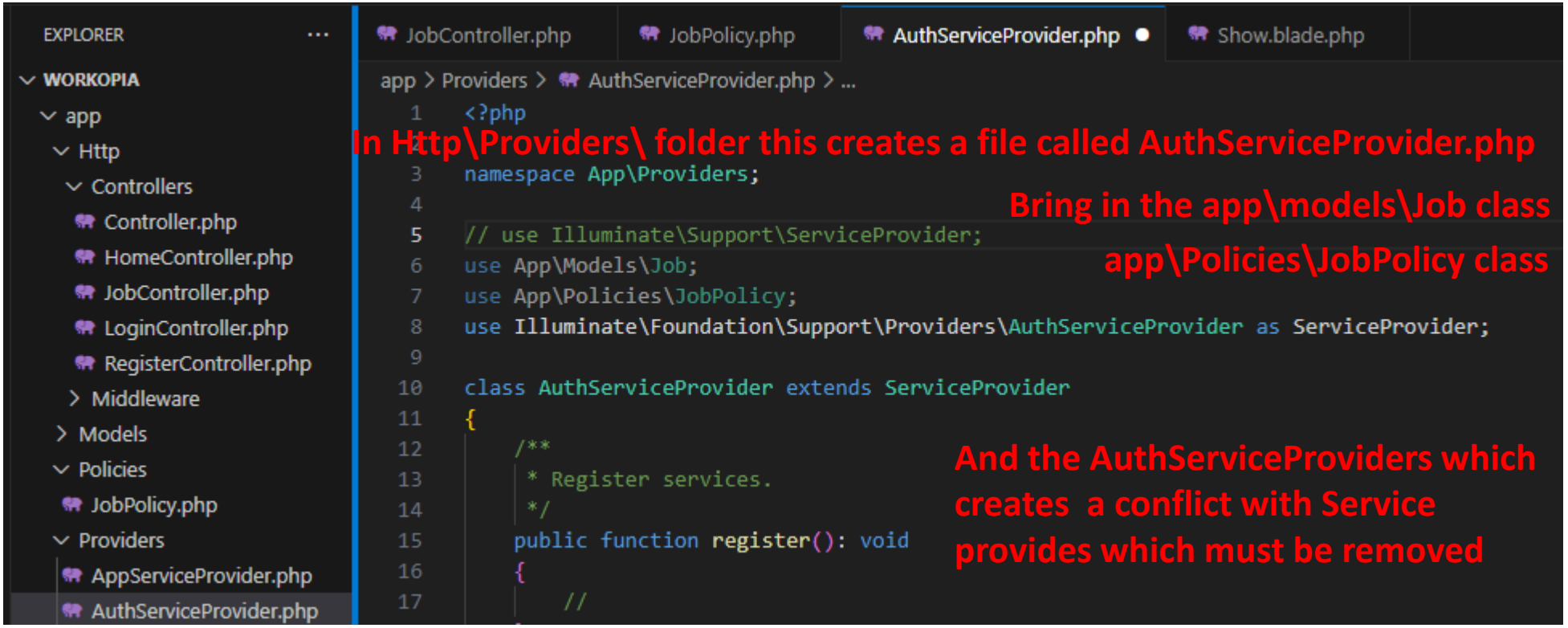
Even though the buttons are not visible on the job listing show page, a logged in user still has access to the edit form via the browser url for a job that the user does not own. We can solve this using policies and the @directive.

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:policy JobPolicy --model=Job

   INFO  Policy [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\app\Policies\JobPolicy.php] created successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```



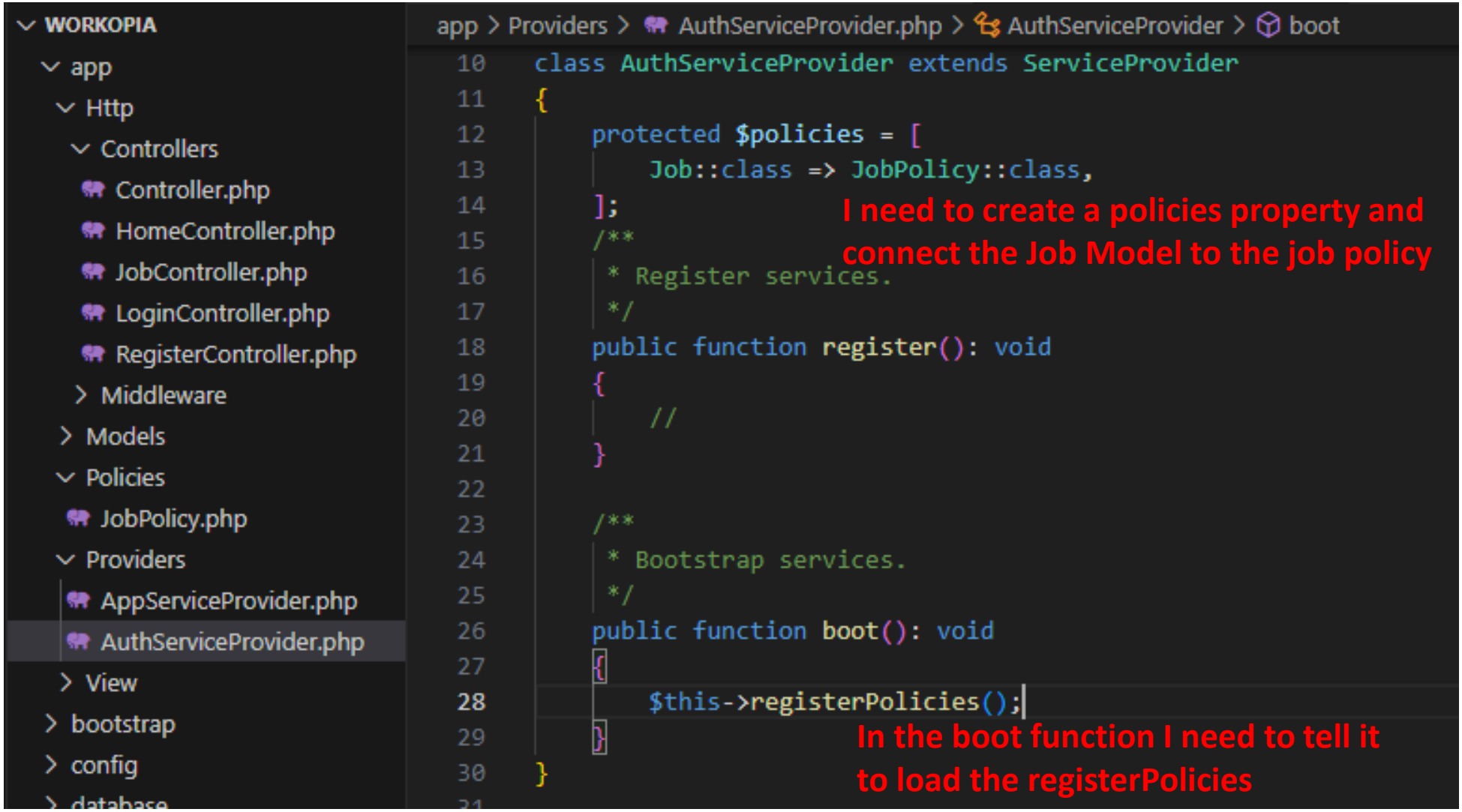
I need to register this policy within an auth service provider. by create a new auth service provider with the following command:

```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:provider AuthServiceProvider

   INFO  Provider [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\app\Providers\AuthServiceProvider.php] created successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```



When you generate a service provider in Laravel the default class that gets extended is that `Illuminate\Support\ServiceProvider`. This is because service providers are typically meant to be used to register services, bindings, etc within the service container, which is the primary purpose of the ServiceProvider class.

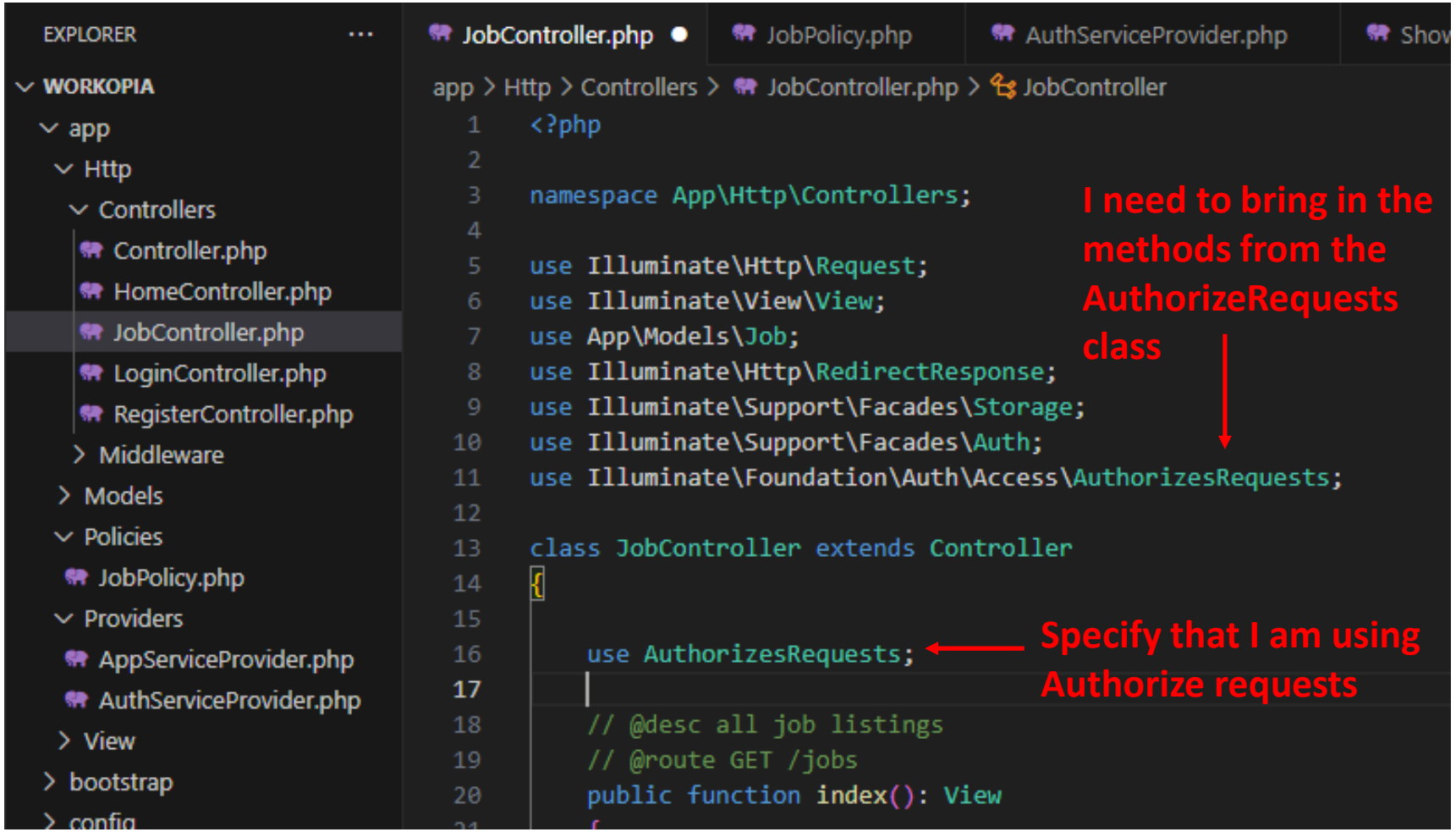
However, for certain types of service providers, like AuthServiceProvider, Laravel provides specialized base classes such as this `Illuminate\Foundation\Support\Providers\AuthServiceProvider` that include additional functionality specific to that domain, such as the `registerPolicies` method, which is what we need to call. That method is not available in the original `Illuminate\Support\ServiceProvider` class.

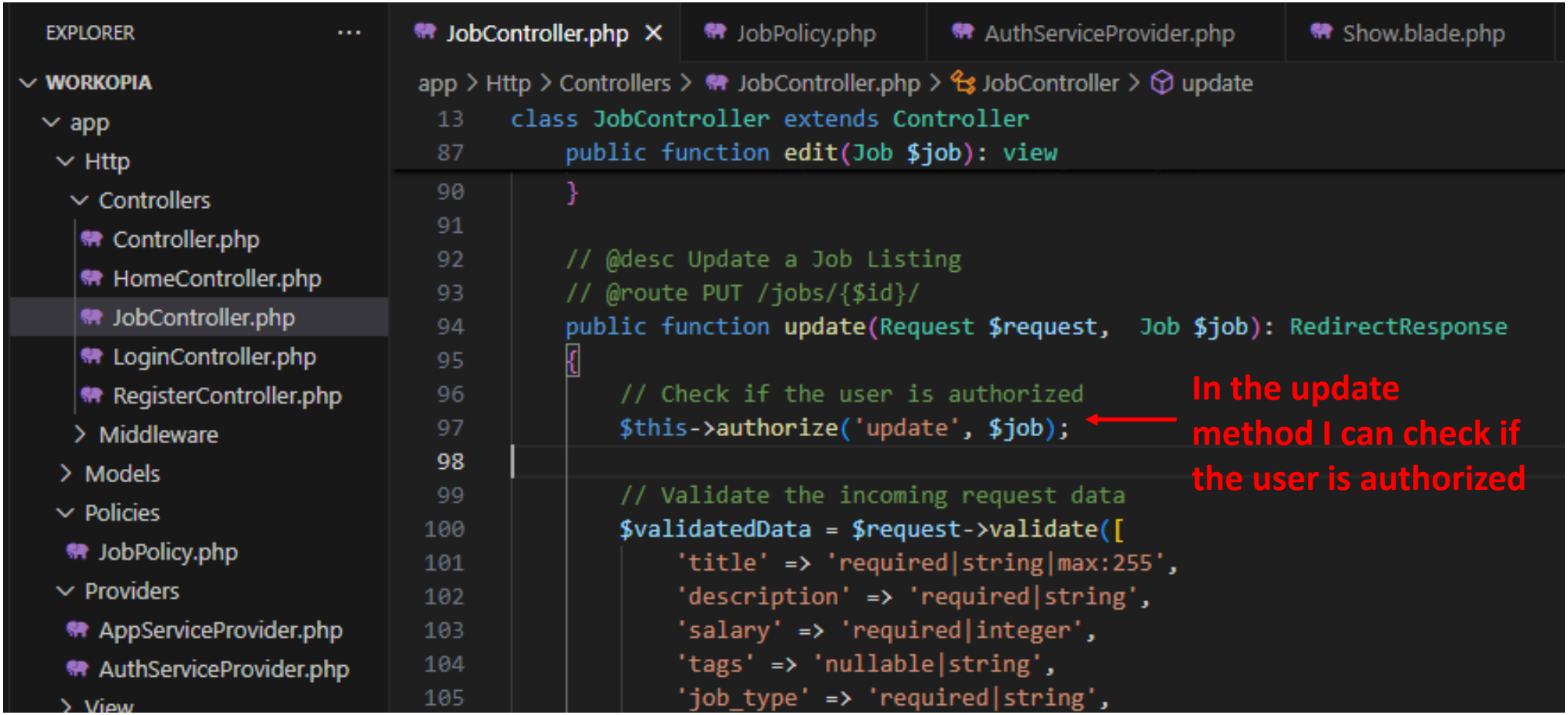

WORKOPIA
app
Http
Controllers
Controller.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
LoginController.php
RegisterController.php
Middleware
Models
Policies
JobPolicy.php
Providers
AppServiceProvider.php
AuthServiceProvider.php
View
bootstrap
config
app > Providers > AuthServiceProvider.php > AuthServiceProvider > boot
class AuthServiceProvider extends ServiceProvider
{
protected $policies = [
Job::class => JobPolicy::class,
];
/**
* Register services.
*/
public function register(): void
{
//
}
/**
* Bootstrap services.
*/
public function boot(): void
{
$this->registerPolicies();
}
}
I need to create a policies property and connect the Job Model to the job policy
In the boot function I need to tell it to load the registerPolicies

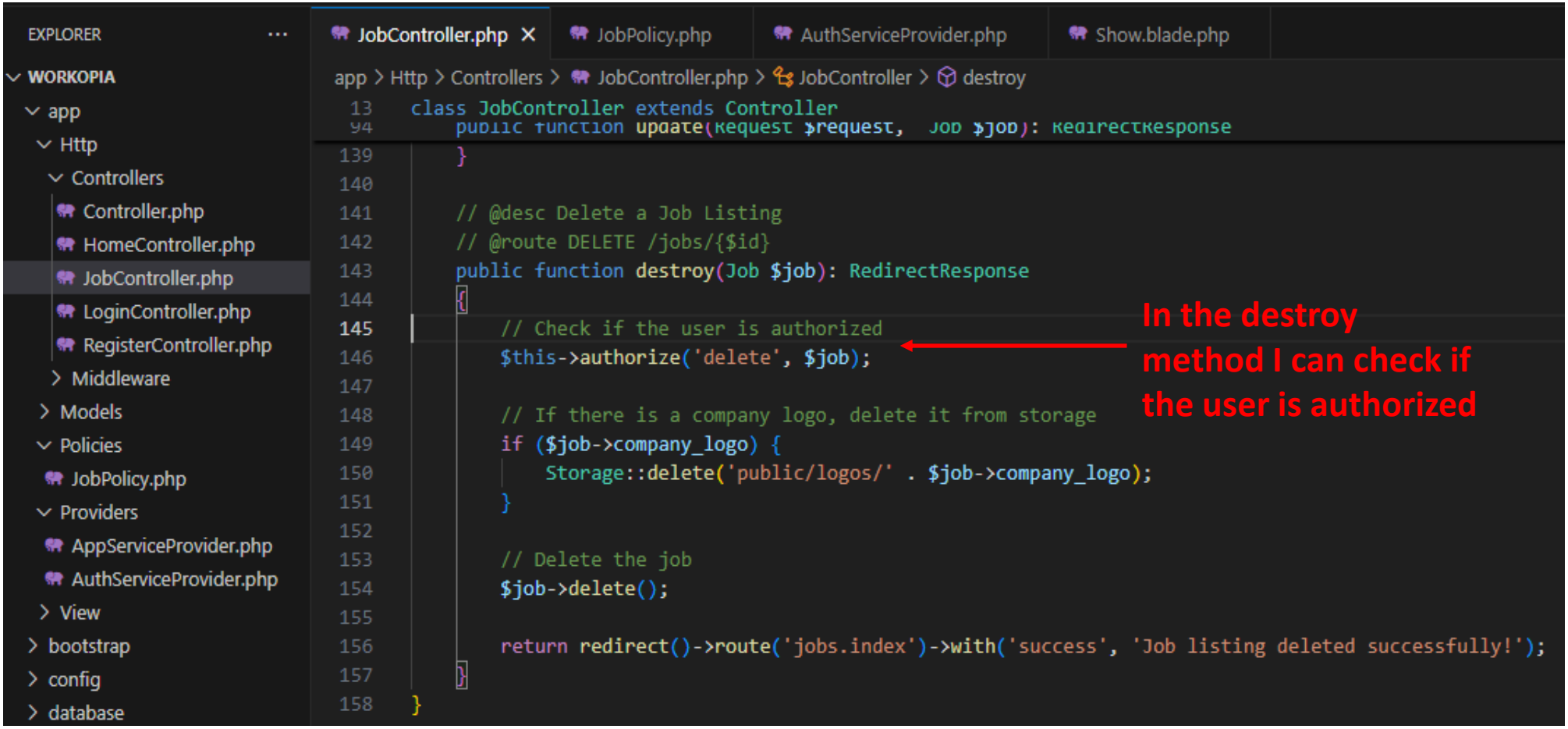
When it test it in the browser it works as before with the edit and delete buttons only showing for jobs that the test user owns. If I change the job id in the browser to a job that the test user does not own then the edit and delete button are not showing.
For logged out users the edit and delete buttons doe not show for any job show

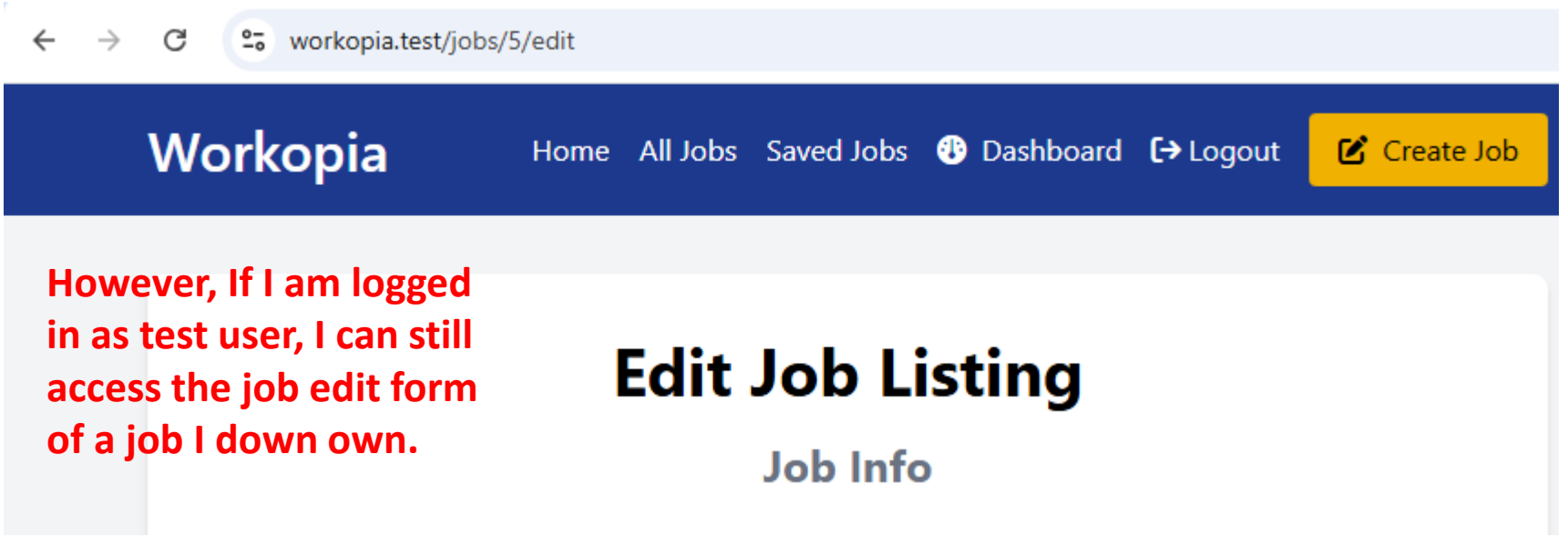
9.8 Policy Authorisation in Controller

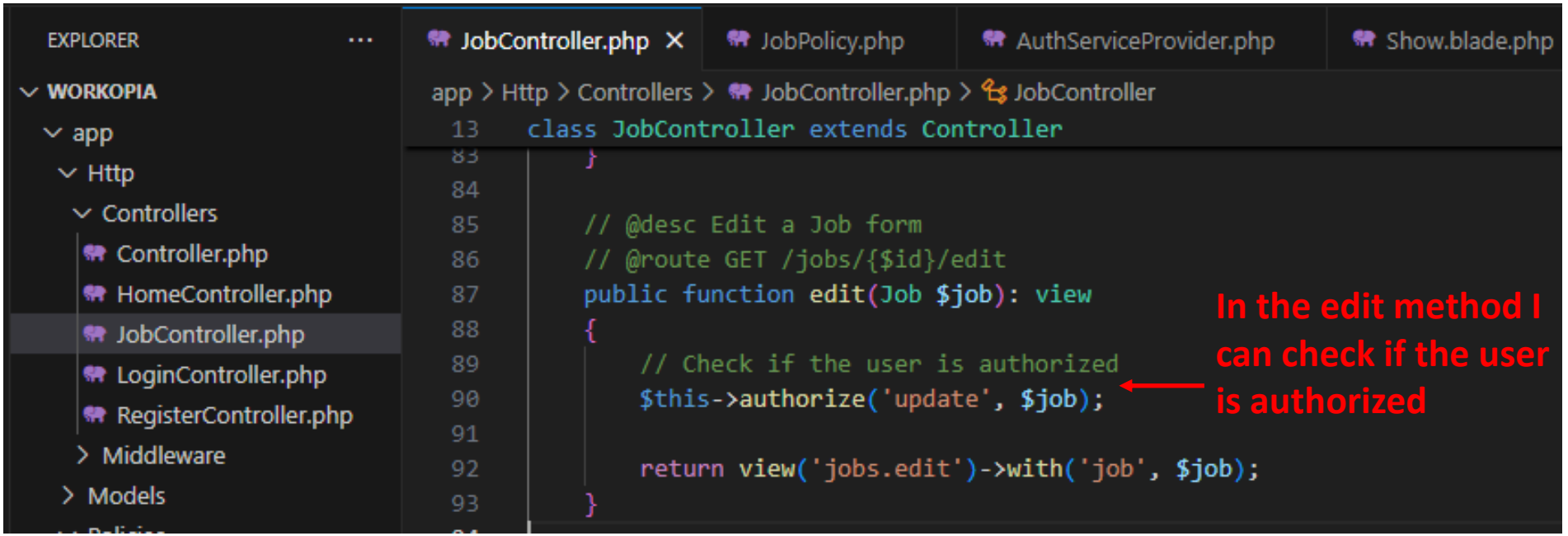
Right now, the policy is only preventing the user from seeing the edit and delete buttons. I need to use the policy in the job controller so they actually can't update or delete unless they own the listing.




EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http
Controllers
Controller.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
LoginController.php
RegisterController.php
Middleware
Models
Policies
JobPolicy.php
Providers
AppServiceProvider.php
AuthServiceProvider.php
View
JobController.php
JobPolicy.php
AuthServiceProvider.php
Show.blade.php
app > Http > Controllers > JobController.php > JobController > update
13 class JobController extends Controller
87 public function edit(Job $job): view
90 }
91
92 // @desc Update a Job Listing
93 // @route PUT /jobs/{$id}/
94 public function update(Request $request, Job $job): RedirectResponse
95 {
96 // Check if the user is authorized
97 $this->authorize('update', $job);
98
99 // Validate the incoming request data
100 $validatedData = $request->validate([
101 'title' => 'required|string|max:255',
102 'description' => 'required|string',
103 'salary' => 'required|integer',
104 'tags' => 'nullable|string',
105 'job_type' => 'required|string',
In the update method I can check if the user is authorized

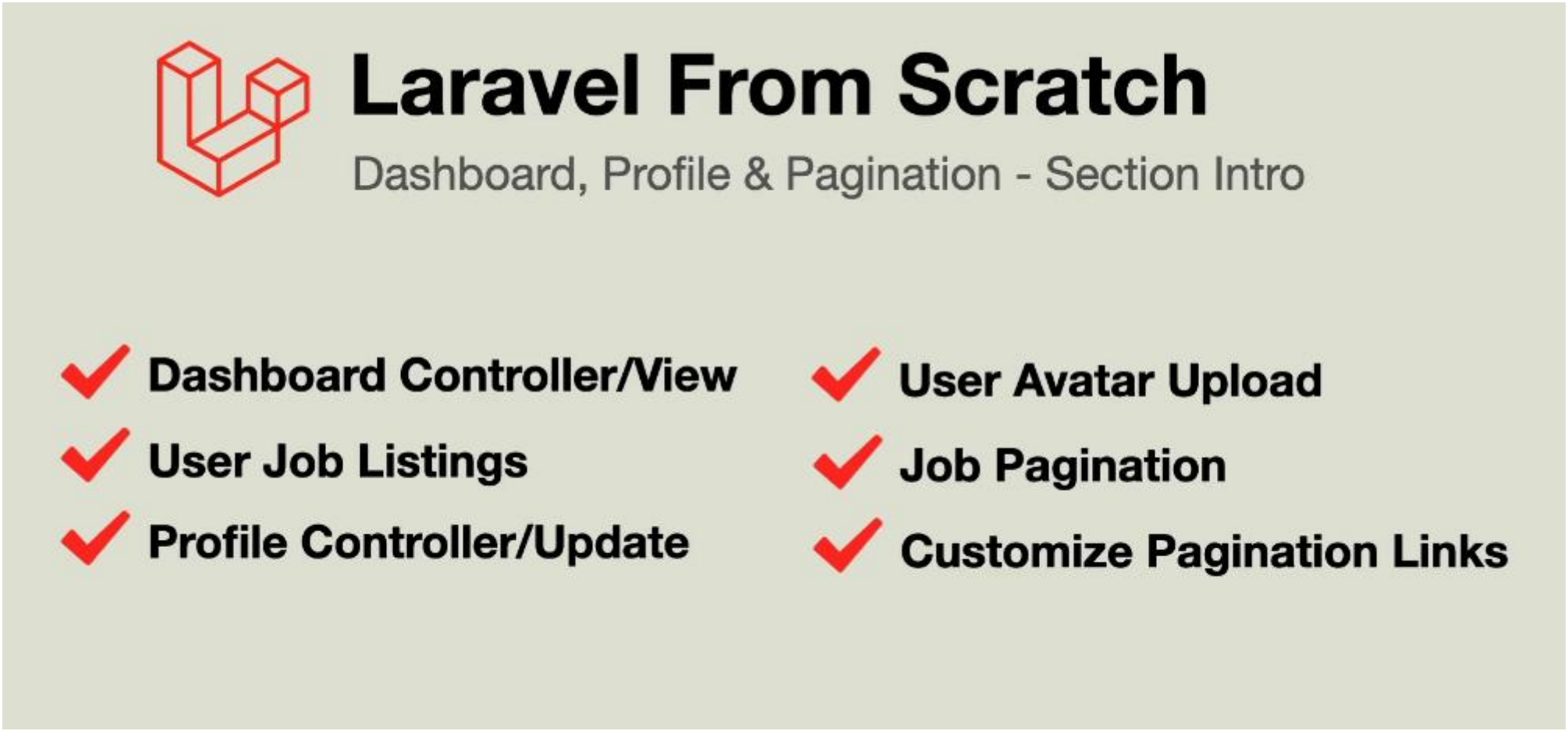

EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http
Controllers
Controller.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
LoginController.php
RegisterController.php
Middleware
Models
Policies
JobPolicy.php
Providers
AppServiceProvider.php
AuthServiceProvider.php
View
bootstrap
config
database
JobController.php
JobPolicy.php
AuthServiceProvider.php
Show.blade.php
app > Http > Controllers > JobController.php > JobController > destroy
class JobController extends Controller
public function update(Request $request, Job $job): RedirectResponse
}
// @desc Delete a Job Listing
// @route DELETE /jobs/{$id}
public function destroy(Job $job): RedirectResponse
{
// Check if the user is authorized
$this->authorize('delete', $job);
// If there is a company logo, delete it from storage
if ($job->company_logo) {
Storage::delete('public/logos/' . $job->company_logo);
}
// Delete the job
$job->delete();
return redirect()->route('jobs.index')->with('success', 'Job listing deleted successfully!');
}
}
In the destroy method I can check if the user is authorized


workopia.test/jobs/5/edit
Workopia
Home
All Jobs
Saved Jobs
Dashboard
Logout
Create Job
However, If I am logged in as test user, I can still access the job edit form of a job I down own.
Edit Job Listing
Job Info


EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http
Controllers
Controller.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
LoginController.php
RegisterController.php
Middleware
Models
JobController.php
JobPolicy.php
AuthServiceProvider.php
Show.blade.php
app > Http > Controllers > JobController.php > JobController
13 class JobController extends Controller
84
85 // @desc Edit a Job form
86 // @route GET /jobs/{$id}/edit
87 public function edit(Job $job): view
88 {
89 // Check if the user is authorized
90 $this->authorize('update', $job);
91
92 return view('jobs.edit')->with('job', $job);
93 }
In the edit method I can check if the user is authorized

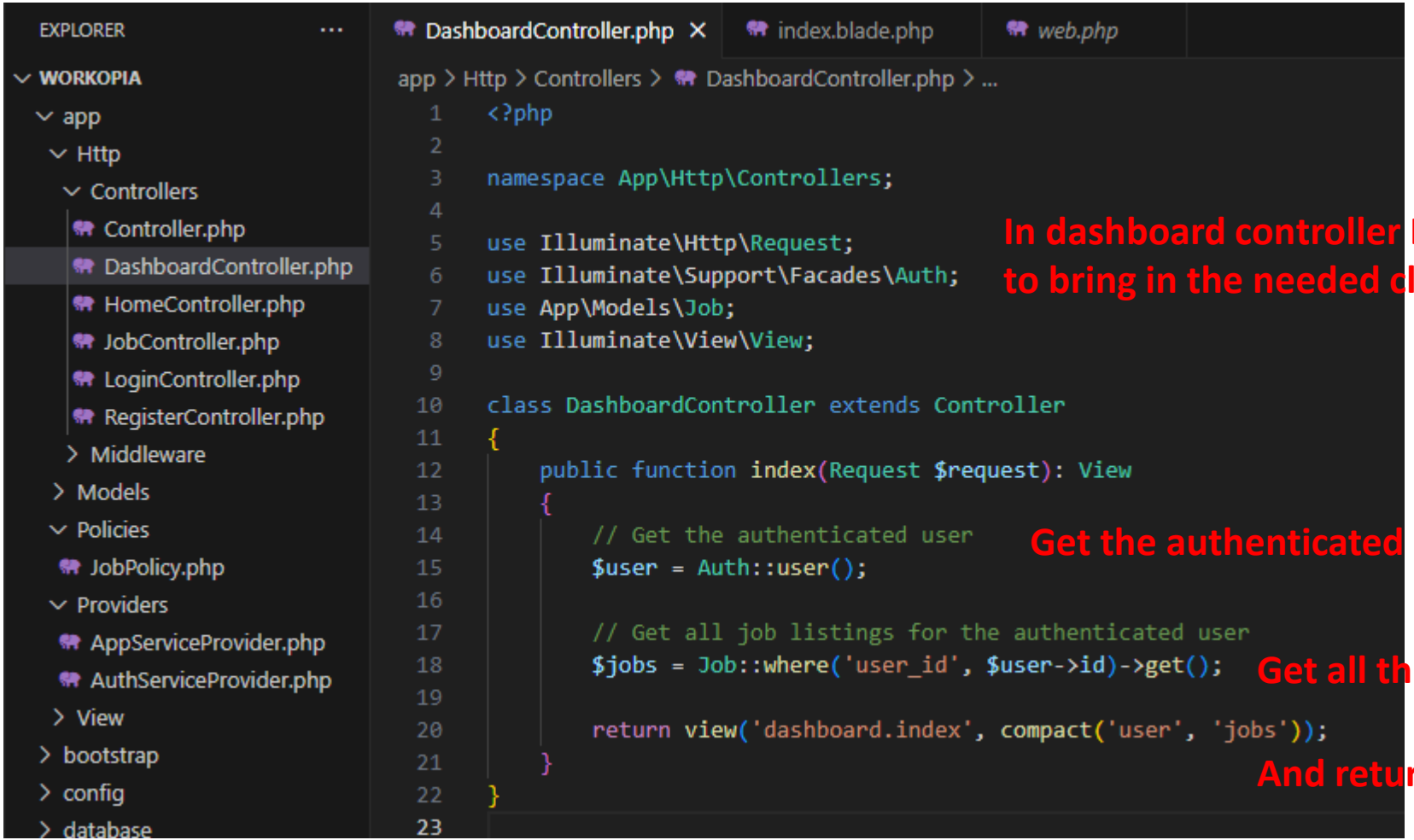
10. Dashboard, Profile & Pagination

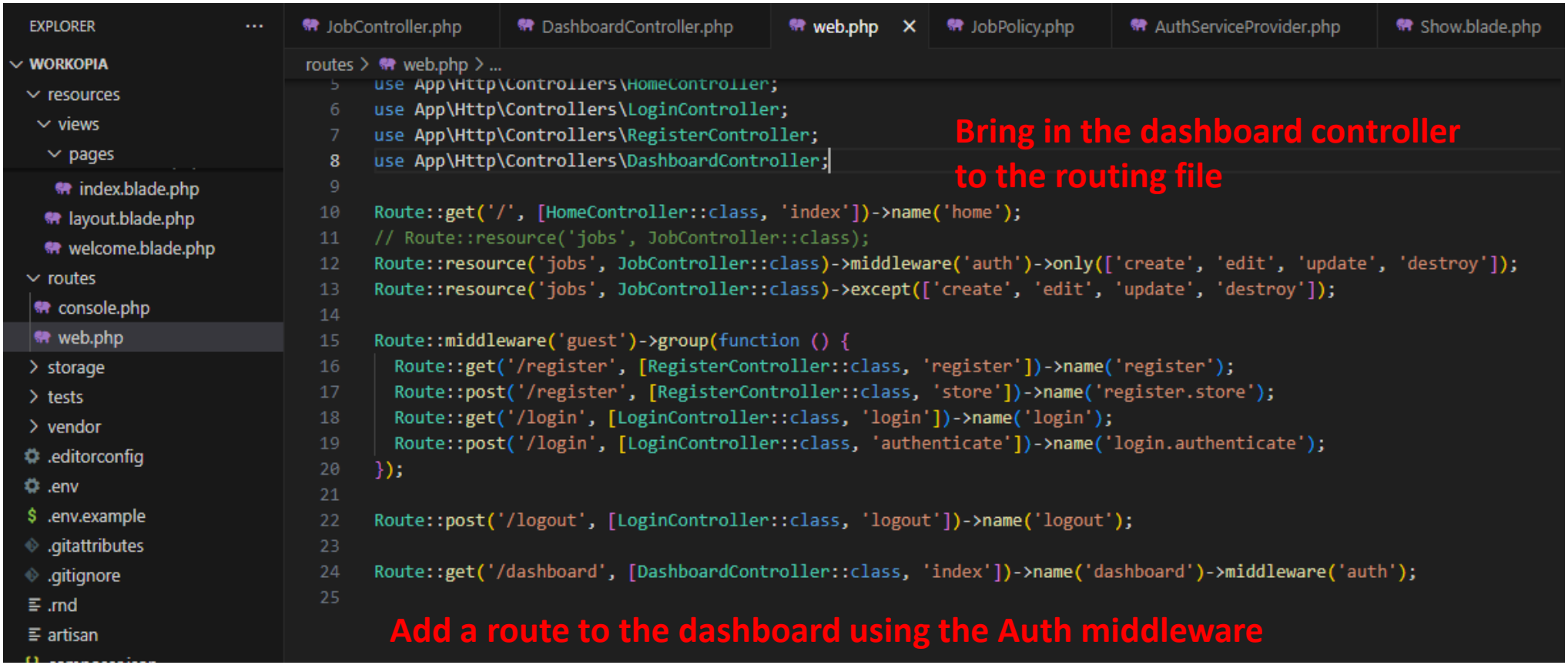
10.1 Intro


Laravel From Scratch
Dashboard, Profile & Pagination - Section Intro
Dashboard Controller/View
User Job Listings
Profile Controller/Update
User Avatar Upload
Job Pagination
Customize Pagination Links

10.2 Dashboard Controller & View

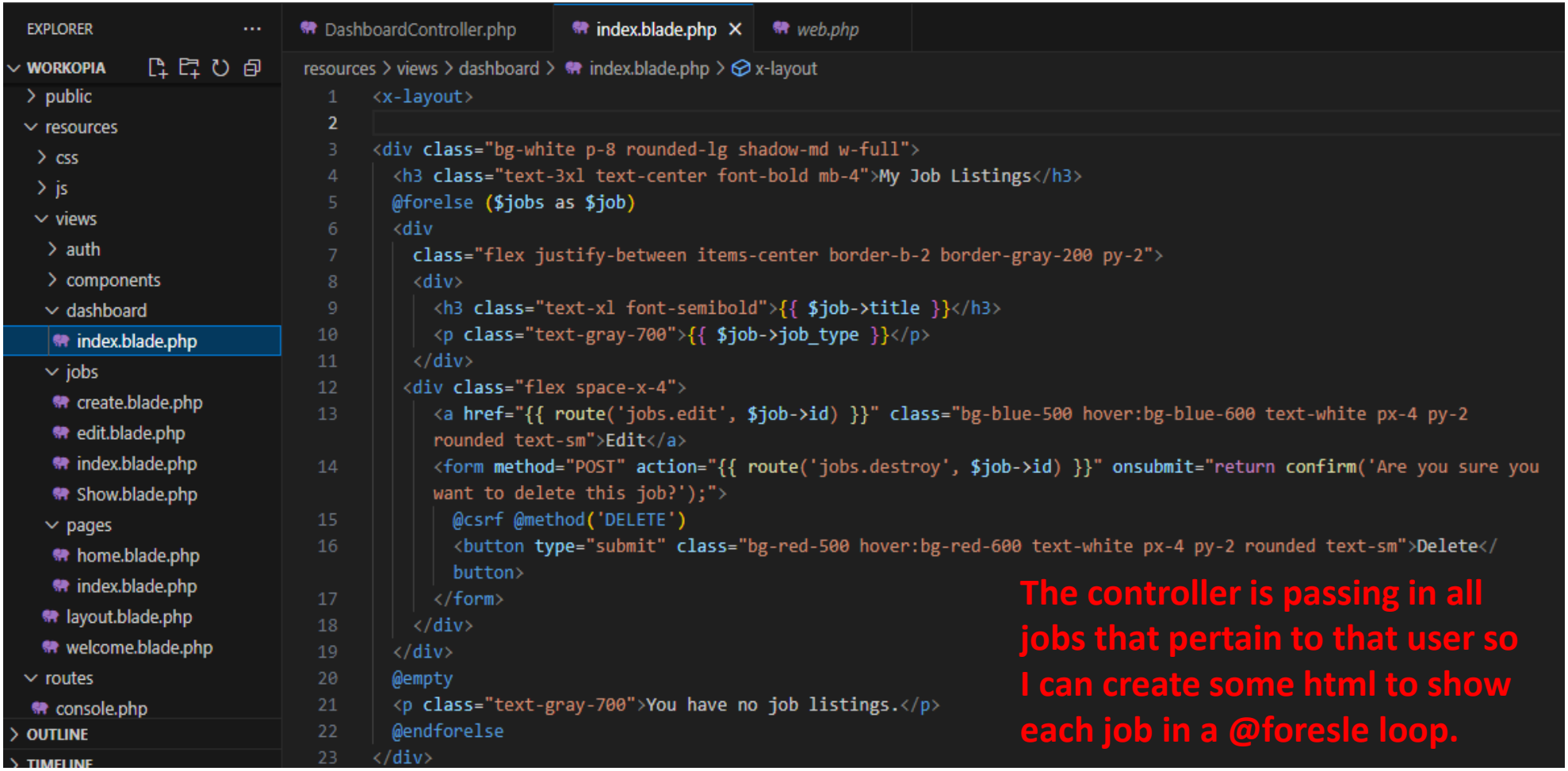
```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:controller DashboardController

   INFO  Controller [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\app\Http\Controllers\DashboardController.php] created
successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```





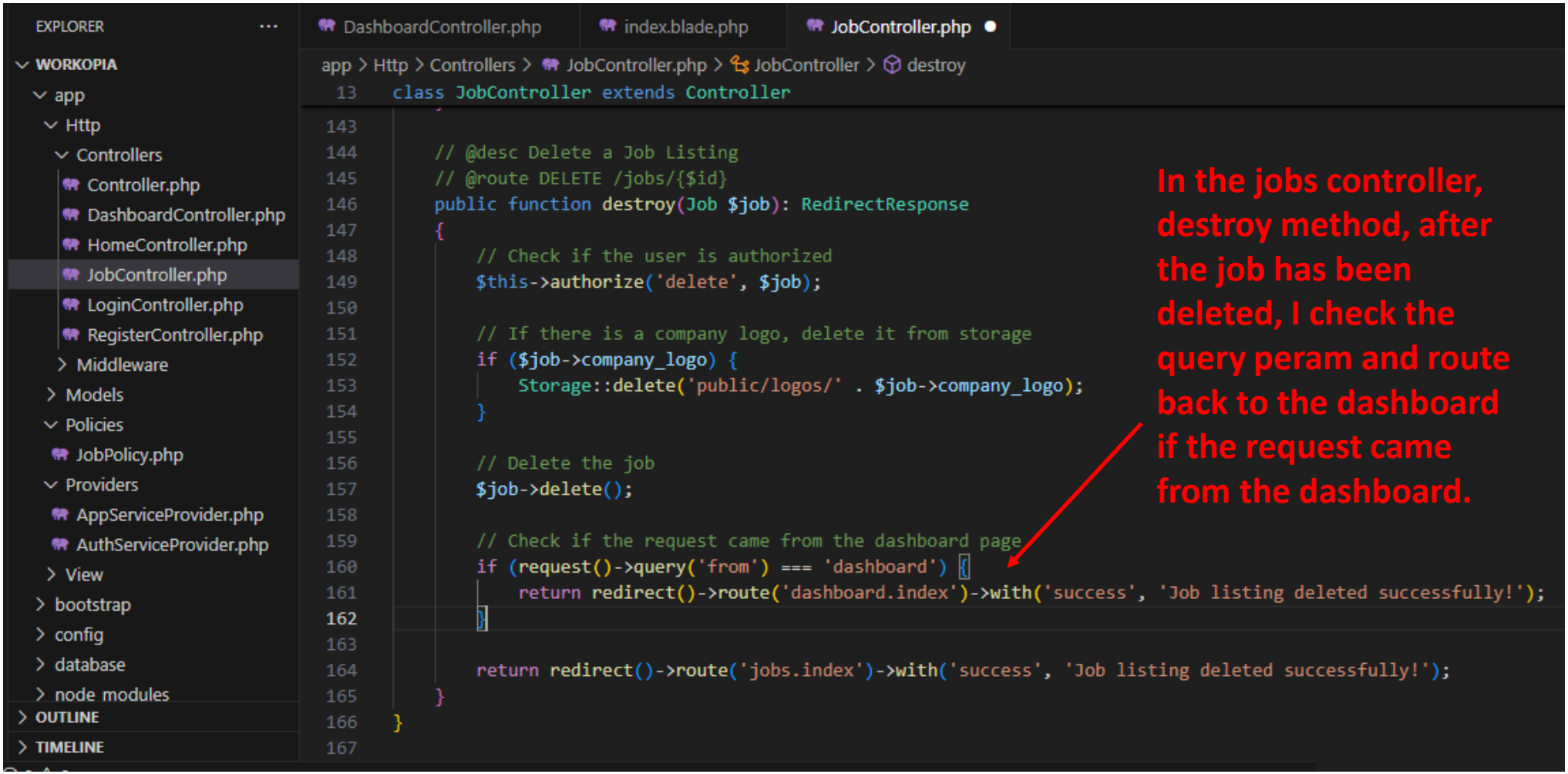
Create in resources\views\ a folder called ‘dashboard’ and a file within called index.blade.php

10.3 Dashboard User Job Listings



```
<form method="POST" action="{{ route('jobs.destroy', $job->id) }}?from=dashboard"
onsubmit="return confirm('Are you sure you want to delete this job?');">
```

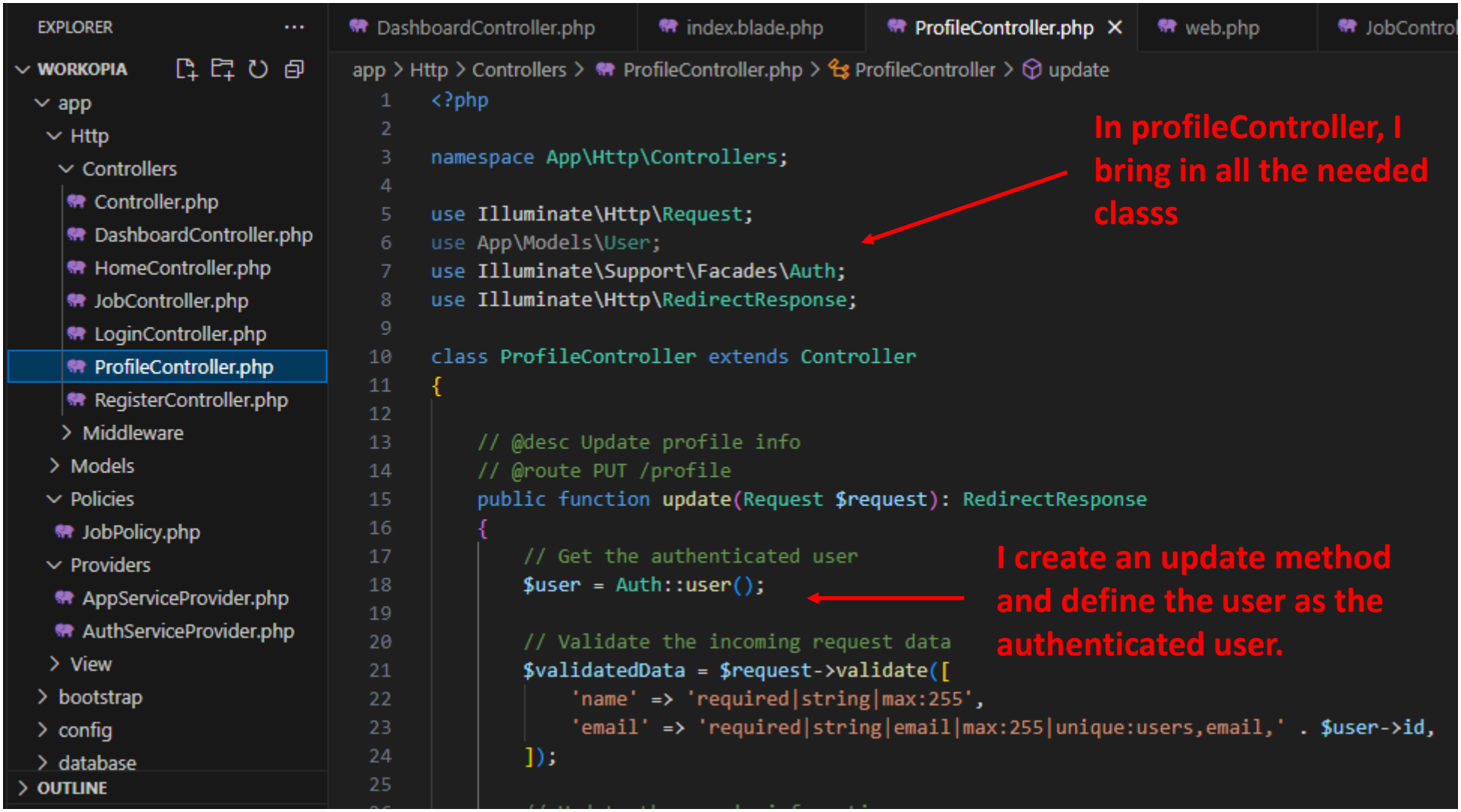
I have modified the form for the delete button to add a query sting to end of the post request - `?from=dashboard` to the end of the route so that when the form is submitted it contains this additional query string.

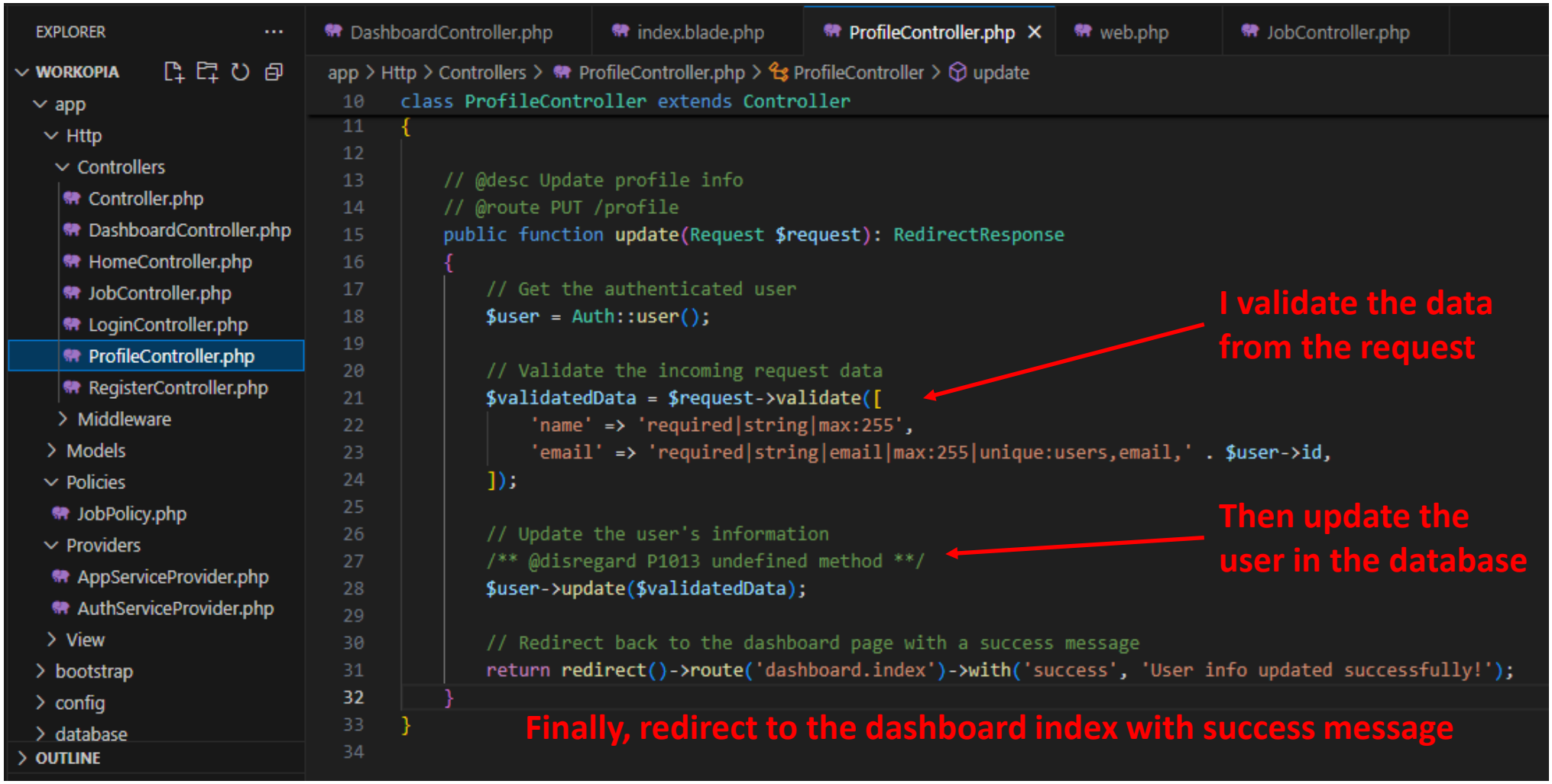


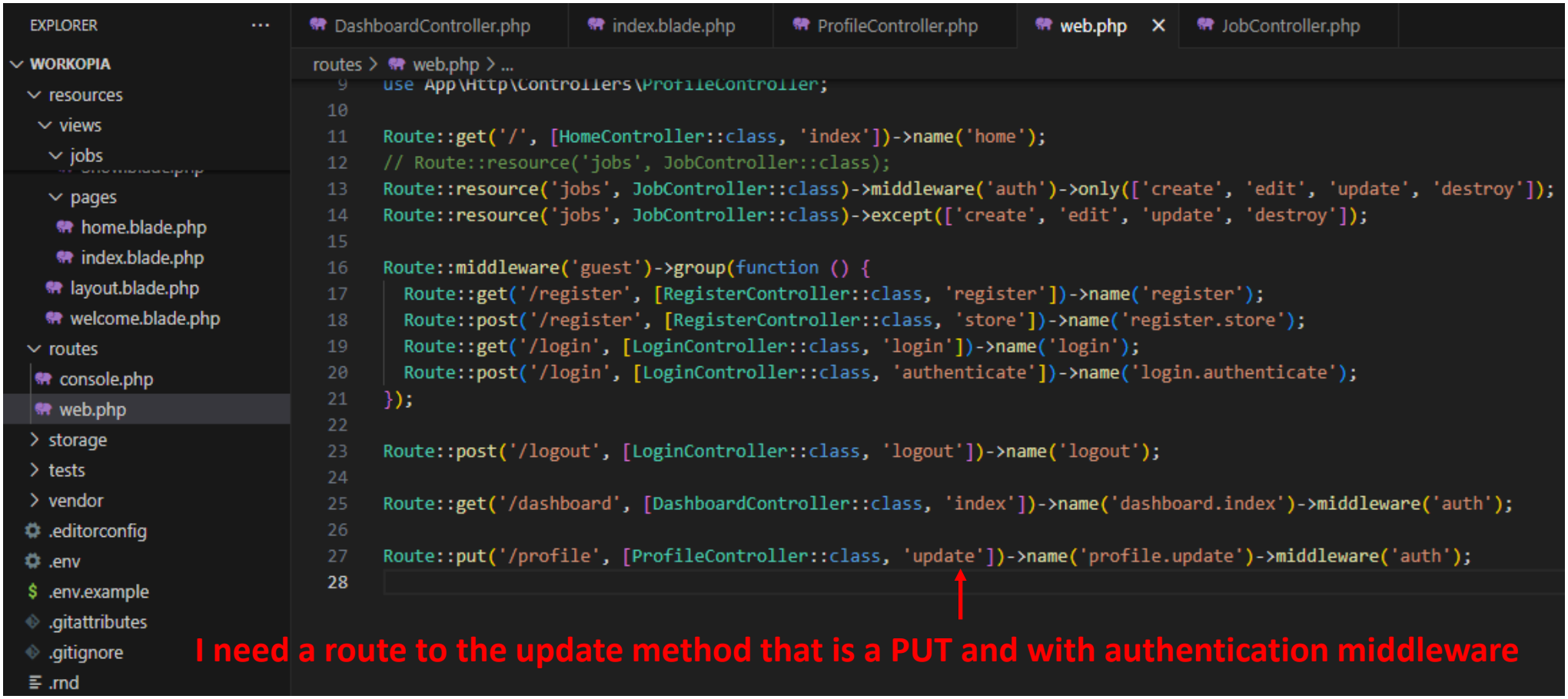
10.4 Profile Controller & Info Update

I need to add a form on the dashboard page that shows the user's info and I want to be able to update that info. I am going to create a separate controller for this because it relates more to the user "profile".

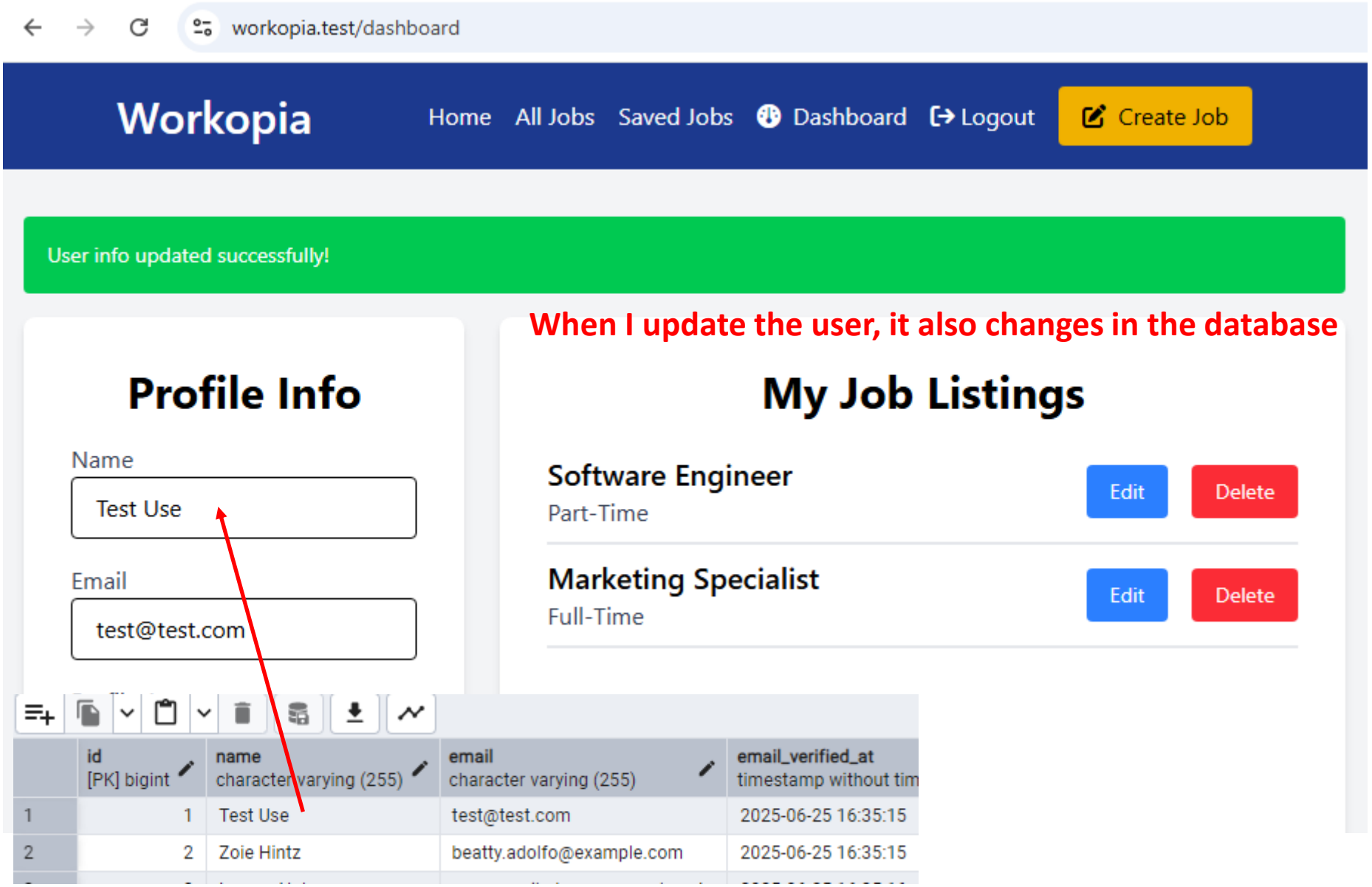
```
PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia> php artisan make:controller ProfileController

   INFO  Controller [C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia\app\Http\Controllers\ProfileController.php] created
successfully.

PS C:\Users\ellio\Herd\workopia>
```

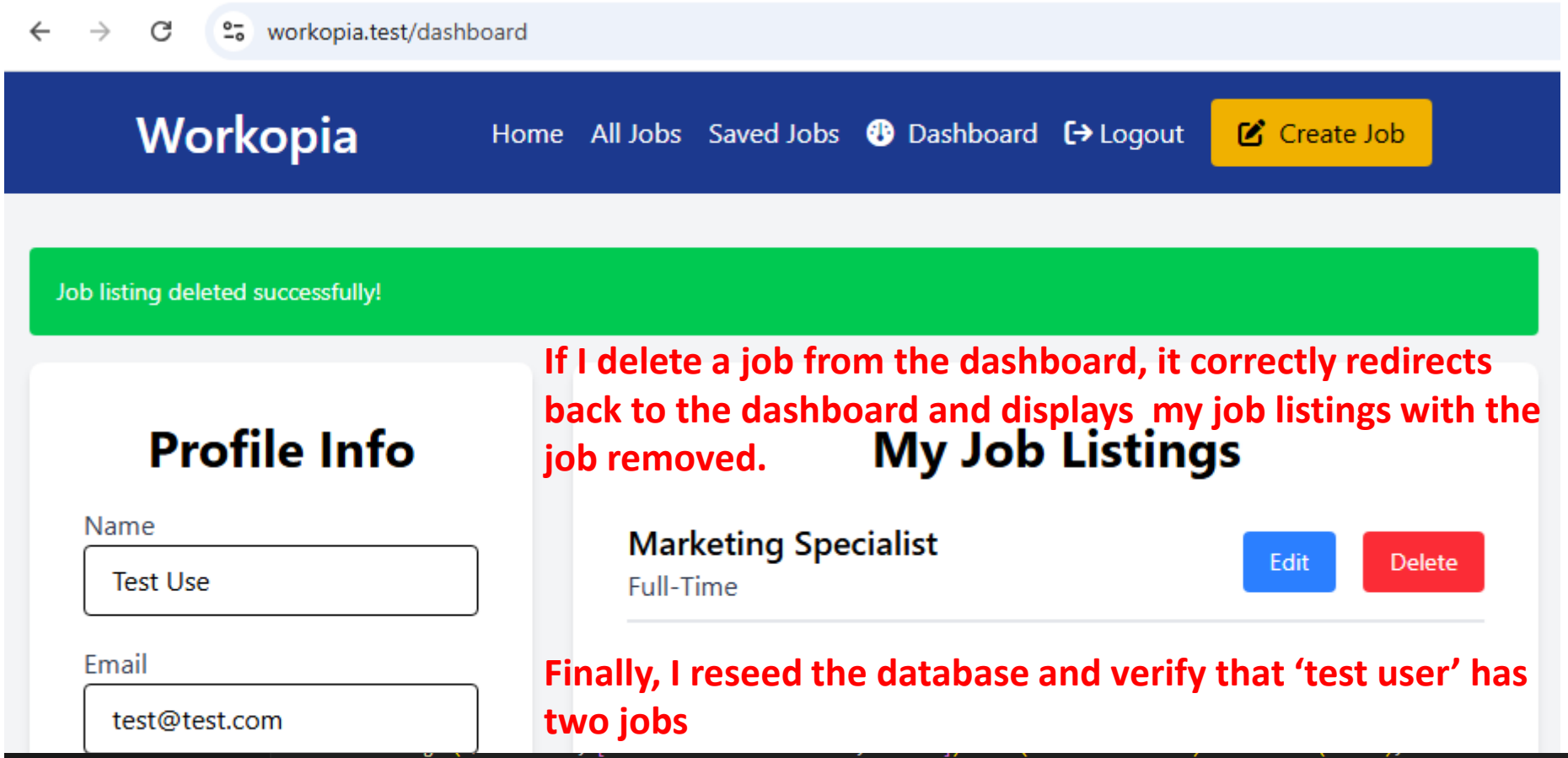

EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http
Controllers
Controller.php
DashboardController.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
LoginController.php
ProfileController.php
RegisterController.php
Middleware
Models
Policies
JobPolicy.php
Providers
AppServiceProvider.php
AuthServiceProvider.php
View
bootstrap
config
database
OUTLINE
DashboardController.php
index.blade.php
ProfileController.php
web.php
app > Http > Controllers > ProfileController.php > ProfileController > update
1 <?php
2
3 namespace App\Http\Controllers;
4
5 use Illuminate\Http\Request;
6 use App\Models\User;
7 use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Auth;
8 use Illuminate\Http\RedirectResponse;
9
10 class ProfileController extends Controller
11 {
12
13 // @desc Update profile info
14 // @route PUT /profile
15 public function update(Request $request): RedirectResponse
16 {
17 // Get the authenticated user
18 $user = Auth::user();
19
20 // Validate the incoming request data
21 $validatedData = $request->validate([
22 'name' => 'required|string|max:255',
23 'email' => 'required|string|email|max:255|unique:users,email,' . $user->id,
24]);
25
In profileController, I bring in all the needed classs
I create an update method and define the user as the authenticated user.


EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http
Controllers
Controller.php
DashboardController.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
LoginController.php
ProfileController.php
RegisterController.php
Middleware
Models
Policies
JobPolicy.php
Providers
AppServiceProvider.php
AuthServiceProvider.php
View
bootstrap
config
database
OUTLINE
DashboardController.php
index.blade.php
ProfileController.php
web.php
JobController.php
app > Http > Controllers > ProfileController.php > ProfileController > update
10 class ProfileController extends Controller
11 {
12
13 // @desc Update profile info
14 // @route PUT /profile
15 public function update(Request $request): RedirectResponse
16 {
17 // Get the authenticated user
18 $user = Auth::user();
19
20 // Validate the incoming request data
21 $validatedData = $request->validate([
22 'name' => 'required|string|max:255',
23 'email' => 'required|string|email|max:255|unique:users,email,' . $user->id,
24]);
25
26 // Update the user's information
27 /** @disregard P1013 undefined method **/
28 $user->update($validatedData);
29
30 // Redirect back to the dashboard page with a success message
31 return redirect()->route('dashboard.index')->with('success', 'User info updated successfully!');
32 }
33 }
34
I validate the data from the request
Then update the user in the database
Finally, redirect to the dashboard index with success message

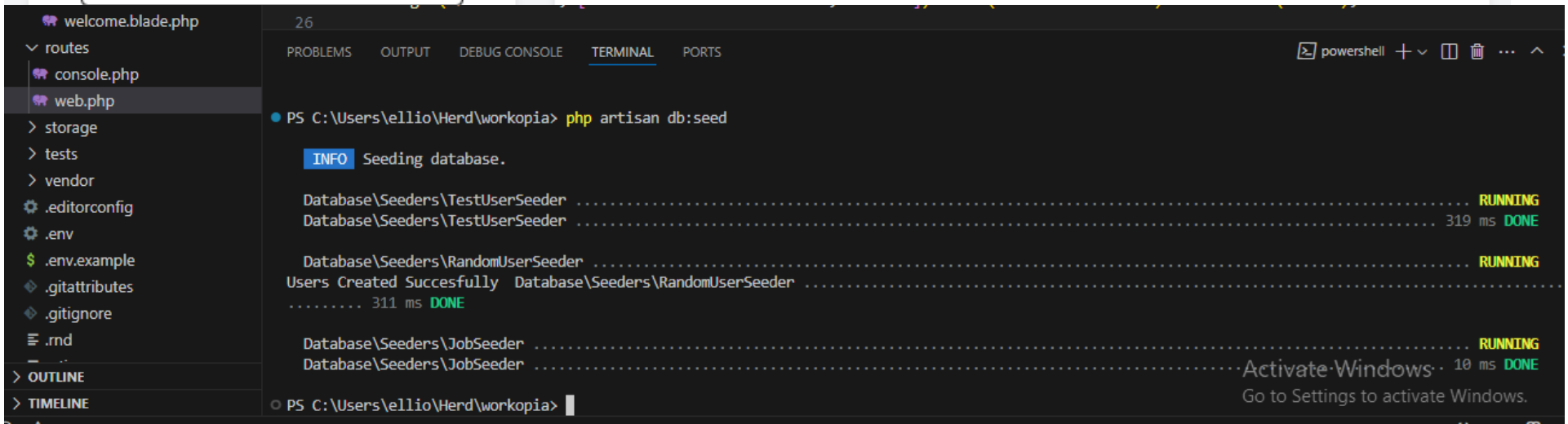


I also fixed the dashboard route so that it goes to dashboard.index


workopia.test/dashboard
Workopia
Home
All Jobs
Saved Jobs
Dashboard
Logout
Create Job
User info updated successfully!
When I update the user, it also changes in the database
Profile Info
Name
Test Use
Email
test@test.com
My Job Listings
Software Engineer
Part-Time
Edit
Delete
Marketing Specialist
Full-Time
Edit
Delete
id
[PK] bigint
name
character varying (255)
email
character varying (255)
email_verified_at
timestamp without tim
1
1
Test Use
test@test.com
2025-06-25 16:35:15
2
2
Zoie Hintz
beatty.adolfo@example.com
2025-06-25 16:35:15

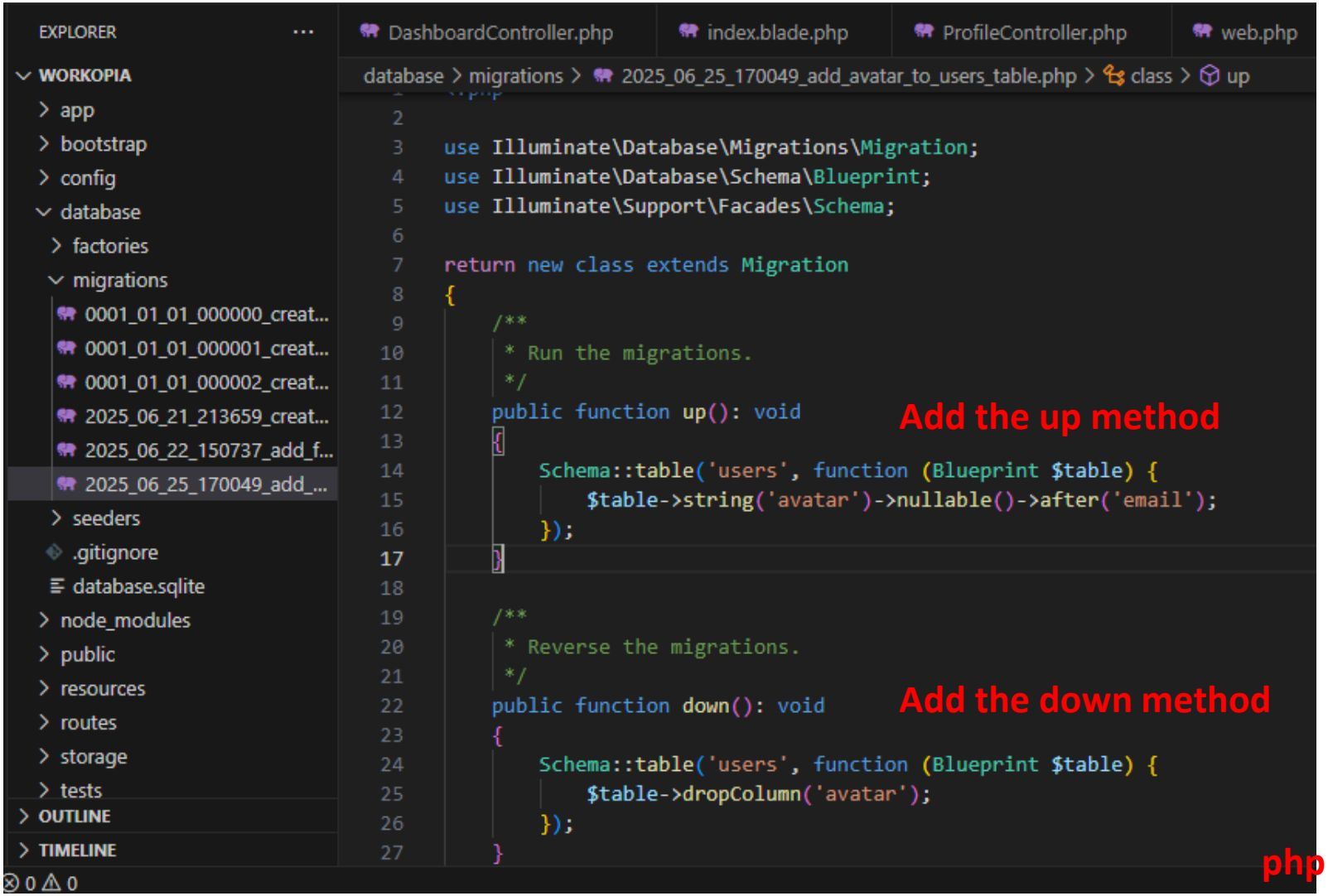


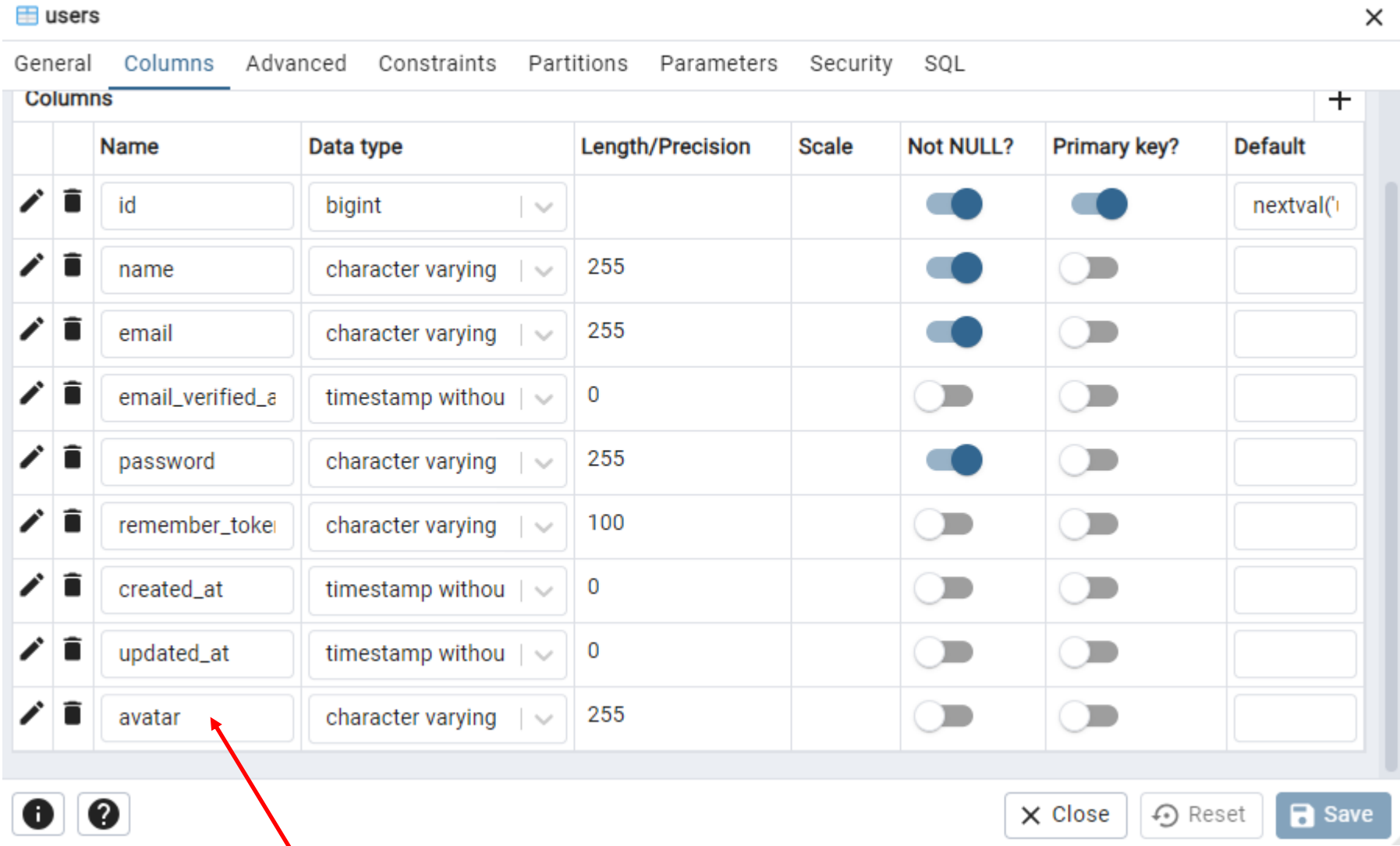
Finally, I reseed the database and verify that 'test user' has two jobs



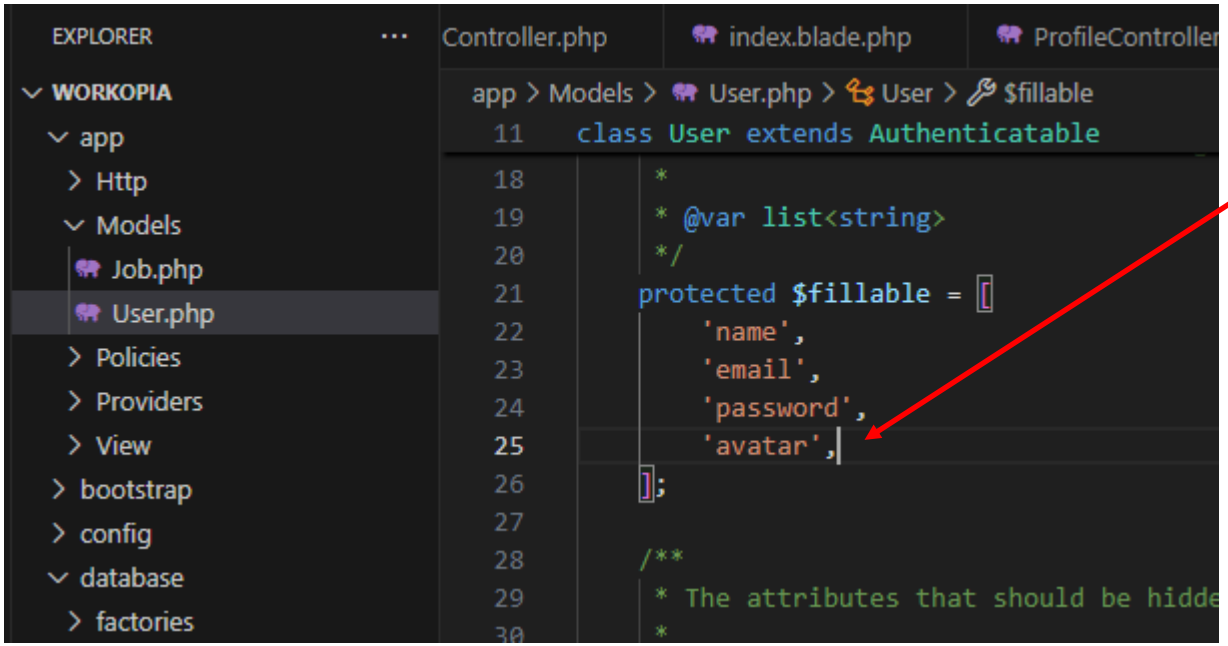
10.5 Profile Avatar Upload

I decided that I want to have users have the ability to upload an avatar. Right now, from the dashboard, we can see the user's name and email. I want to add an avatar to this as well. Let's add the avatar upload to the form. **php artisan make:migration add_avatar_to_users_table --table=users**

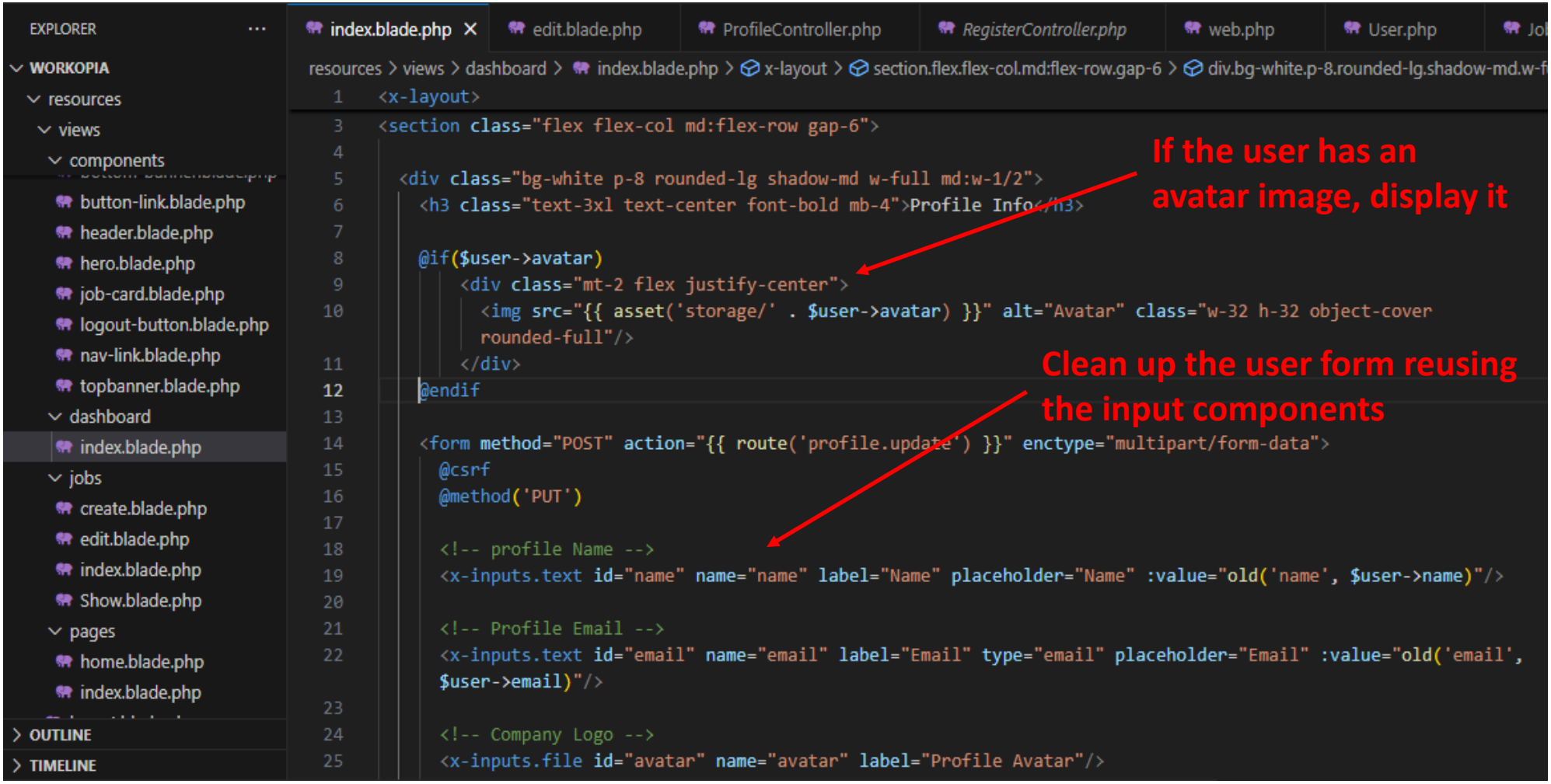




Avatar column has been added to the user table



Update the user model to include the avatar field

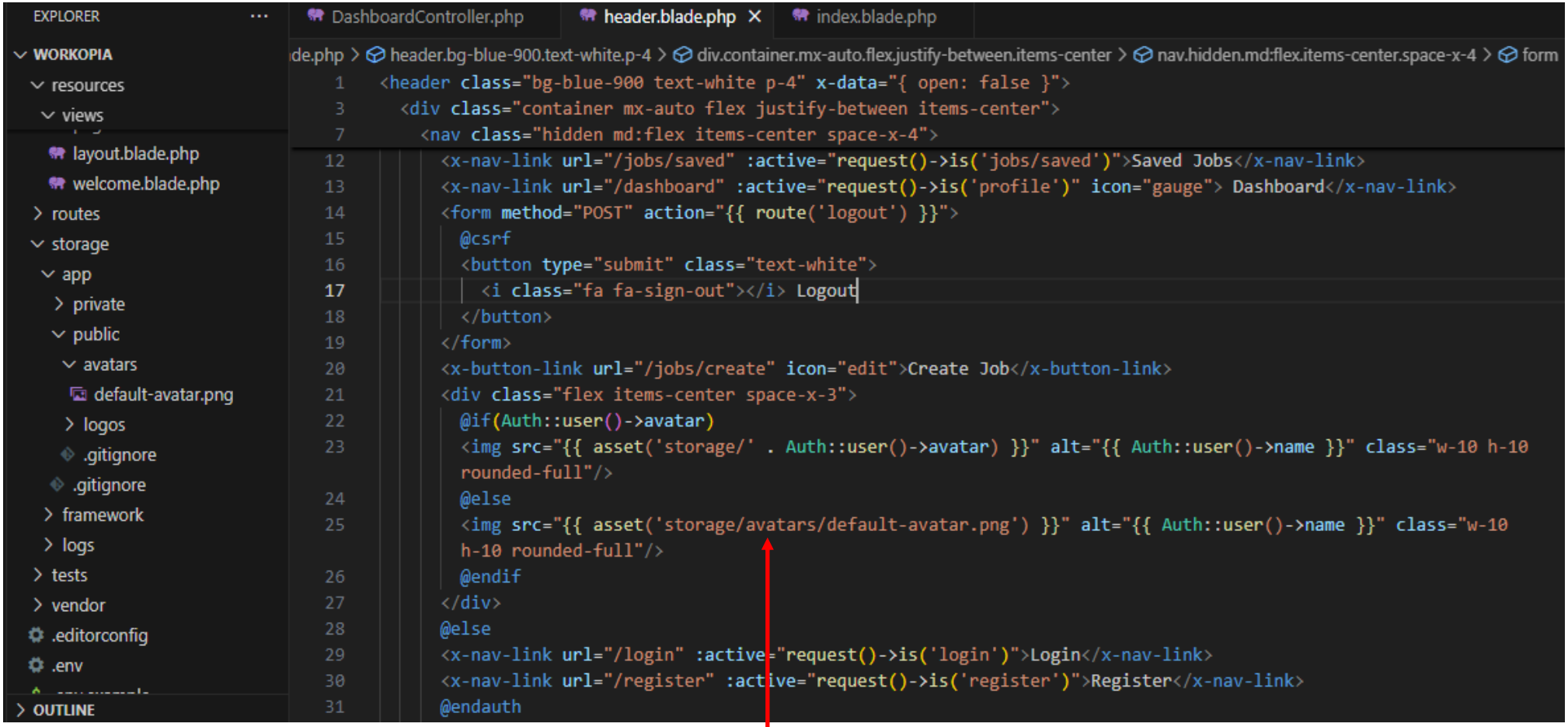

EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
resources
views
components
button-link.blade.php
header.blade.php
hero.blade.php
job-card.blade.php
logout-button.blade.php
nav-link.blade.php
topbanner.blade.php
dashboard
index.blade.php
jobs
create.blade.php
edit.blade.php
index.blade.php
Show.blade.php
pages
home.blade.php
index.blade.php
OUTLINE
TIMELINE
index.blade.php
edit.blade.php
ProfileController.php
RegisterController.php
web.php
User.php
resources > views > dashboard > index.blade.php > x-layout > section.flex.flex-col.md:flex-row.gap-6 > div.bg-white.p-8.rounded-lg.shadow-md.w-f
<x-layout>
<section class="flex flex-col md:flex-row gap-6">

<h3 class="text-3xl text-center font-bold mb-4">Profile Info</h3>
@if($user->avatar)

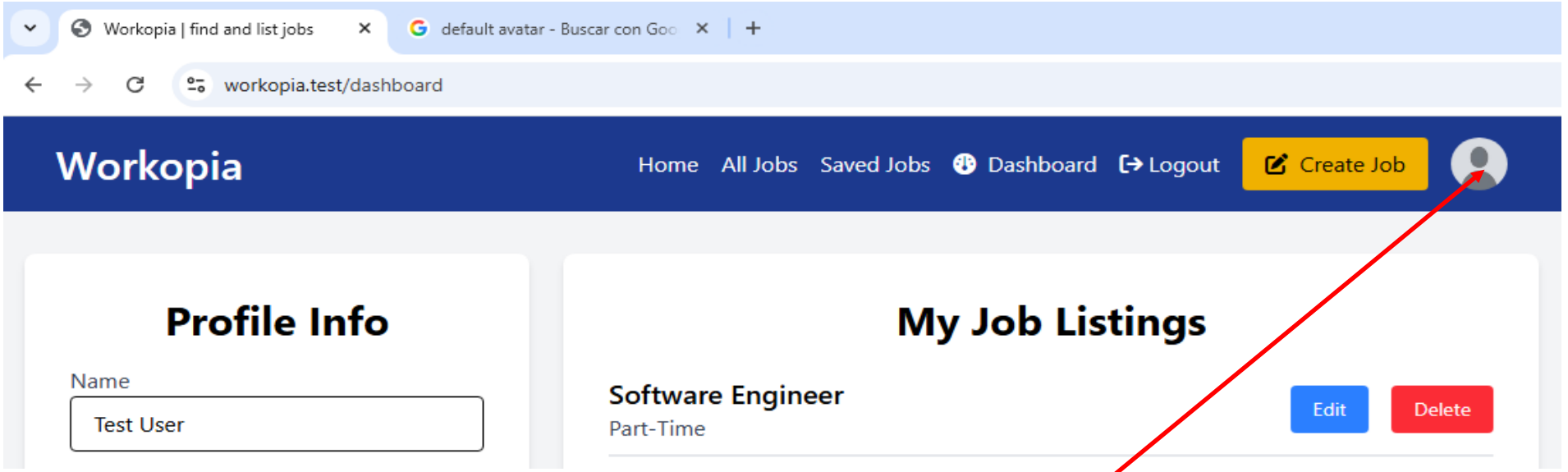
<img src="{{ asset('storage/' . $user->avatar) }}" alt="Avatar" class="w-32 h-32 object-cover rounded-full"/>

@endif
<form method="POST" action="{{ route('profile.update') }}" enctype="multipart/form-data">
@csrf
@method('PUT')
<!-- profile Name -->
<x-inputs.text id="name" name="name" label="Name" placeholder="Name" :value="old('name', $user->name)"/>
<!-- Profile Email -->
<x-inputs.text id="email" name="email" label="Email" type="email" placeholder="Email" :value="old('email', $user->email)"/>
<!-- Company Logo -->
<x-inputs.file id="avatar" name="avatar" label="Profile Avatar"/>
If the user has an avatar image, display it
Clean up the user form reusing the input components

10.6 Show Avatar in Header



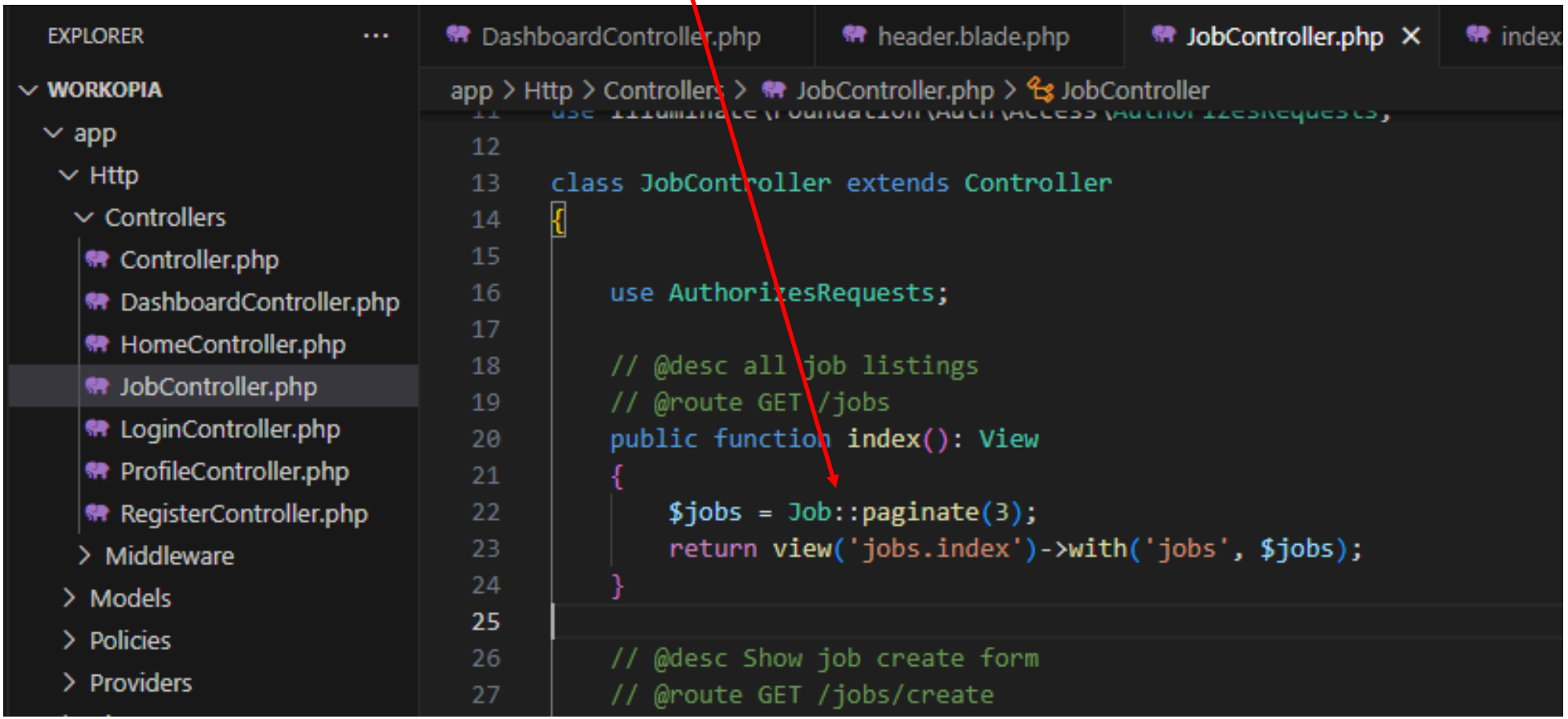
In the header blade I have an @if directive that checks if the authenticated user has ana avatar. If thee is an avatar it displays the image, if no avatar then it displays a default image.

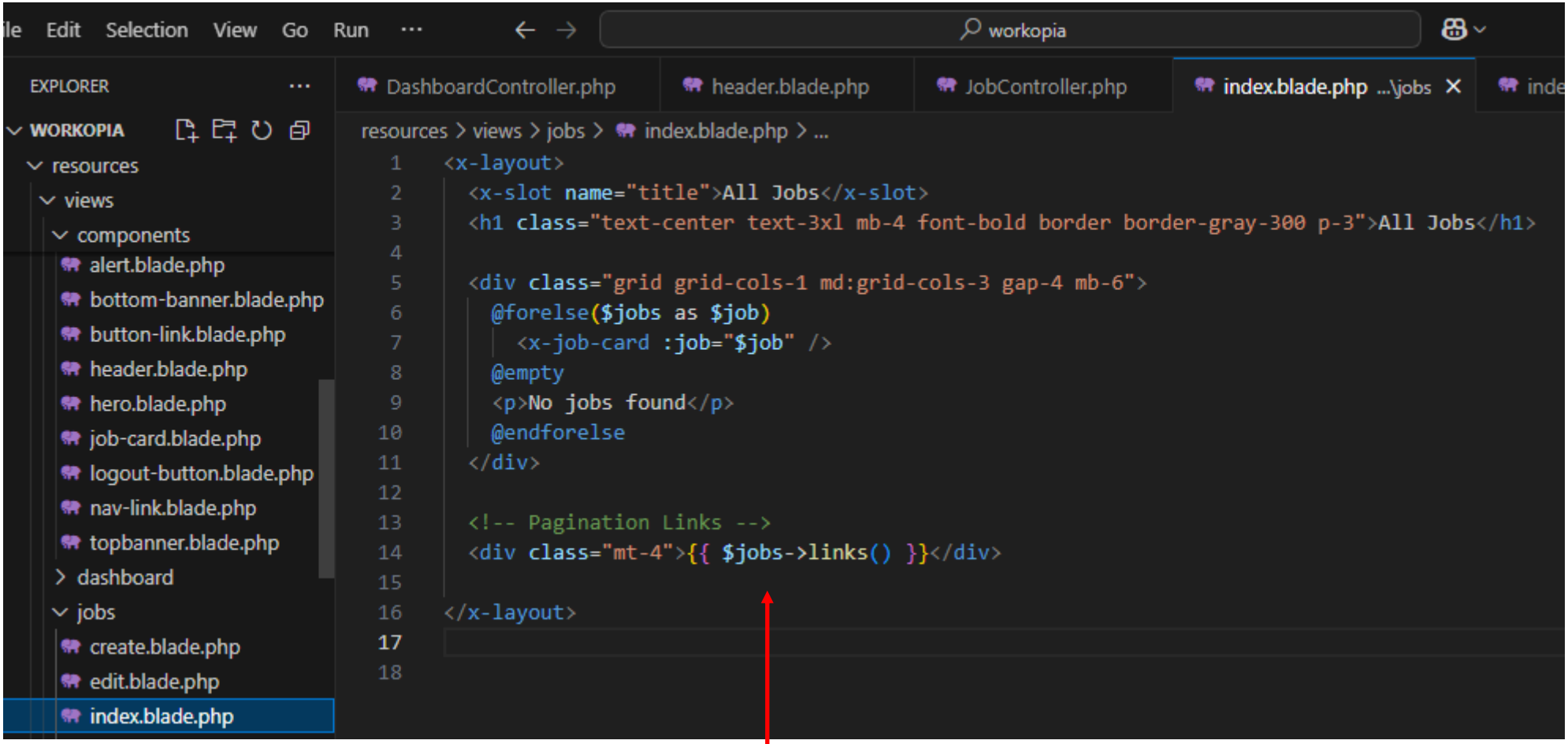


I reseeded the database then deleted the avatar in the storage\avatar folder and uploaded the default image. Now for test user, it displays the default image. When I upload an avatar, it shows in the dashboard and the header

10.7 Simple Job Pagination

Laravel makes simple job pagination… simple!. If I change $jobs = Jobs::All() to $jobs = Job::paginate(3) then it only shows 3 jobs on the 'all jobs' page. I can view the jobs through the query params i.e. jobs/?page=2





Now I can add Laravel pagination links at the bottom of the all jobs page

workopia.test/jobs?page=2

All Jobs

Data Analyst

Full-Time

Quantum Code is in search of a Data Analyst to join our team and transform complex data into actiona...

Salary: 75,000

Location: Chicago, IL On-site

Tags: Data Analysis, Statistics

Details

Graphic Designer

Full-Time

As a Graphic Designer at Shield, you will be at the forefront of our creative projects, working on d...

Salary: 70,000

Location: Albany, NY On-site

Tags: Graphic Design, Creative

Details

Data Scientist

Full-Time

Join Sparkle as a Data Scientist and play a pivotal role in analyzing and interpreting complex datas...

Salary: 100,000

Location: Boston, MA Remote

Tags: Data Science, Machine Learning

Details

Showing 4 to 6 of 10 results

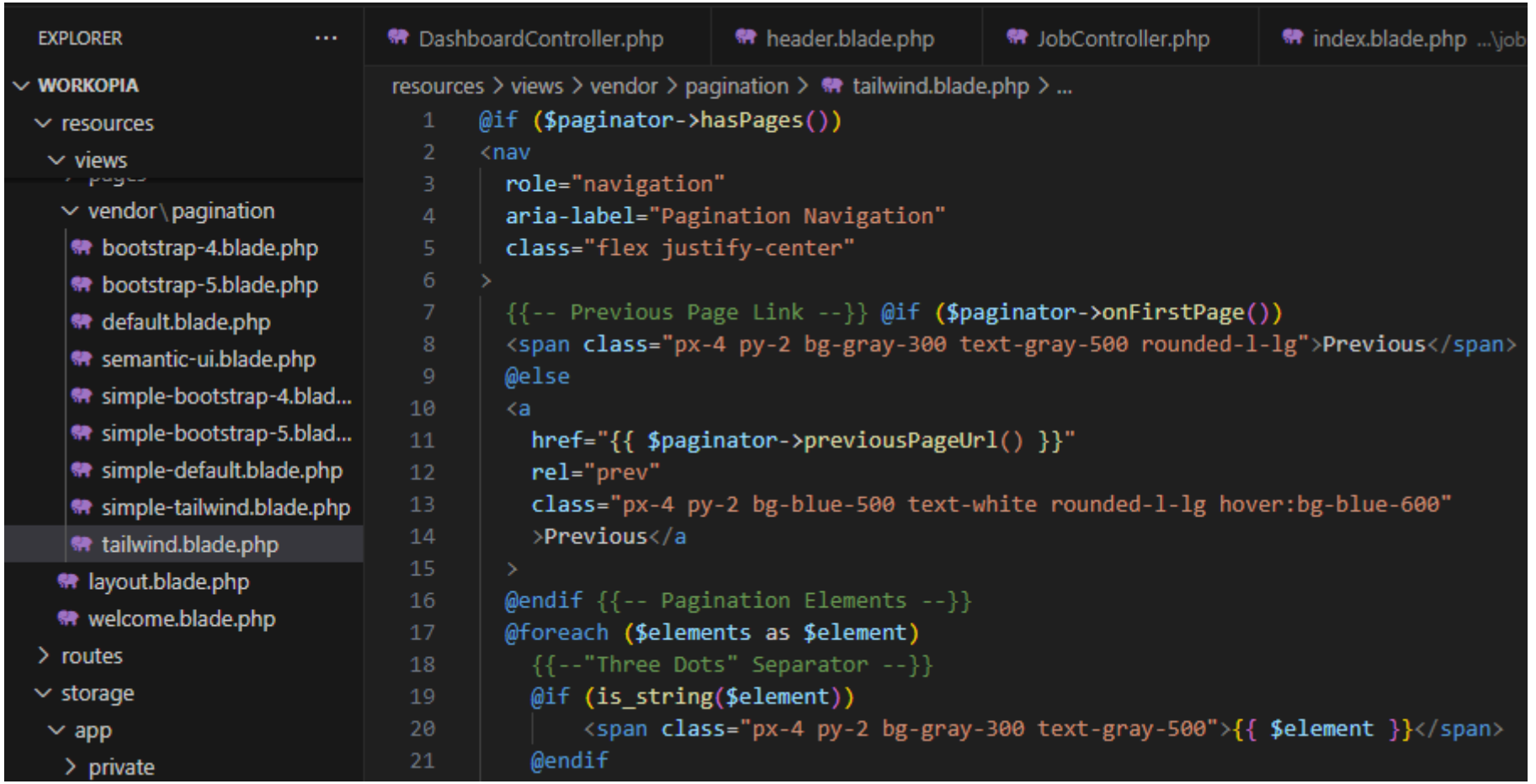
< 1 2 3 4 >

Laravel takes care of the rest!

10.8 Customise Pagination View

```
artisan vendor:publish --tag=laravel-pagination
```

This will publish the pagination view into the `resources/views/vendor/pagination` directory. There will be multiple files in there and it depends on what CSS framework you are using. In this case Tailwind CSS, so I will edit the `tailwind.blade.php` file. In here I remove the default code and place custom pagination code.



IT Support Specialist

Full-Time

Tec Solutions is hiring an IT Support Specialist to provide technical assistance and support to our...

Salary: 65,000

Location: Dallas, TX On-site

Tags: IT Support, Networking

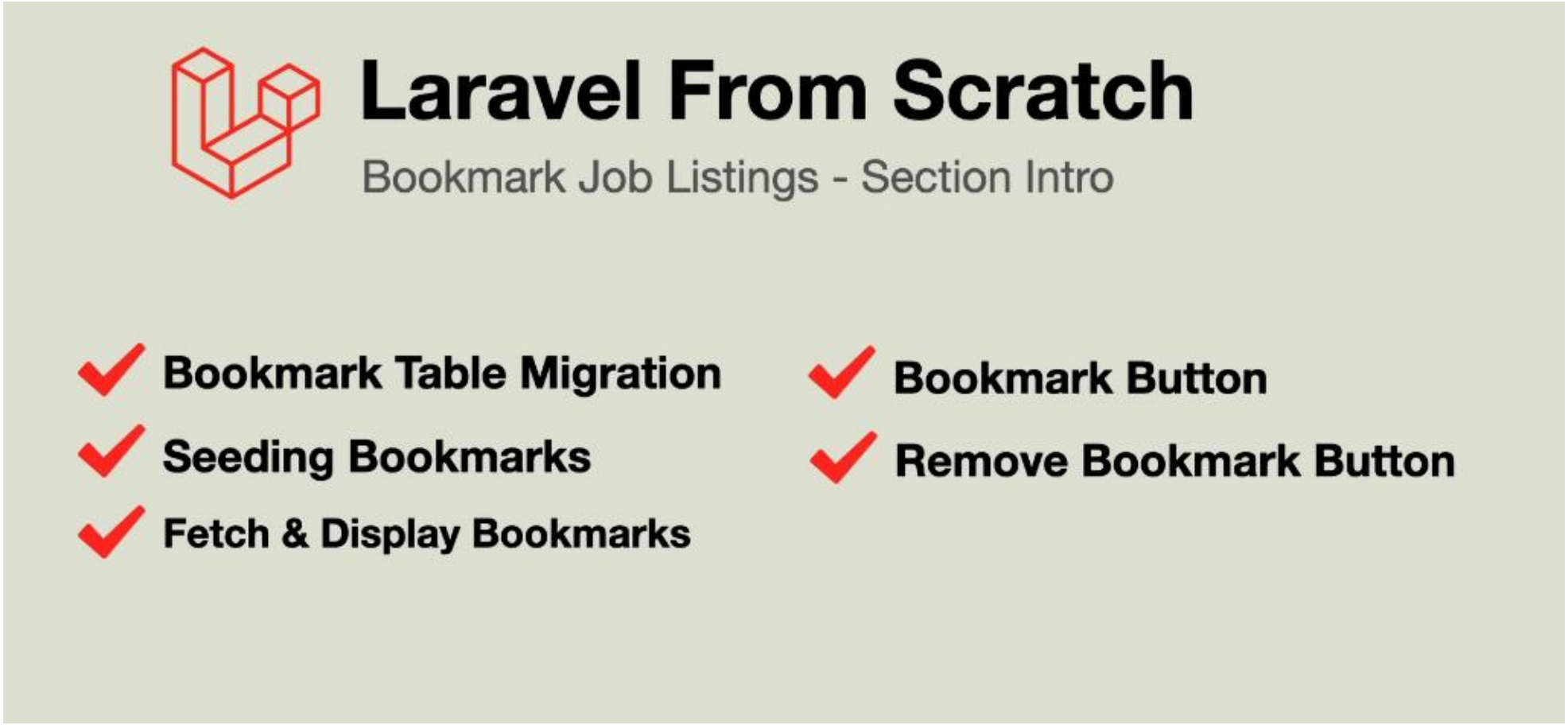
Details

Now there is custom pagination.

Previous 1 2 3 4 Next

11. Bookmark Job Listings

11.1 Intro


Laravel From Scratch
Bookmark Job Listings - Section Intro
Bookmark Table Migration
Seeding Bookmarks
Fetch & Display Bookmarks
Bookmark Button
Remove Bookmark Button

11.2 Bookmarks Migration & Relationships

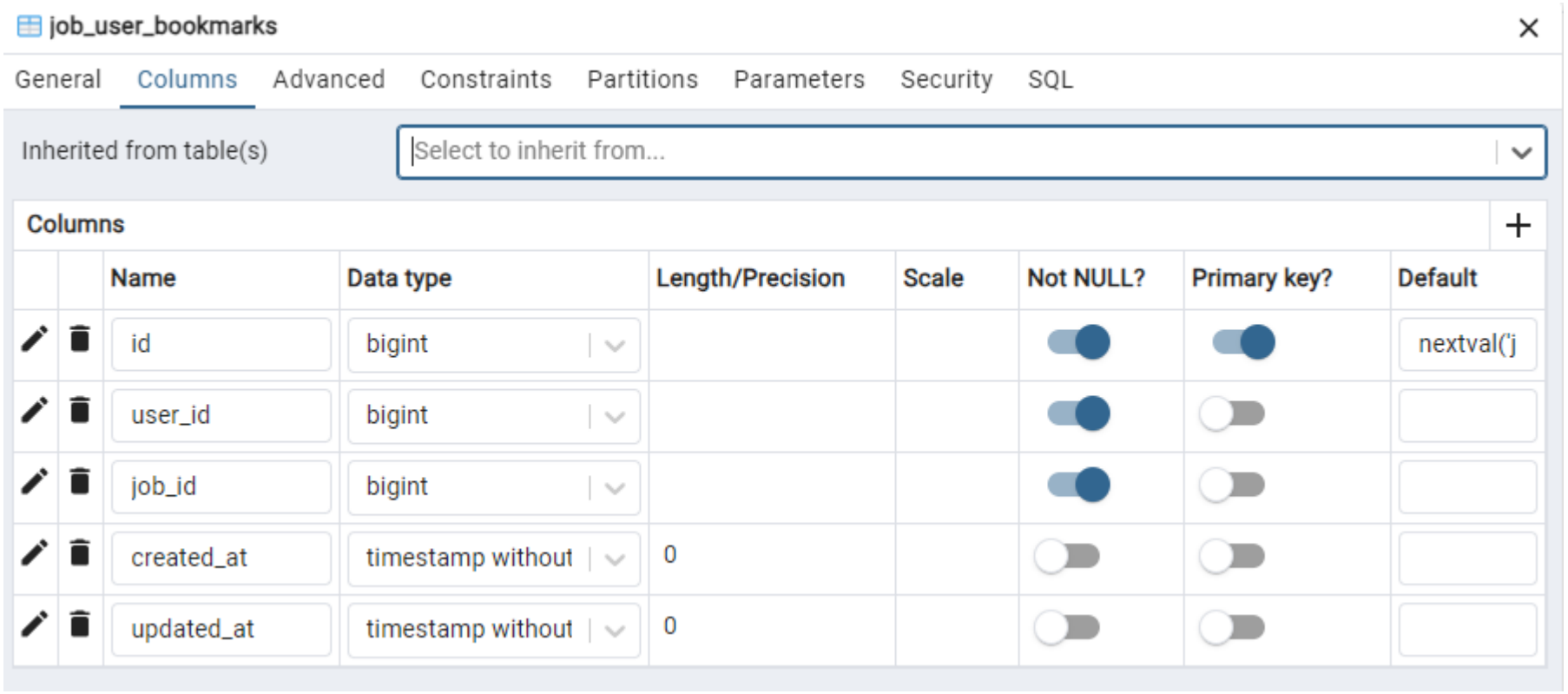
I need to create a foreign key table that links the jobs table with the user's table. It is a table that is used to store the relationship between two other tables.

php artisan make:migration create_job_user_bookmarks_table

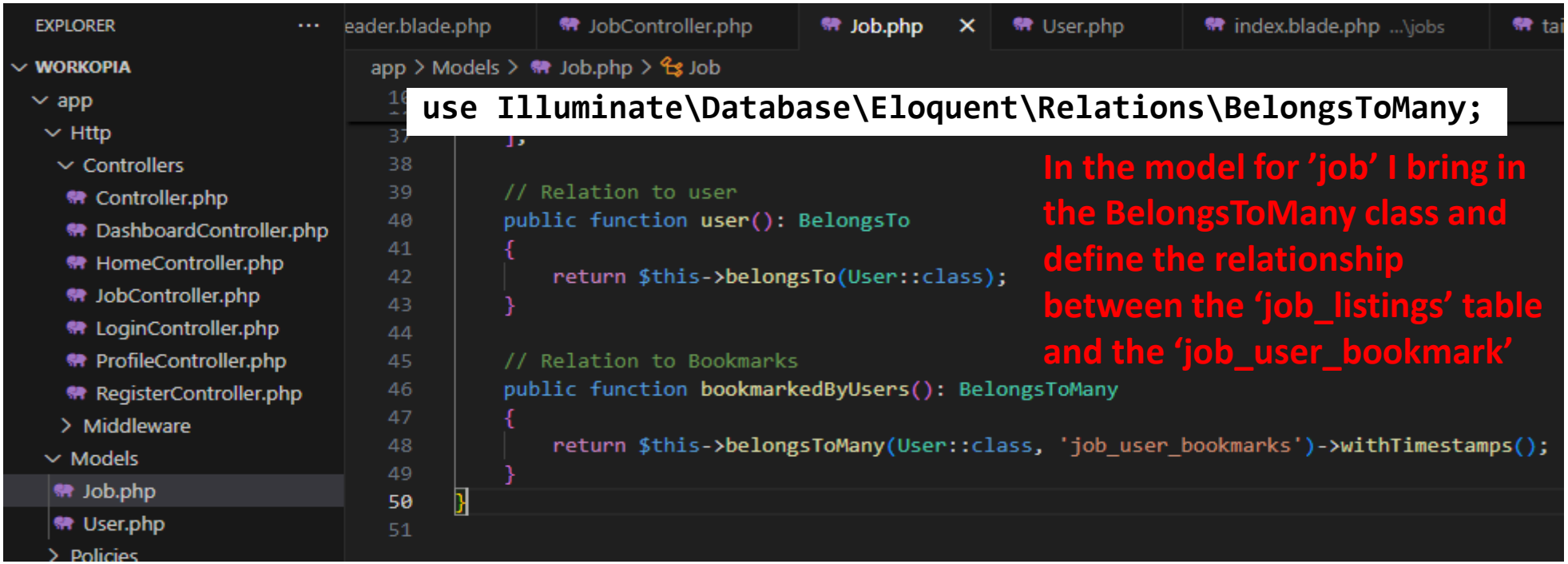
The table contains an id row, a row with the id of the user, a row with the id of the job and the two standard timestamp rows.

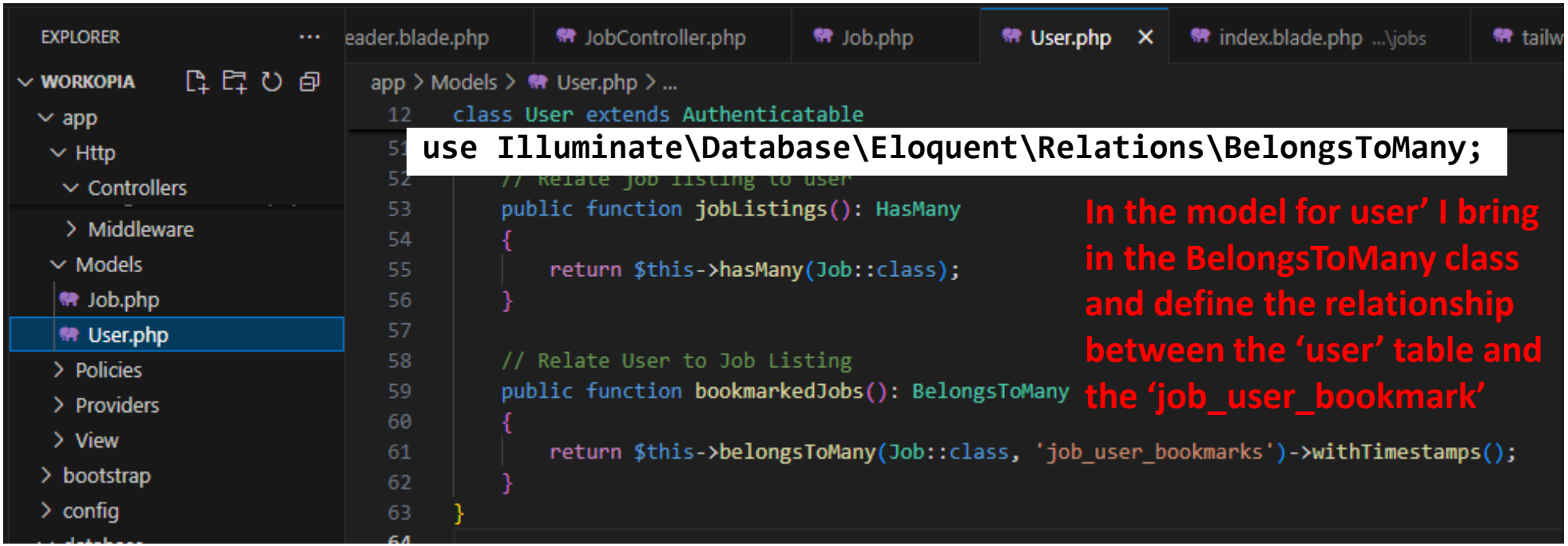
```php
<?php

use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Schema;

return new class extends Migration
{
    /**
     * Run the migrations.
     */
    public function up(): void
    {
        Schema::create('job_user_bookmarks', function (Blueprint $table) {
            $table->id();
            $table->foreignId('user_id')->constrained()->onDelete('cascade');
            $table->foreignId('job_id')->constrained('job_listings')->onDelete('cascade');
            $table->timestamps();
        });
    }

    /**
     * Reverse the migrations.
     */
    public function down(): void
    {
        Schema::dropIfExists('job_user_bookmarks');
    }
};
```

```
php artisan migrate
```

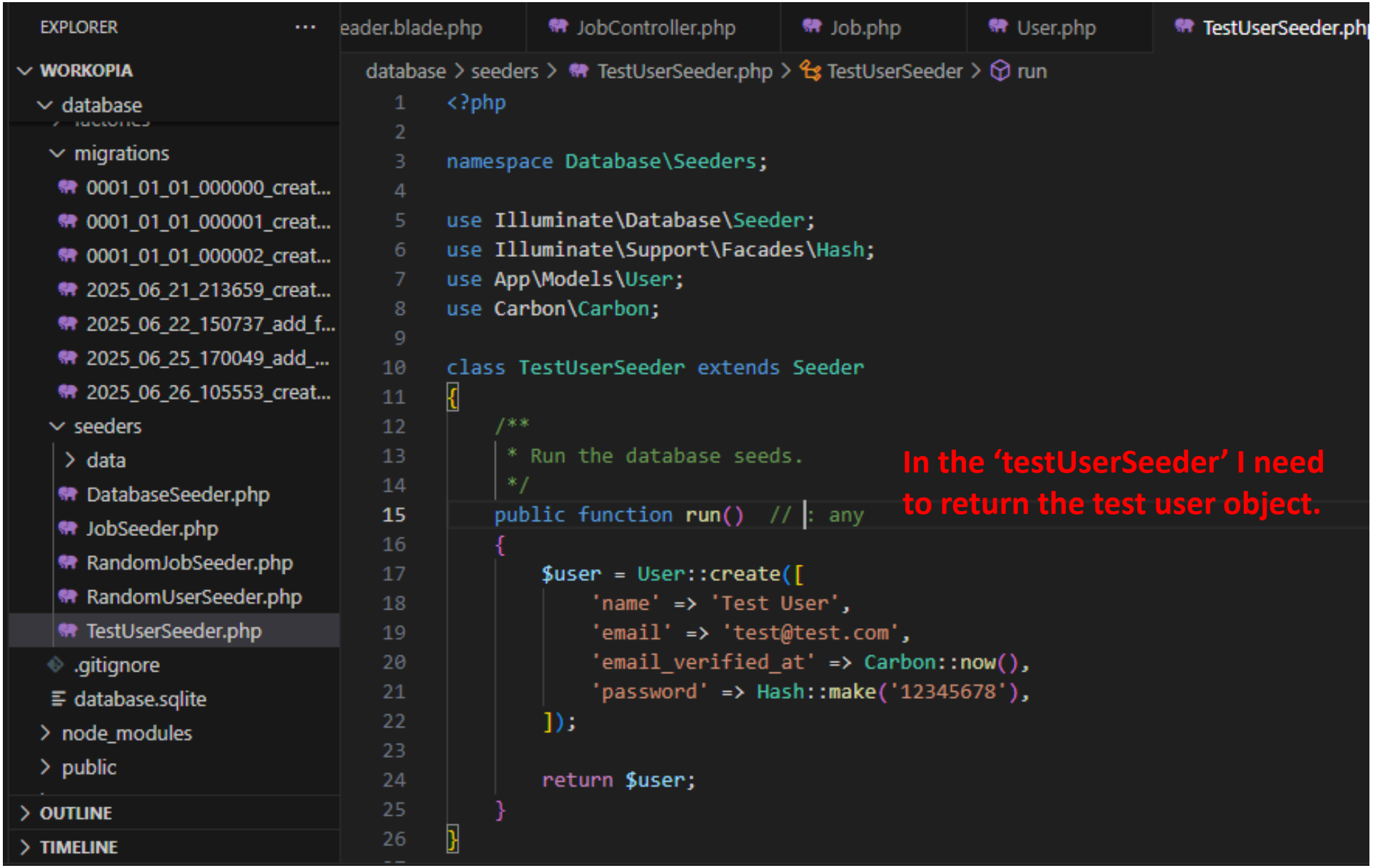


Running the php artisan migrate command will create the table. Now it needs to be seeded.


EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http
Controllers
Controller.php
DashboardController.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
LoginController.php
ProfileController.php
RegisterController.php
Middleware
Models
Job.php
User.php
Policies
eader.blade.php
JobController.php
Job.php
User.php
index.blade.php ...\jobs
app > Models > Job.php > Job
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Relations\BelongsToMany;
// Relation to user
public function user(): BelongsTo
{
return $this->belongsTo(User::class);
}
// Relation to Bookmarks
public function bookmarkedByUsers(): BelongsToMany
{
return $this->belongsToMany(User::class, 'job_user_bookmarks')->withTimestamps();
}
}
In the model for 'job' I bring in the BelongsToMany class and define the relationship between the 'job_listings' table and the 'job_user_bookmark'


EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http
Controllers
Middleware
Models
Job.php
User.php
Policies
Providers
View
bootstrap
config
eader.blade.php
JobController.php
Job.php
User.php
index.blade.php ...\jobs
app > Models > User.php > ...
class User extends Authenticatable
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Relations\BelongsToMany;
public function jobListings(): HasMany
{
return $this->hasMany(Job::class);
}
// Relate User to Job Listing
public function bookmarkedJobs(): BelongsToMany
{
return $this->belongsToMany(Job::class, 'job_user_bookmarks')->withTimestamps();
}
}
In the model for user' I bring in the BelongsToMany class and define the relationship between the 'user' table and the 'job_user_bookmark'

11.3 Seeding Bookmarks



```
php artisan make:seeder BookmarkSeeder
```

In the bookmark seeder, I get the test user, hen randomly select three jobs, then insert three rows into the bookmarks foreign key table with the attach method

```php
<?php

namespace Database\Seeders;

use Illuminate\Database\Console\Seeds\WithoutModelEvents;
use Illuminate\Database\Seeder;
use App\Models\User;
use App\Models\Job;

class BookmarkSeeder extends Seeder
{
    /**
     * Run the database seeds.
     */
    public function run(): void
    {
        // Get the test user
        $testUser = User::where('email', 'test@test.com')->firstOrFail();

        // Get all job IDs
        $jobIds = Job::pluck('id')->toArray();

        // Randomly select job IDs to bookmark
        $randomJobIds = array_rand($jobIds, 3); // Will seed 3 jobs to test user

        // Attach the selected jobs as bookmarks for the test user
        foreach ($randomJobIds as $jobId) {
            $testUser->bookmarkedJobs()->attach($jobIds[$jobId]);
        }
    }
}
```

```php
<?php

namespace Database\Seeders;

// use Illuminate\Database\Console\Seeds\WithoutModelEvents;
use Illuminate\Database\Seeder;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\DB;

class DatabaseSeeder extends Seeder
{
    /**
     * Seed the application's database.
     */
    public function run(): void
    {
        // Truncate tables
        DB::table('job_listings')->truncate();
        DB::table('users')->truncate();
        DB::table('job_user_bookmarks')->truncate();

        $this->call(TestUserSeeder::class);
        $this->call(RandomUserSeeder::class);
        $this->call(JobSeeder::class);
        $this->call(BookmarkSeeder::class);
    }
}
```

I modify the database seeder to truncate the bookmarks foreign key table and to also run the bookmarking seeding function.

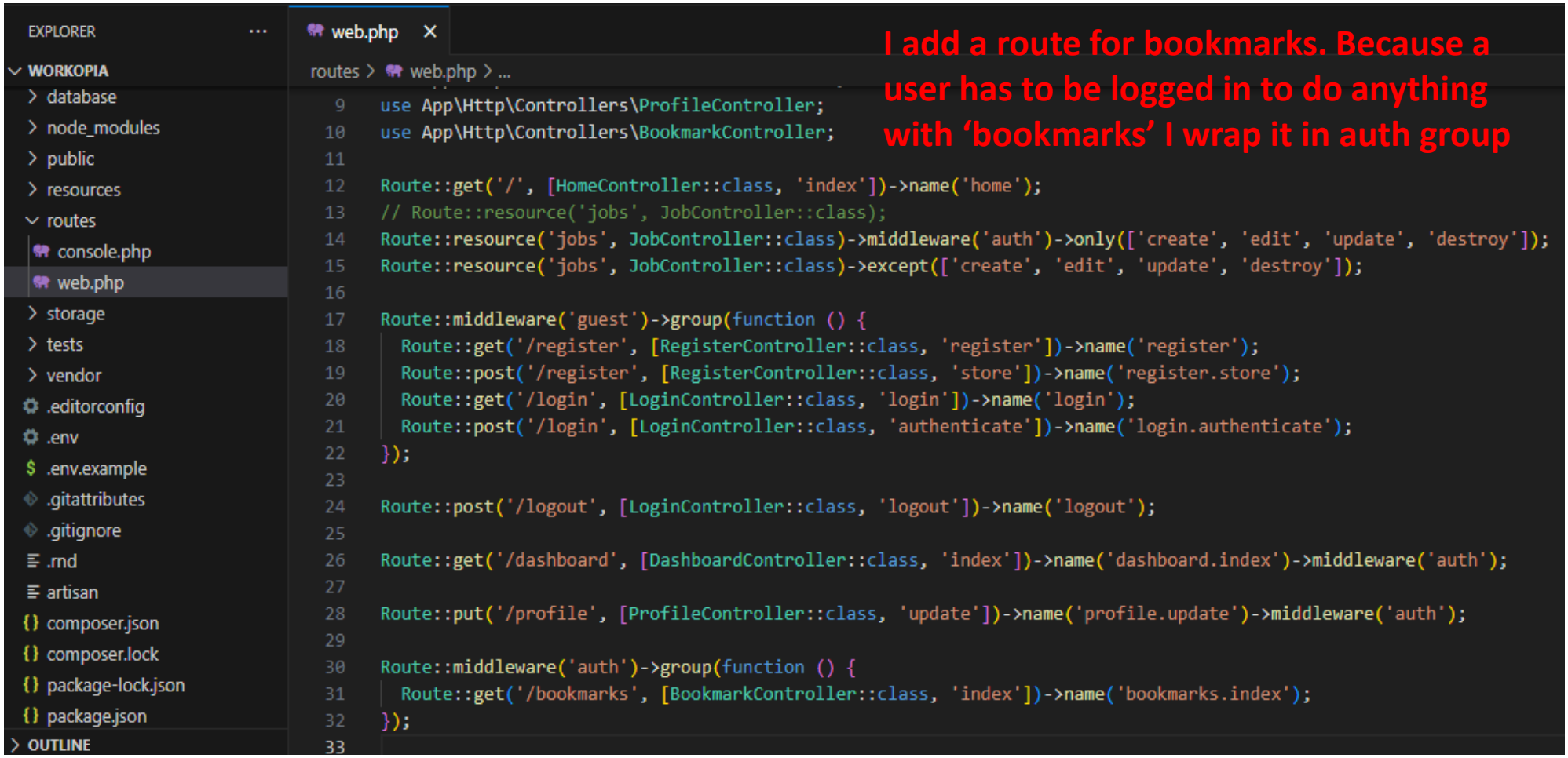
```
php artisan db:seed
```

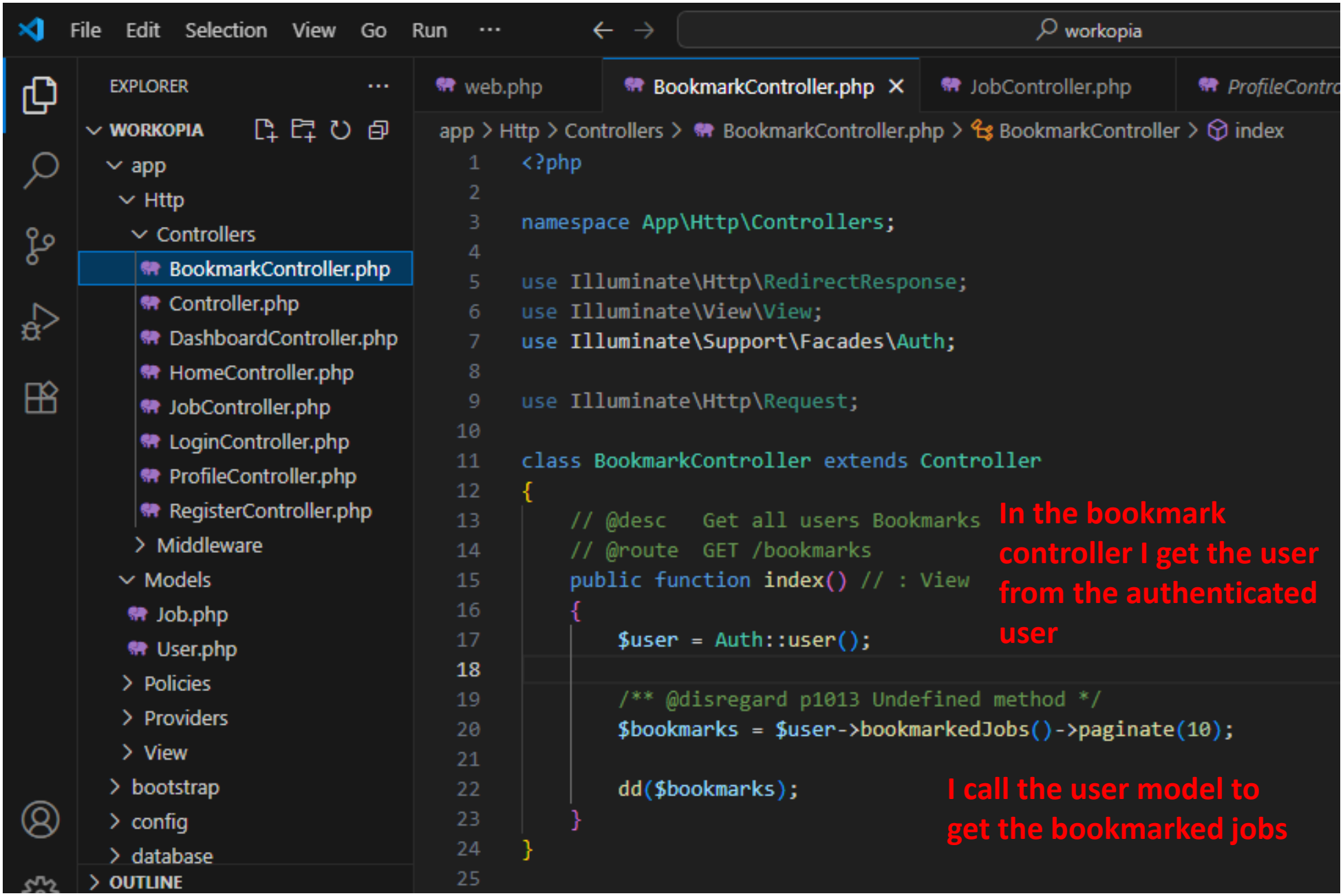
	id [PK] bigint	user_id bigint	job_id bigint	created_at timestamp without time zone	updated_at timestamp without time zone
1	1	1	2	2025-06-26 11:56:13	2025-06-26 11:56:13
2	2	1	4	2025-06-26 11:56:13	2025-06-26 11:56:13
3	3	1	10	2025-06-26 11:56:13	2025-06-26 11:56:13

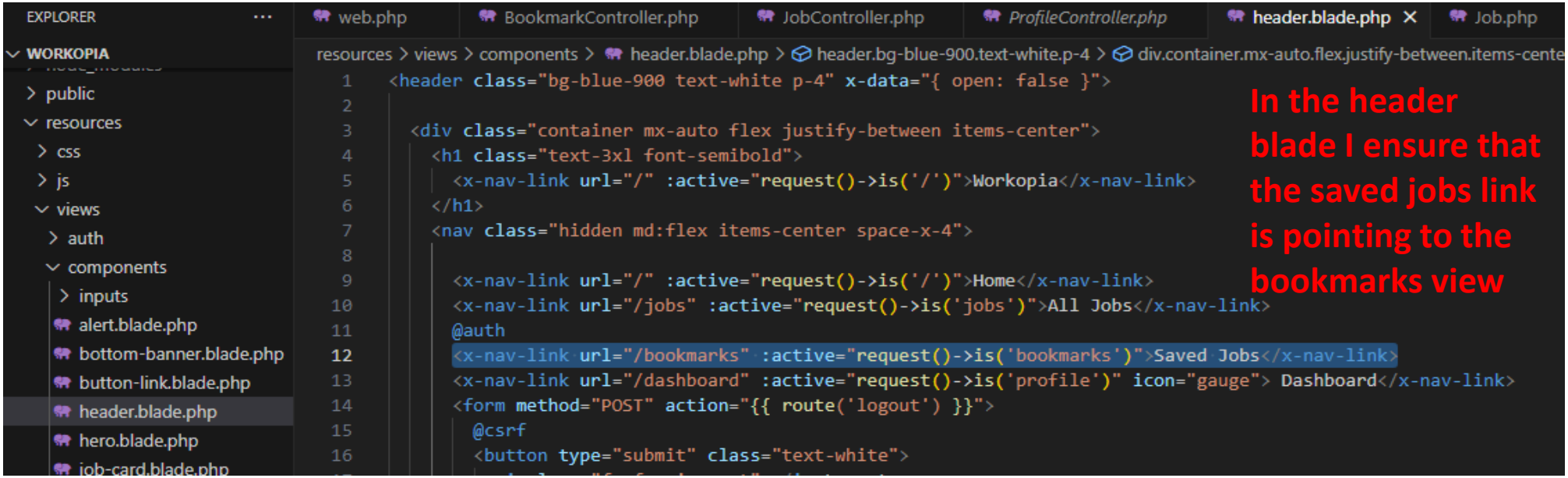
The job_user_bookmark table has been seeded with three rows

11.4 Get & Show Bookmarks

```
php artisan make:controller BookmarkController
```

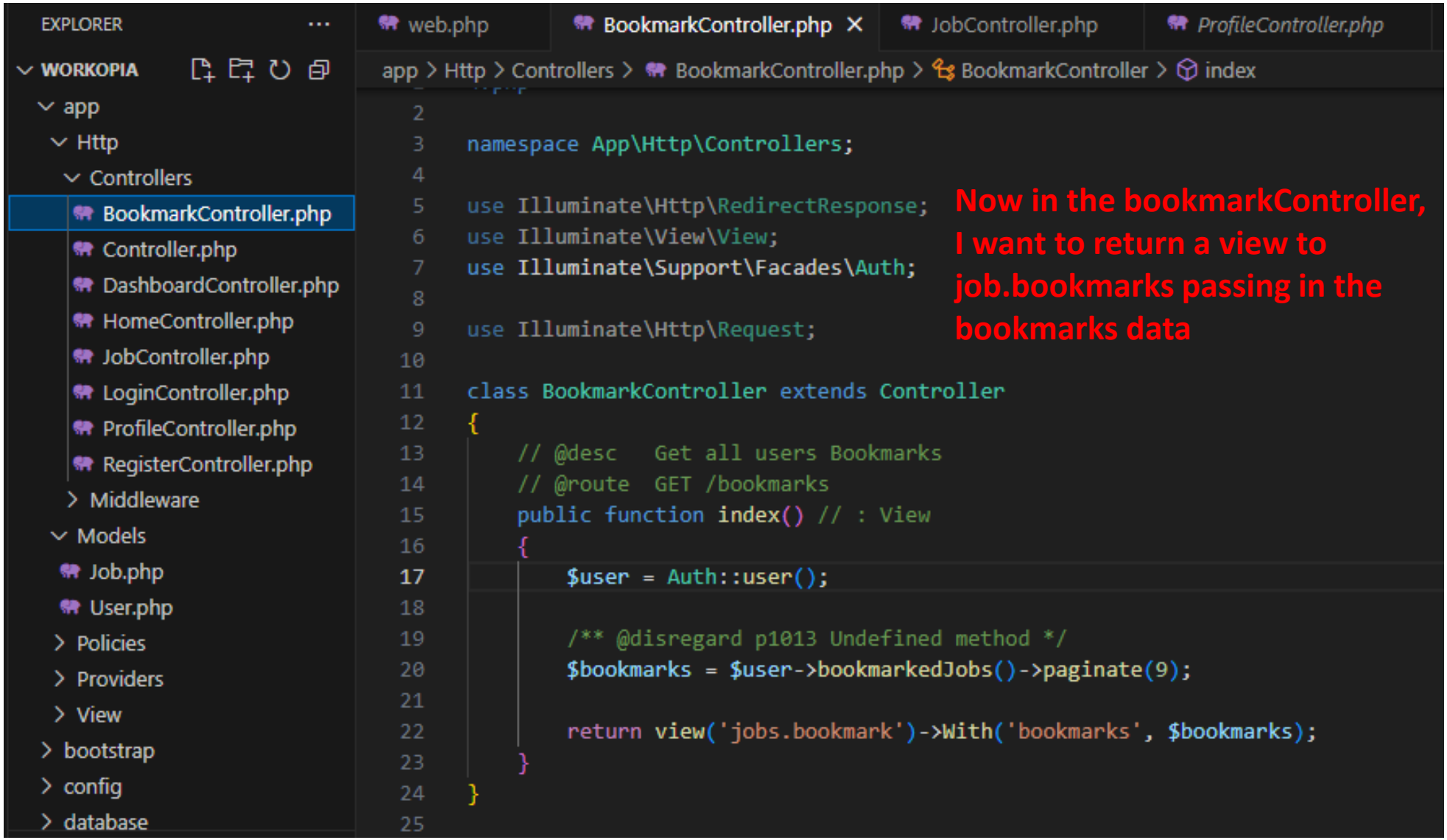


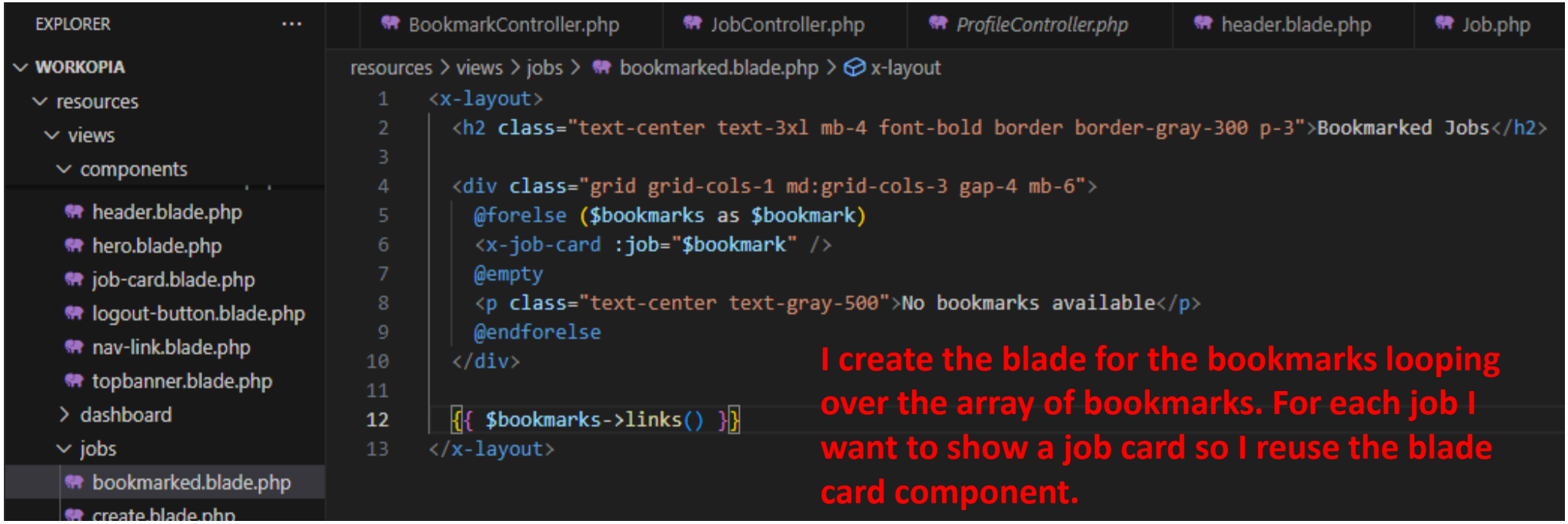

File Edit Selection View Go Run ···
workopia
EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http
Controllers
BookmarkController.php
Controller.php
DashboardController.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
LoginController.php
ProfileController.php
RegisterController.php
Middleware
Models
Job.php
User.php
Policies
Providers
View
bootstrap
config
database
OUTLINE
web.php
BookmarkController.php
JobController.php
app > Http > Controllers > BookmarkController.php > BookmarkController > index
<?php
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\RedirectResponse;
use Illuminate\View\View;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Auth;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class BookmarkController extends Controller
{
// @desc Get all users Bookmarks
// @route GET /bookmarks
public function index() // : View
{
$user = Auth::user();
/** @disregard p1013 Undefined method */
$bookmarks = $user->bookmarkedJobs()->paginate(10);
dd($bookmarks);
}
}
In the bookmark controller I get the user from the authenticated user
I call the user model to get the bookmarked jobs



Illuminate\Pagination\LengthAwarePaginator {#1277 ▼ // app\Http\Controllers\BookmarkController.php:21
#items: Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Collection {#1272 ▼
#items: array:3 [▼
0 => App\Models\Job {#1269 ▶}
1 => App\Models\Job {#1278 ▶}
2 => App\Models\Job {#1279 ▶}
]
#escapeWhenCastingToString: false }
#perPage: 10
#currentPage: 1
#path: https://workopia.test/bookmarks
#query: [] #fragment: null #pageName: "page"
#escapeWhenCastingToString: false +onEachSide: 3
#options: array:2 [▶]
#total: 3
#lastPage: 1 }

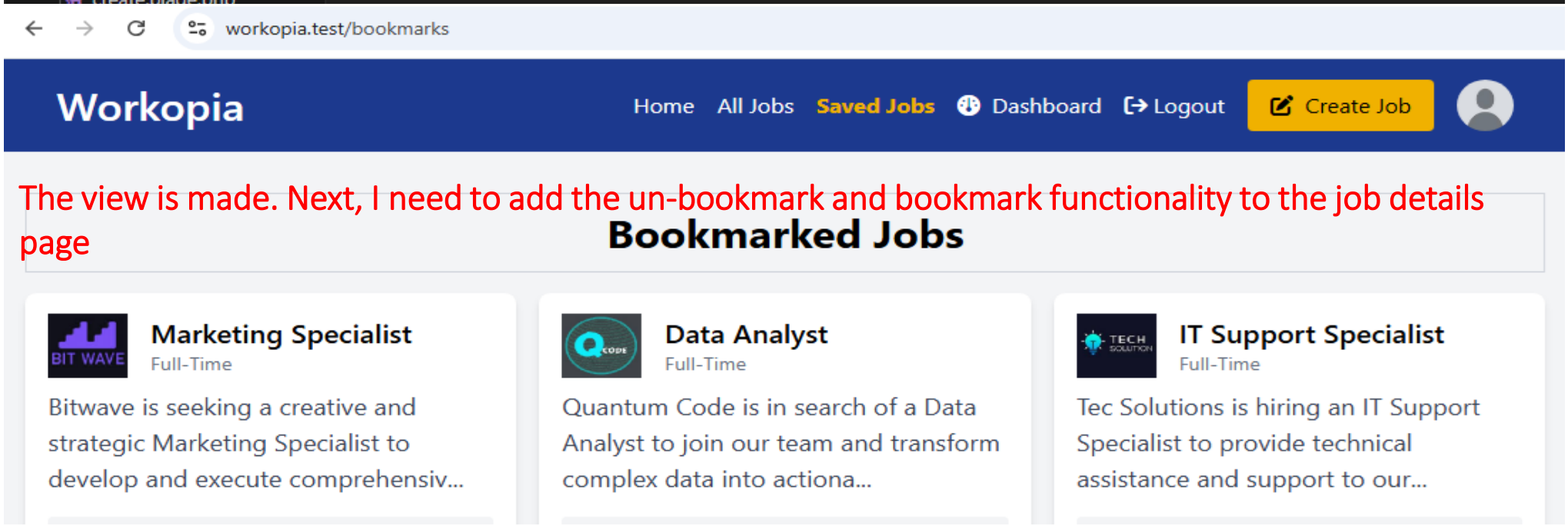
When I am logged in ans click on the saved jobs link in the header it lands on the die dump where I see that I am returning an array of three bookmarked jobs.


EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http
Controllers
BookmarkController.php
Controller.php
DashboardController.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
LoginController.php
ProfileController.php
RegisterController.php
Middleware
Models
Job.php
User.php
Policies
Providers
View
bootstrap
config
database
web.php
BookmarkController.php
JobController.php
ProfileController.php
app > Http > Controllers > BookmarkController.php > BookmarkController > index
namespace App\Http\Controllers;
use Illuminate\Http\RedirectResponse;
use Illuminate\View\View;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Auth;
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class BookmarkController extends Controller
{
// @desc Get all users Bookmarks
// @route GET /bookmarks
public function index() // : View
{
$user = Auth::user();
/** @disregard p1013 Undefined method */
$bookmarks = $user->bookmarkedJobs()->paginate(9);
return view('jobs.bookmark')->With('bookmarks', $bookmarks);
}
}
Now in the bookmarkController, I want to return a view to job.bookmarks passing in the bookmarks data

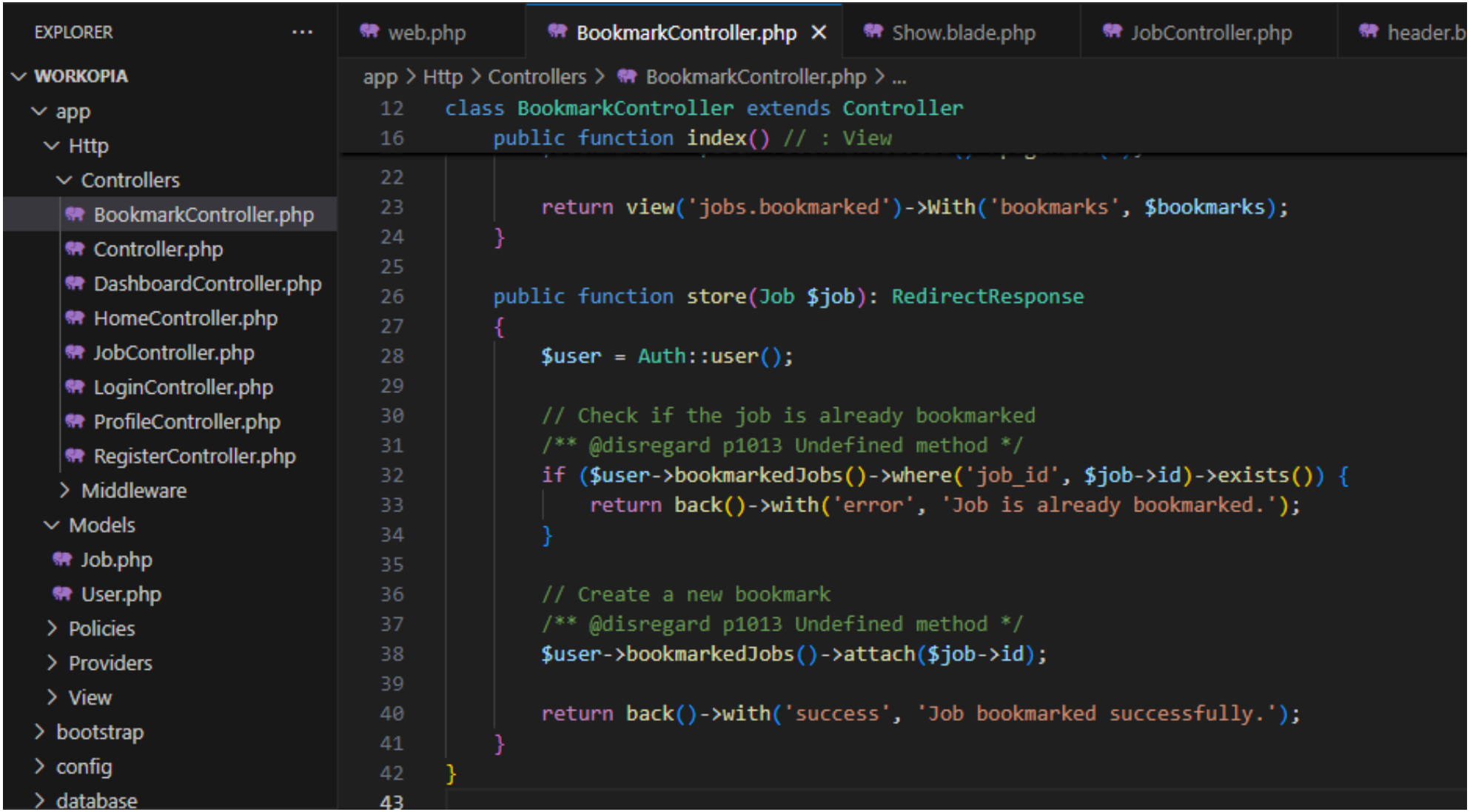

EXPLORER
BookmarkController.php
JobController.php
ProfileController.php
header.blade.php
Job.php
WORKOPIA
resources
views
components
header.blade.php
hero.blade.php
job-card.blade.php
logout-button.blade.php
nav-link.blade.php
topbanner.blade.php
dashboard
jobs
bookmarked.blade.php
resources > views > jobs > bookmarked.blade.php > x-layout
<x-layout>
<h2 class="text-center text-3xl mb-4 font-bold border border-gray-300 p-3">Bookmarked Jobs</h2>

@forelse ($bookmarks as $bookmark)
<x-job-card :job="$bookmark" />
@empty
No bookmarks available
@endforelse

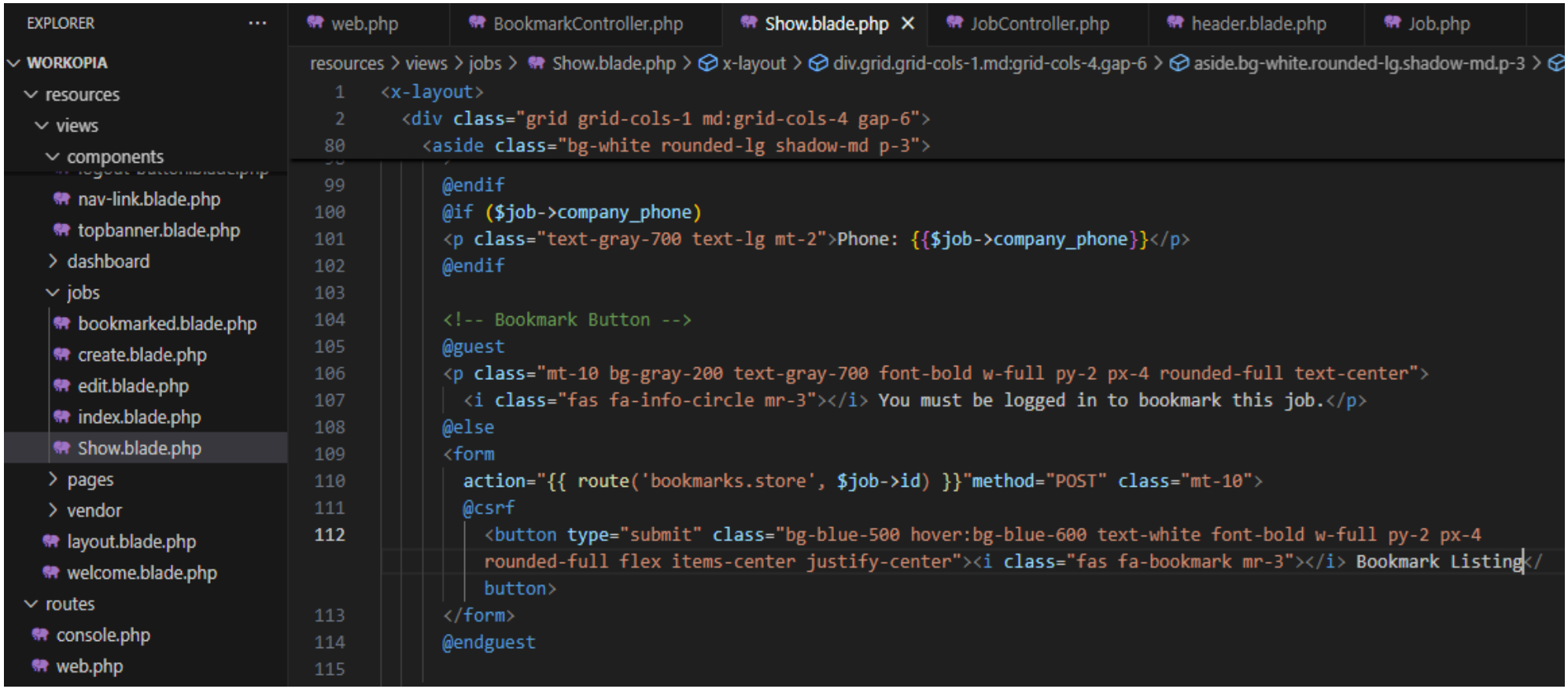
{{ $bookmarks->links() }}
</x-layout>
I create the blade for the bookmarks looping over the array of bookmarks. For each job I want to show a job card so I reuse the blade card component.


workopia.test/bookmarks
Workopia
Home
All Jobs
Saved Jobs
Dashboard
Logout
Create Job
The view is made. Next, I need to add the un-bookmark and bookmark functionality to the job details page
Bookmarked Jobs
Marketing Specialist
Full-Time
Bitwave is seeking a creative and strategic Marketing Specialist to develop and execute comprehensiv...
Data Analyst
Full-Time
Quantum Code is in search of a Data Analyst to join our team and transform complex data into actiona...
IT Support Specialist
Full-Time
Tec Solutions is hiring an IT Support Specialist to provide technical assistance and support to our...

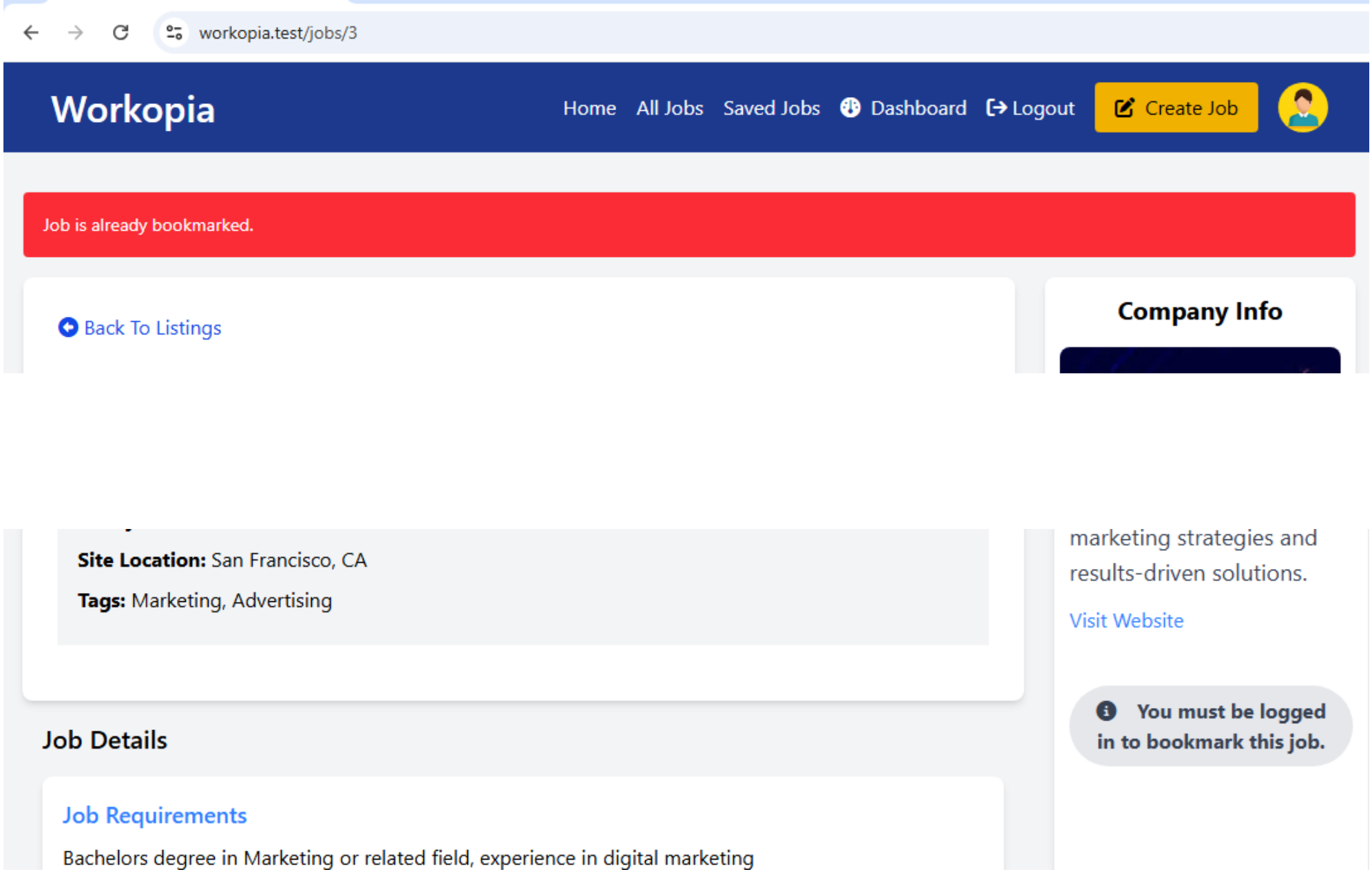
11.5 Bookmarking Jobs

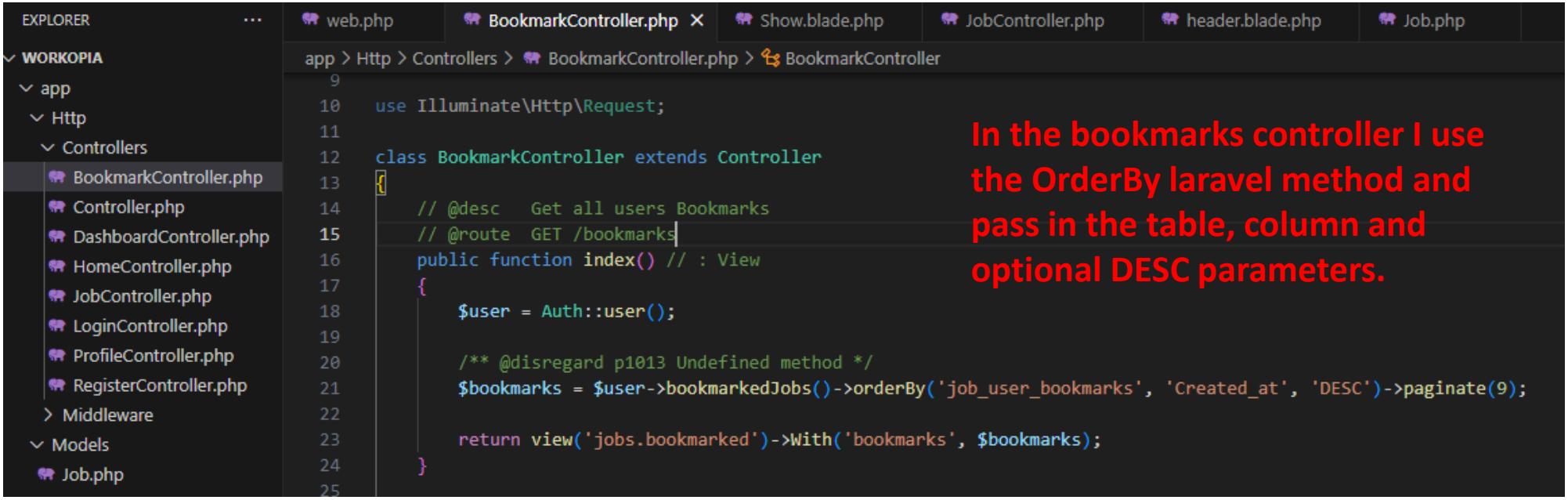


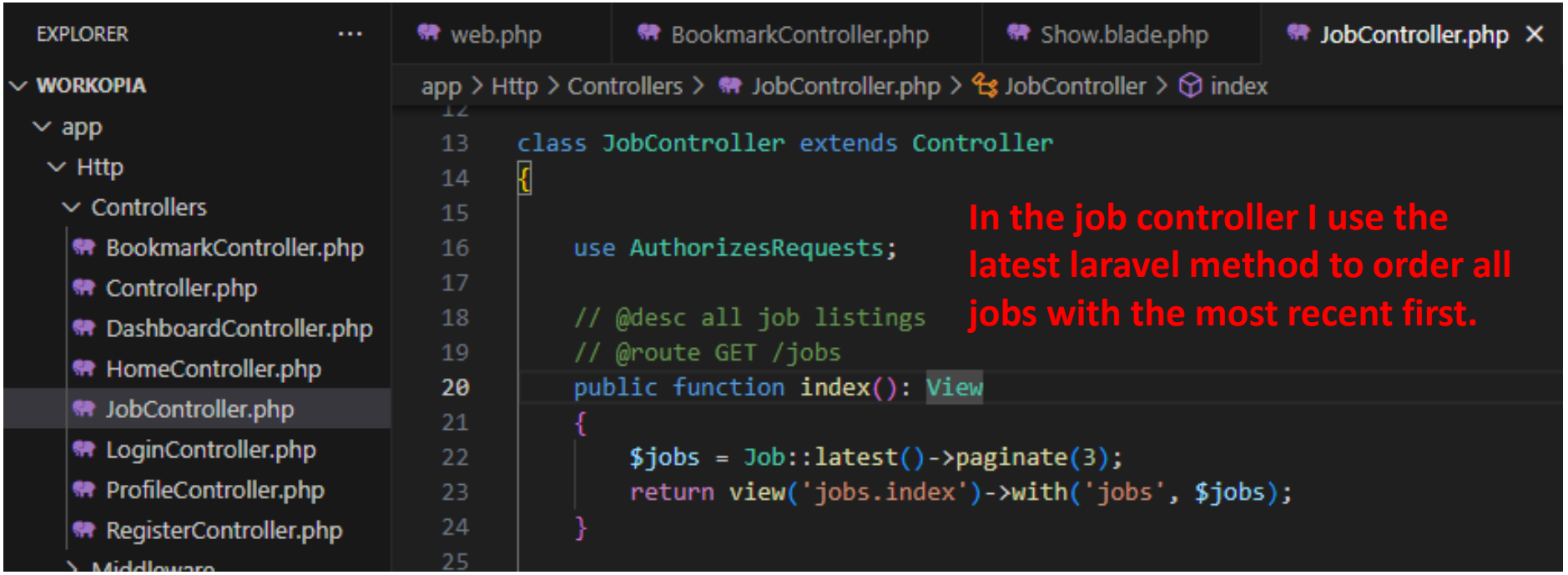
In the Store method of the bookmark controller, the user is obtained from the authenticated user. I then check if a bookmark already exists in the databse and return an error message if true. Otherwise, I attach the bookmark and return a success message.



In the show blade, I can use the @guest directive to show a login required message on the bookmark buton and the else clause can show a form with an action to the bookmarks.store method passing in the job Id.


workopia.test/jobs/3
Workopia
Home
All Jobs
Saved Jobs
Dashboard
Logout
Create Job
Job is already bookmarked.
Back To Listings
Company Info
Site Location: San Francisco, CA
Tags: Marketing, Advertising
marketing strategies and results-driven solutions.
Visit Website
You must be logged in to bookmark this job.
Job Details
Job Requirements
Bachelors degree in Marketing or related field, experience in digital marketing

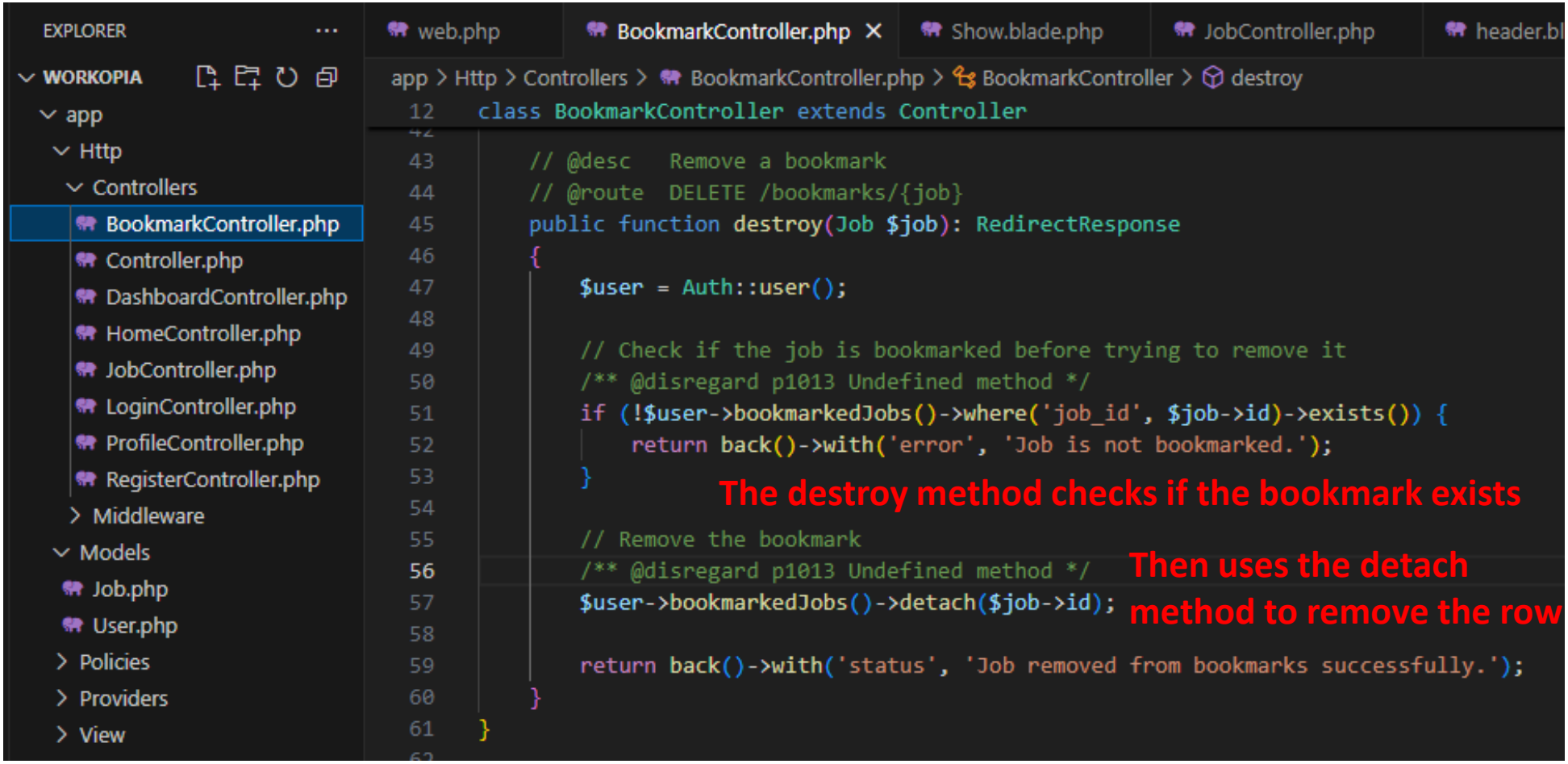

EXPLORER
web.php
BookmarkController.php
Show.blade.php
JobController.php
header.blade.php
Job.php
WORKOPIA
app
Http
Controllers
BookmarkController.php
Controller.php
DashboardController.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
LoginController.php
ProfileController.php
RegisterController.php
Middleware
Models
Job.php
app > Http > Controllers > BookmarkController.php > BookmarkController
use Illuminate\Http\Request;
class BookmarkController extends Controller
{
// @desc Get all users Bookmarks
// @route GET /bookmarks
public function index() // : View
{
$user = Auth::user();
/** @disregard p1013 Undefined method */
$bookmarks = $user->bookmarkedJobs()->orderBy('job_user_bookmarks', 'Created_at', 'DESC')->paginate(9);
return view('jobs.bookmarked')->With('bookmarks', $bookmarks);
}
In the bookmarks controller I use the OrderBy laravel method and pass in the table, column and optional DESC parameters.


EXPLORER
web.php
BookmarkController.php
Show.blade.php
JobController.php
WORKOPIA
app
Http
Controllers
BookmarkController.php
Controller.php
DashboardController.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
LoginController.php
ProfileController.php
RegisterController.php
app > Http > Controllers > JobController.php > JobController > index
class JobController extends Controller
{
use AuthorizesRequests;
// @desc all job listings
// @route GET /jobs
public function index(): View
{
$jobs = Job::latest()->paginate(3);
return view('jobs.index')->with('jobs', $jobs);
}
In the job controller I use the latest laravel method to order all jobs with the most recent first.

11.6 Remove Bookmarks

I add a route to the destroy method

```php
Route::middleware('auth')->group(function () {
  Route::get('/bookmarks', [BookmarkController::class, 'index'])->name('bookmarks.index');
  Route::post('/bookmarks/{job}', [BookmarkController::class, 'store'])->name('bookmarks.store');
  Route::delete('/bookmarks/{job}', [BookmarkController::class, 'destroy'])->name('bookmarks.destroy');
});
```



Now I modify the bookmark button to show you must be logged in or bookmark if job not bookmarked and remove bookmark if job is bookmarked.

Job Type: Full-Time

Remote: No

Salary: $70,000

Site Location: Albany, NY

Tags: Graphic Design, Creative

Shield is a leading design agency known for its innovative approach to graphic design and creative solutions.

Visit Website

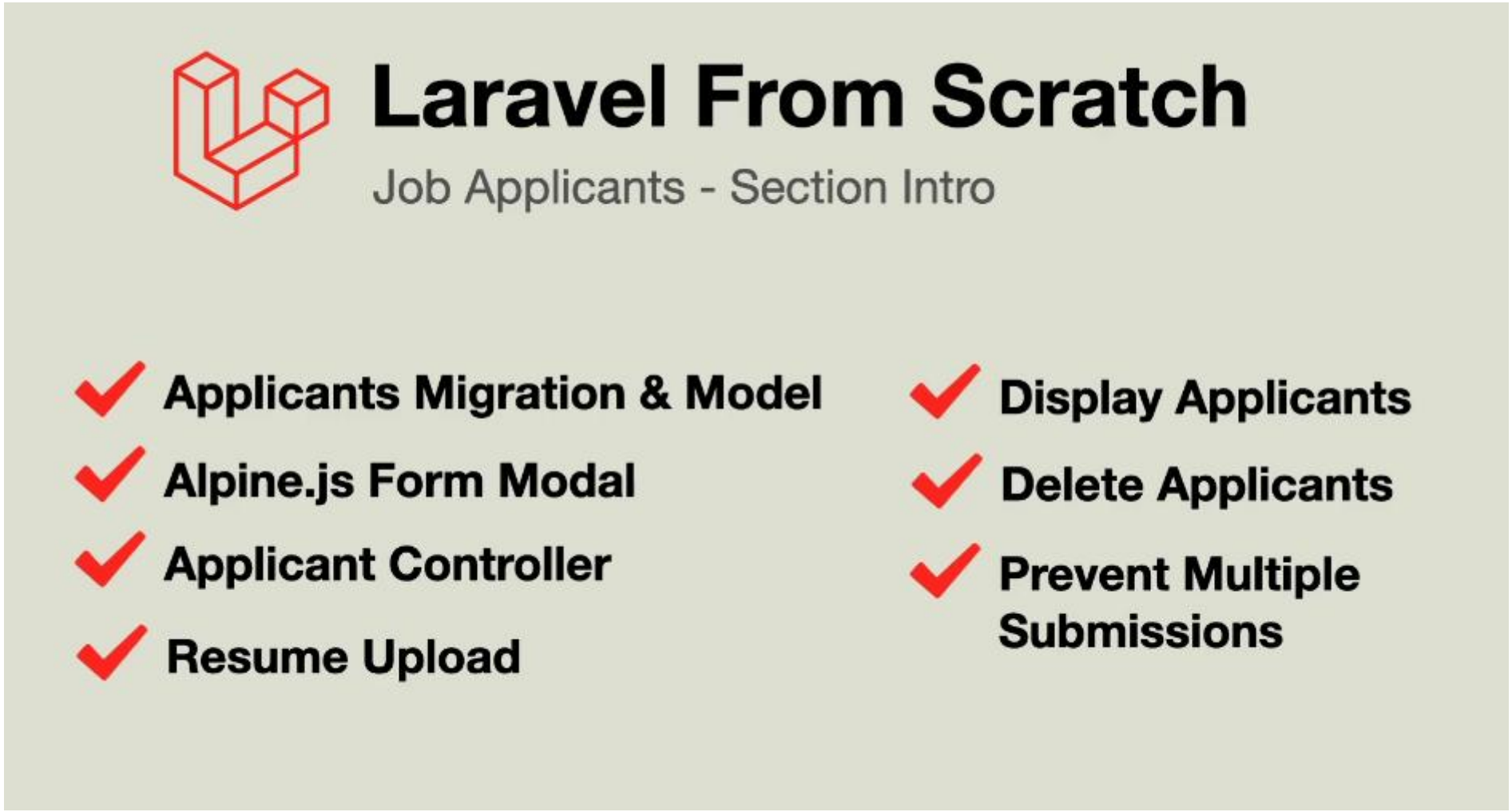
Remove Bookmark

Job Details

Job Requirements

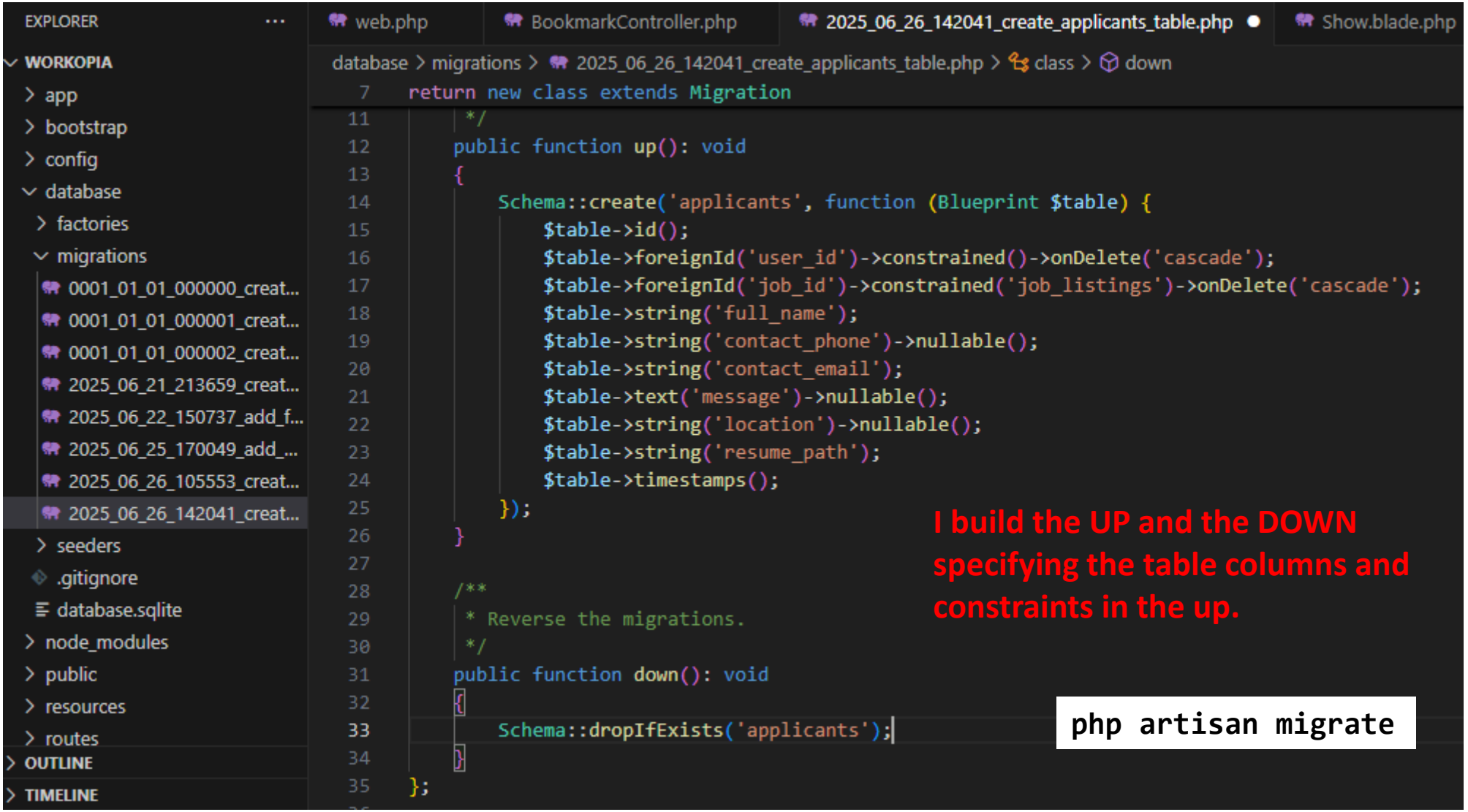
12. Job Applicants & Resume Upload

12.1 Intro

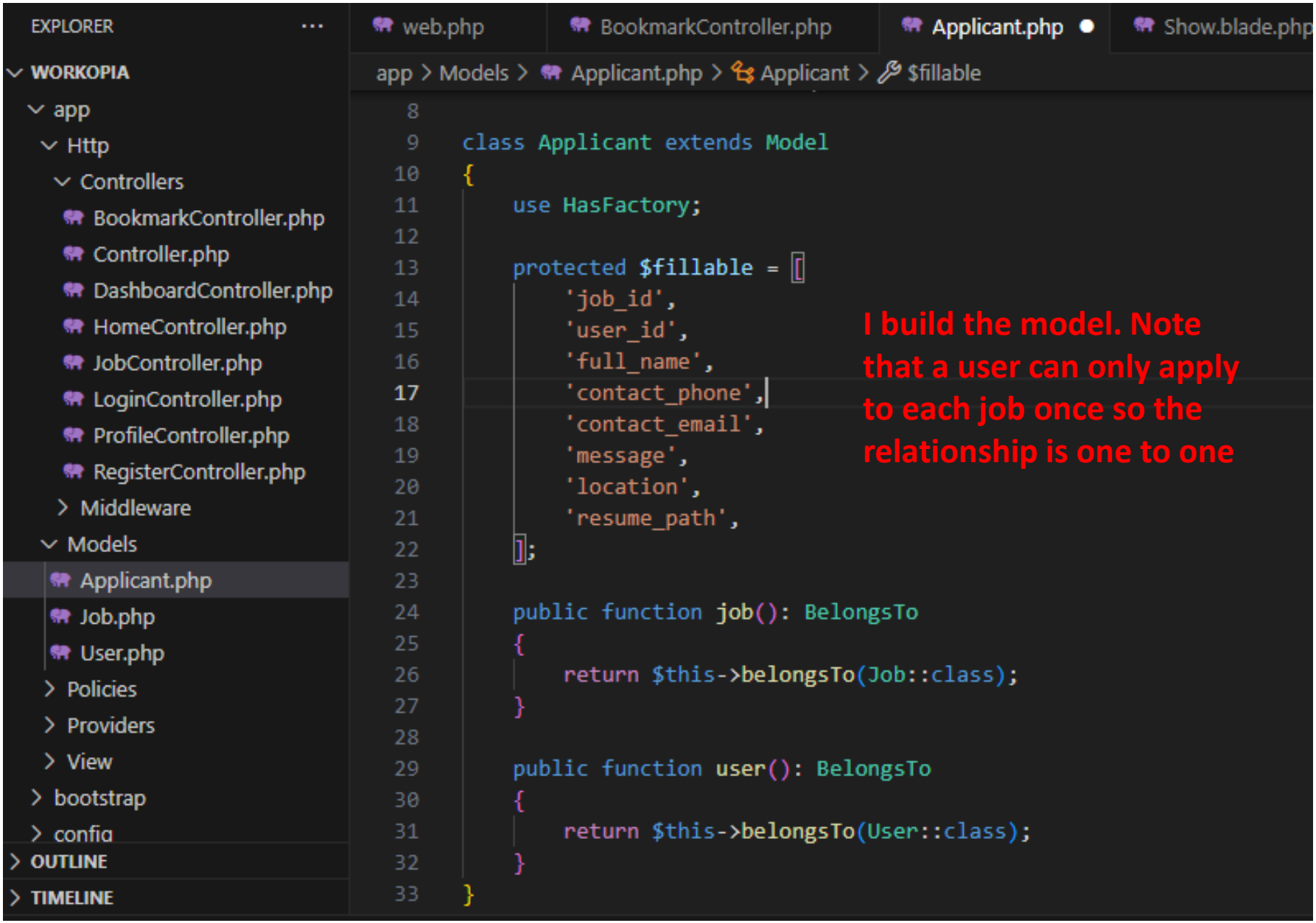

Laravel From Scratch
Job Applicants - Section Intro
Applicants Migration & Model
Alpine.js Form Modal
Applicant Controller
Resume Upload
Display Applicants
Delete Applicants
Prevent Multiple Submissions

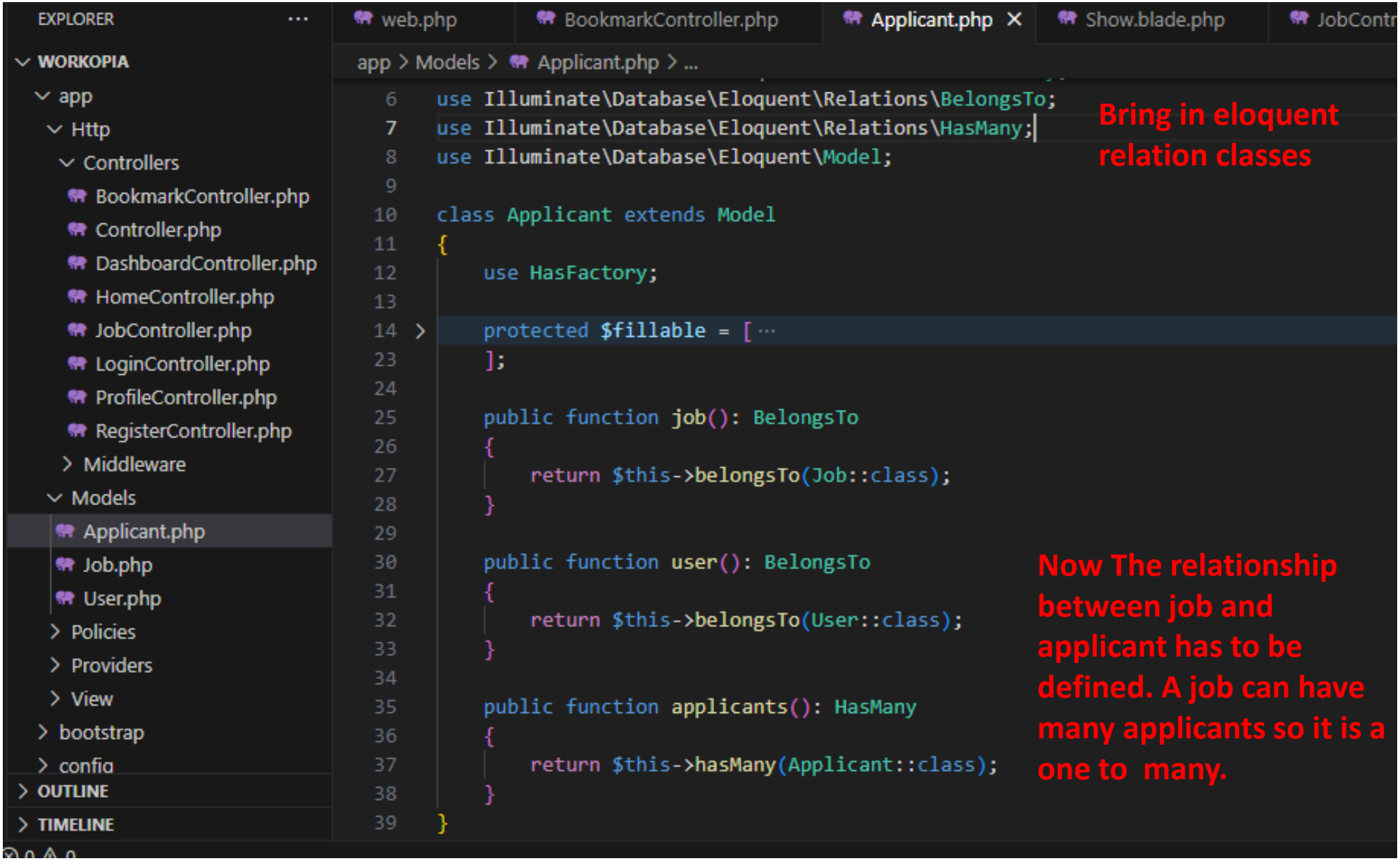
12.2 Applicant Migration & Model

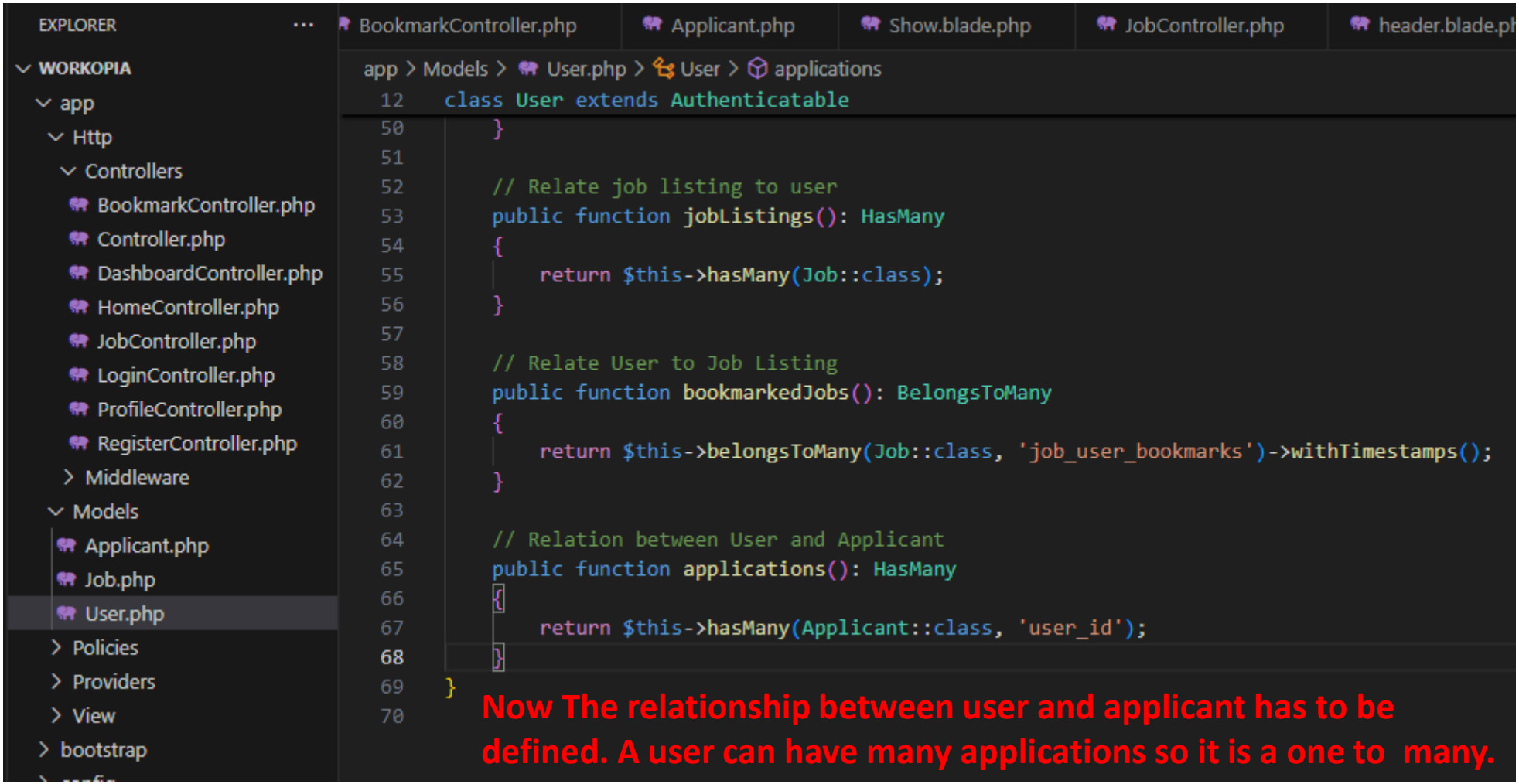
```
php artisan make:migration create_applicants_table
```



```
php artisan make:model Applicant
```




EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http
Controllers
BookmarkController.php
Controller.php
DashboardController.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
LoginController.php
ProfileController.php
RegisterController.php
Middleware
Models
Applicant.php
Job.php
User.php
Policies
Providers
View
bootstrap
config
OUTLINE
TIMELINE
web.php
BookmarkController.php
Applicant.php
Show.blade.php
app > Models > Applicant.php > ...
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Relations\BelongsTo;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Relations\HasMany;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;
class Applicant extends Model
{
use HasFactory;
protected $fillable = [···
];
public function job(): BelongsTo
{
return $this->belongsTo(Job::class);
}
public function user(): BelongsTo
{
return $this->belongsTo(User::class);
}
public function applicants(): HasMany
{
return $this->hasMany(Applicant::class);
}
}
Bring in eloquent relation classes
Now The relationship between job and applicant has to be defined. A job can have many applicants so it is a one to many.


EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http
Controllers
BookmarkController.php
Controller.php
DashboardController.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
LoginController.php
ProfileController.php
RegisterController.php
Middleware
Models
Applicant.php
Job.php
User.php
Policies
Providers
View
bootstrap
BookmarkController.php
Applicant.php
Show.blade.php
JobController.php
app > Models > User.php > User > applications
12 class User extends Authenticatable
50 }
51
52 // Relate job listing to user
53 public function jobListings(): HasMany
54 {
55 return $this->hasMany(Job::class);
56 }
57
58 // Relate User to Job Listing
59 public function bookmarkedJobs(): BelongsToMany
60 {
61 return $this->belongsToMany(Job::class, 'job_user_bookmarks')->withTimestamps();
62 }
63
64 // Relation between User and Applicant
65 public function applications(): HasMany
66 {
67 return $this->hasMany(Applicant::class, 'user_id');
68 }
69 }
70
Now The relationship between user and applicant has to be defined. A user can have many applications so it is a one to many.

12.3 Applicant Form Modal With Alpine.js

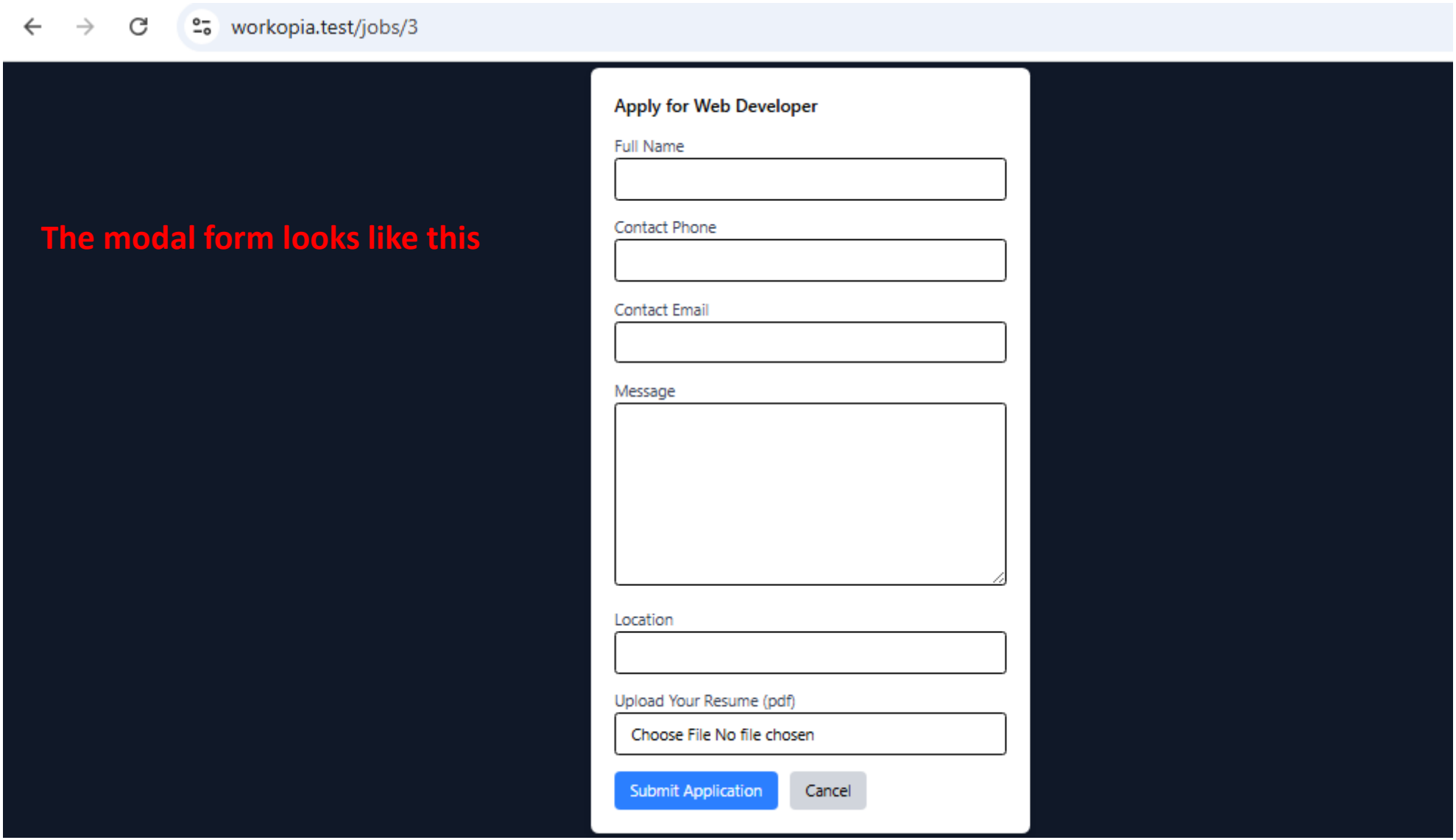
```
<!-- Applicant Form -->
        <div x-data="{ open: false }" id="applicant-form">
          <button @click="open = true" class="block w-full text-center px-5 py-2.5 mt-5
shadow-sm rounded border text-base font-medium cursor-pointer text-indigo-700 bg-indigo-100
hover:bg-indigo-200">Apply Now</button>

          <div x-show="open" class="fixed inset-0 flex items-center justify-center bg-gray-
900 bg-opacity-50">
            <div @click.away="open = false" class="bg-white p-6 rounded-lg shadow-md w-full
max-w-md">
              <h3 class="text-lg font-semibold mb-4">Apply for {{ $job->title }}</h3>

              <form enctype="multipart/form-data">
                <x-inputs.text id="full_name" name="full_name" label="Full Name"
:required="true" />
                <x-inputs.text id="contact_phone" name="contact_phone" label="Contact
Phone" />
                <x-inputs.text id="contact_email" name="contact_email" label="Contact
Email" :required="true" />
                <x-inputs.text-area id="message" name="message" label="Message" />
                <x-inputs.text id="location" name="location" label="Location" />
                <x-inputs.file id="resume" name="resume" label="Upload Your Resume (pdf)"
:required="true" />
                <button type="submit" class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-blue-600 text-white px-4
py-2 rounded-md">Submit Application</button>
                <button type="button" @click="open = false" class="ml-2 bg-gray-300
hover:bg-gray-400 text-black px-4 py-2 rounded-md">Cancel</button>
              </form>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
```

A button will open a modal form with reused input blades.

```
@props(['id', 'name', 'label' => null, 'required' => false])

<div class="mb-4">
  @if($label)
  <label class="block text-gray-700" for="{{ $id }}">{{ $label }}</label>
  @endif
  <input
    id="{{ $id }}"
    type="file"
    name="{{ $name }}"
    class="w-full px-4 py-2 border rounded focus:outline-none @error($name) border-red-500
@enderror"
    {{$required ? 'required' : '' }}
  />
  @error($name)
  <p class="text-red-500 text-sm mt-1">{{ $message }}</p>
  @enderror
</div>
```

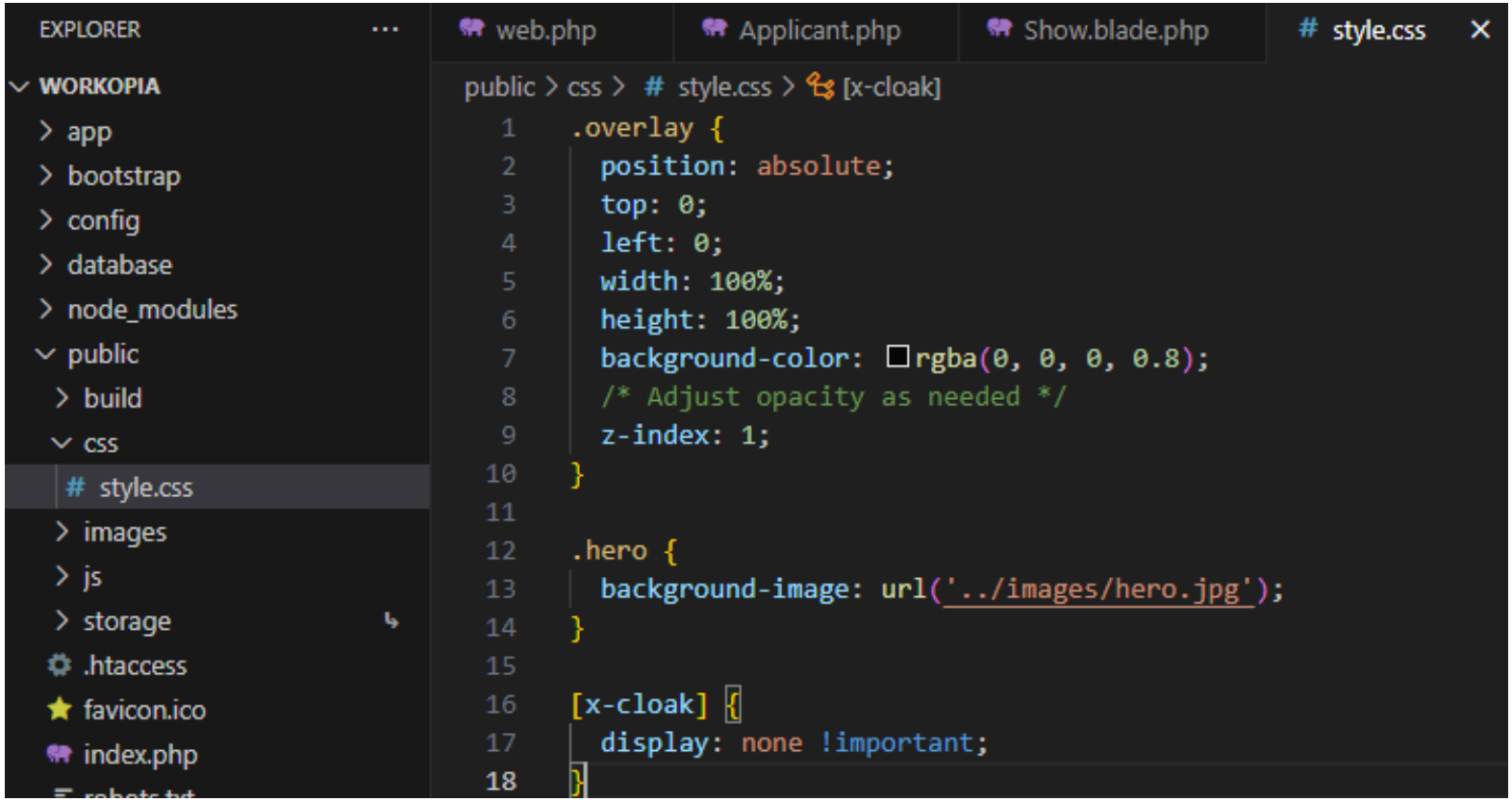
The file and text input blade components need an extra @prop of required with a default value of false

This is a workaround because during the valdate inputs method the modal disappears and the required prop is a means of preventing this.


workopia.test/jobs/3
The modal form looks like this
Apply for Web Developer
Full Name
Contact Phone
Contact Email
Message
Location
Upload Your Resume (pdf)
Choose File No file chosen
Submit Application
Cancel

12.4 Fix Modal Blip with x-cloak

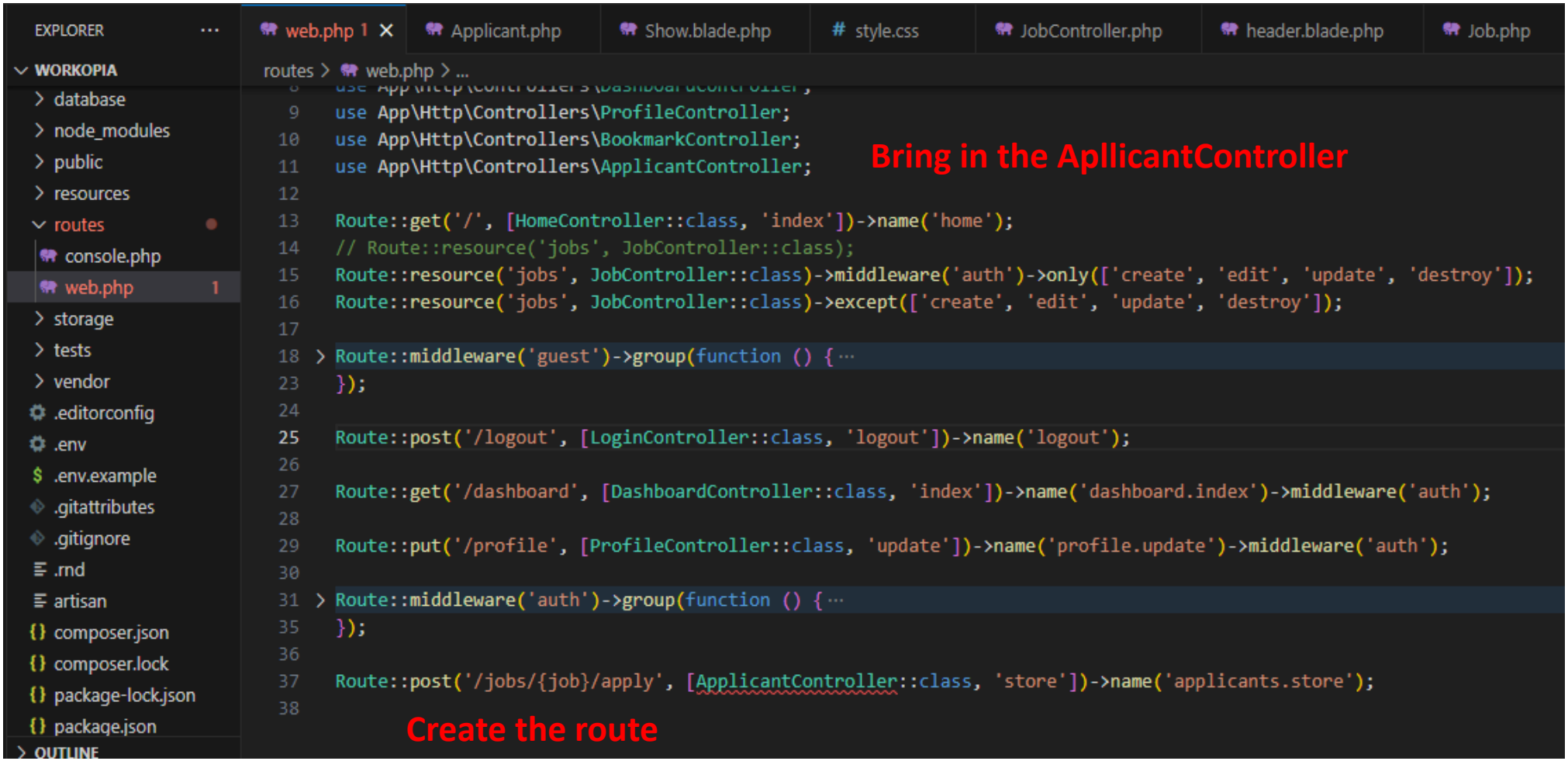
https://alpinejs.dev/directives/cloak




```
<div x-cloak x-show="open" class="fixed
  <div @click.away="open = false" class
    <h3 class="text-lg font-semibold mb
```

This x-cloak path stops the modal from showing before the page has fully loaded.

12.5 Applicant Controller & Store Method



Vscosde I throwing an error because I have not created the ApplicantController yet!

```
php artisan make:controller ApplicantController
```

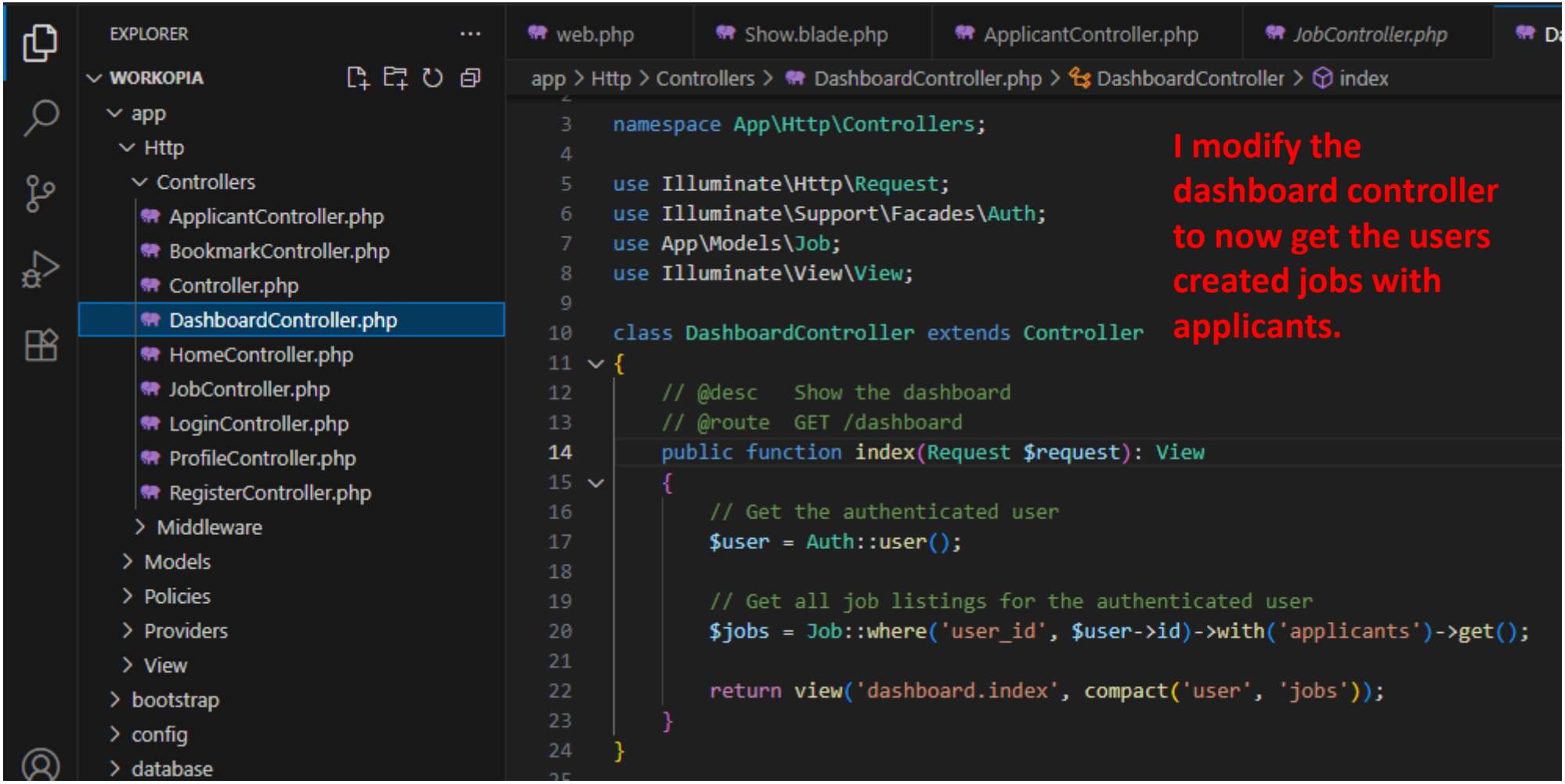
The applicant controller is similar to the other controllers in that I validate data, handle the file upload then save to the table.

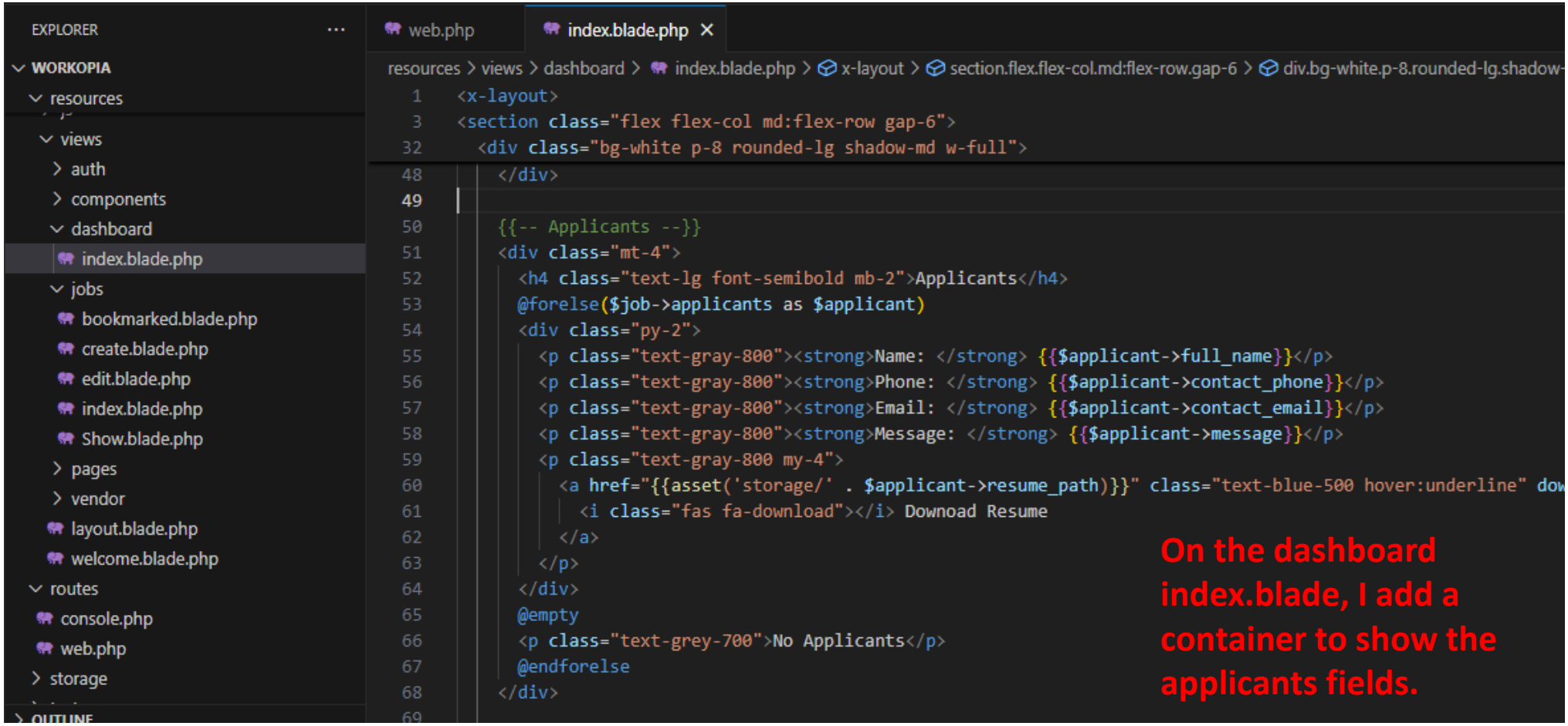
```php
<?php

namespace App\Http\Controllers;

use Illuminate\Http\Request;
use App\Models\Job;
use App\Models\Applicant;
use Illuminate\Http\RedirectResponse;

class ApplicantController extends Controller
{
    // @desc   Store a new job application
    // @route  POST /jobs/{job}/apply
    public function store(Request $request, Job $job): RedirectResponse
    {
        // Validate the incoming request data
        $validatedData = $request->validate([
            'full_name' => 'required|string|max:255',
            'contact_number' => 'string|max:20',
            'contact_email' => 'required|email',
            'message' => 'string',
            'location' => 'string|max:255',
            'resume' => 'required|file|mimes:pdf|max:4096',
        ]);

        // Handle the resume file upload
        if ($request->hasFile('resume')) {
            $path = $request->file('resume')->store('resumes', 'public');
            $validatedData['resume_path'] = $path;
        }
```

```php
        // Store the application
        $application = new Applicant($validatedData);
        $application->job_id = $job->id;
        /** @disregard p1013 Undefined method **/
        $application->user_id = auth()->id();
        $application->save();

        return redirect()->back()->with('success', 'Your application has been submitted!');
    }
}
```

	id [PK] bigint	user_id bigint	job_id bigint	full_name character varying (255)	contact_phone character varying (255)	contact_email character varying (255)	message text	location character v
1	1	1	8	Timon Caldwell	[null]	qavo@mailinator.com	Culpa sint molesti	Ullam dolo

12.6 Show Applicants to owner




EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
resources
views
auth
components
dashboard
index.blade.php
jobs
bookmarked.blade.php
create.blade.php
edit.blade.php
index.blade.php
Show.blade.php
pages
vendor
layout.blade.php
welcome.blade.php
routes
console.php
web.php
storage
OUTLINE
web.php
index.blade.php
resources > views > dashboard > index.blade.php > x-layout > section.flex.flex-col.md:flex-row.gap-6 > div.bg-white.p-8.rounded-lg.shadow-
<x-layout>
<section class="flex flex-col md:flex-row gap-6">

{{-- Applicants --}}

<h4 class="text-lg font-semibold mb-2">Applicants</h4>
@forelse($job->applicants as $applicant)

Name: {{$applicant->full_name}}
Phone: {{$applicant->contact_phone}}
Email: {{$applicant->contact_email}}
Message: {{$applicant->message}}

resume_path)}}" class="text-blue-500 hover:underline" dow
 Downoad Resume

@empty
No Applicants
@endforelse

On the dashboard index.blade, I add a container to show the applicants fields.

workopia.test/dashboard

Workopia

Home All Jobs Saved Jobs Dashboard Logout Create Job

Profile Info

Name

Test User

Email

test@test.com

Profile Avatar

Choose File No file chosen

Save

My Job Listings

Software Engineer

Part-Time

Edit Delete

Applicants

Name: Mante Alexys
Phone:
Email: mante.alexys@example.org
Message: ggg

Download Resume

If I log in as another user and apply for one of the jobs that test user owns, then I see the applicant details in the dashboard of test user.

Marketing Specialist

Full-Time

Edit Delete

Applicants

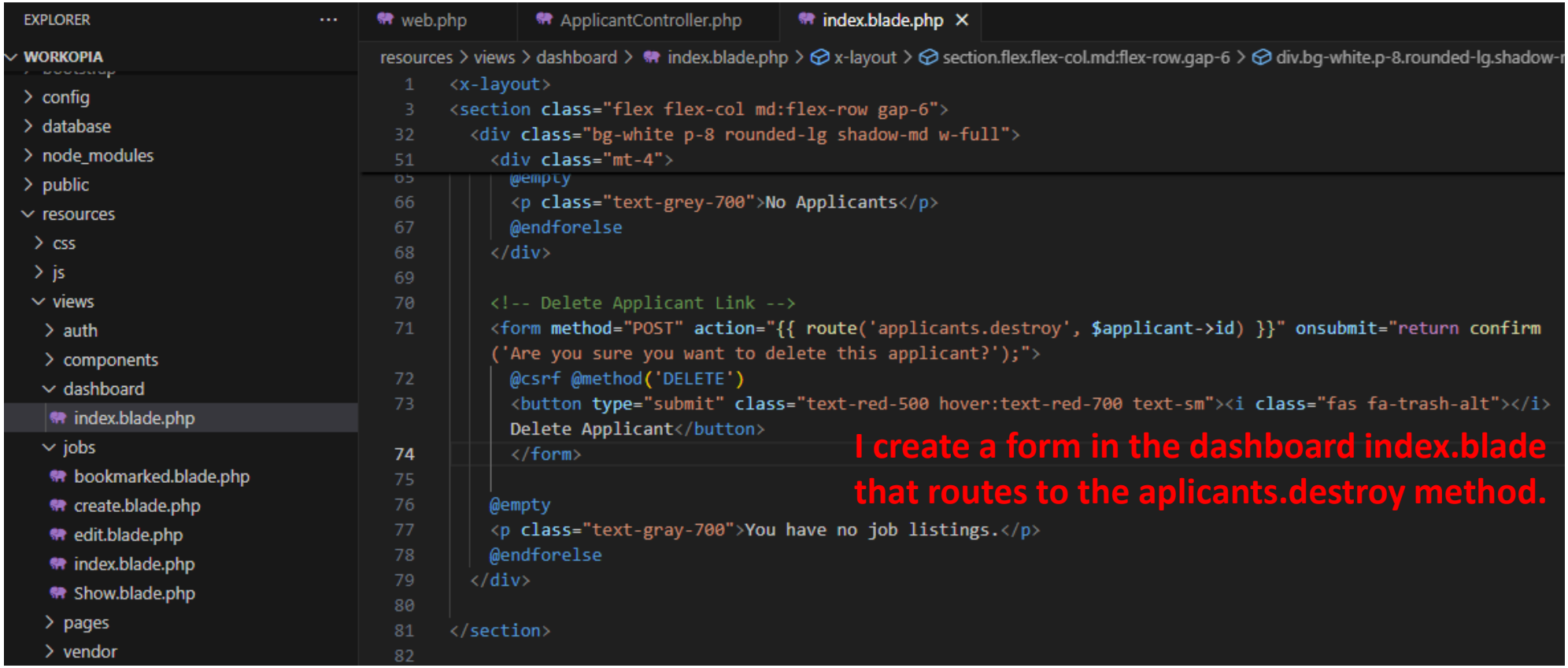
No Applicants

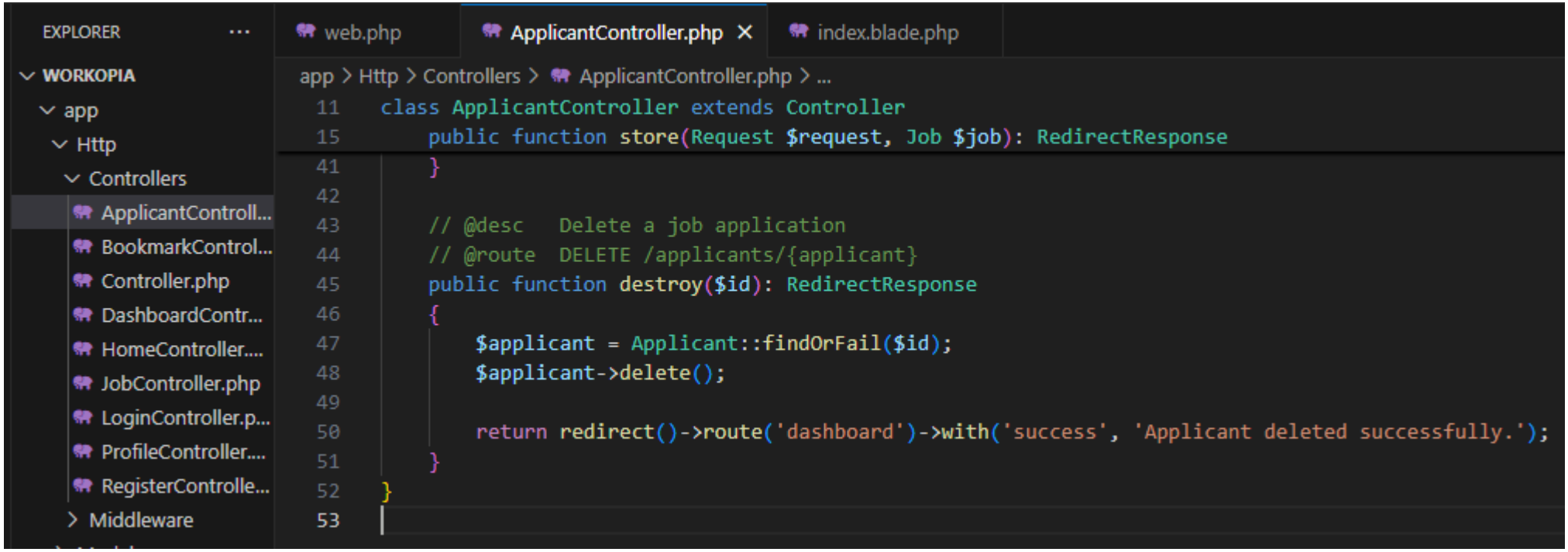
Looking to hire?

Post your job listing now and find the perfect candidate

Create Job

12.7 Delete Applicants





The destroy method takes in the id and performs a find or fail (which will throw an error if it does not find it) in this id then deletes it returning to the dashboard with a success message.

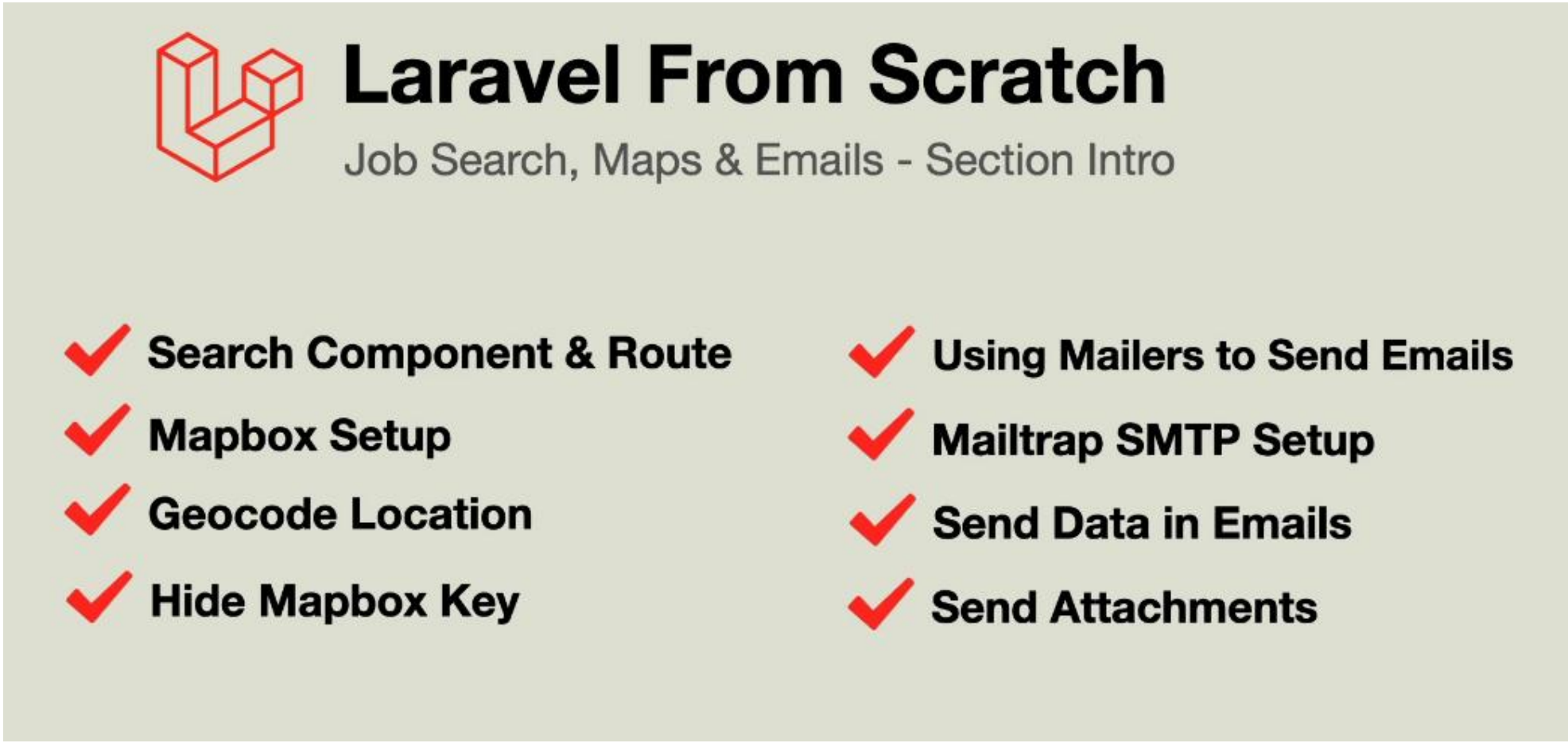
12.8 Prevent Multiple Applications

```php
public function store(Request $request, Job $job): RedirectResponse
{
    // Check if the user has already applied for the job
    $existingApplication = Applicant::where('job_id', $job->id)
                                    ->where('user_id', auth()->id())
                                    ->exists();

    if ($existingApplication) {
        return redirect()->back()->with('status', 'You have already applied to this job.');
    }

    // Validate incoming data
    $validatedData = $request->validate([
        'full_name' => 'required|string',
        'contact_phone' => 'string',
        'contact_email' => 'required|string|email',
        'message' => 'string',
        'location' => 'string',
        'resume' => 'required|file|mimes:pdf|max:2048',
    ]);

    // Handle resume upload
    if ($request->hasFile('resume')) {
        $path = $request->file('resume')->store('resumes', 'public');
        $validatedData['resume_path'] = $path;
    }

    // Store the application
    $application = new Applicant($validatedData);
    $application->job_id = $job->id;
    $application->user_id = auth()->id();
    $application->save();

    return redirect()->back()->with('success', 'Your application has been submitted.');
}
```

I have modified the store method for applicant to include a check to see if the user has already applied for the job

13. Job Search, Maps & Emails

13.1 Intro


Laravel From Scratch
Job Search, Maps & Emails - Section Intro
Search Component & Route
Mapbox Setup
Geocode Location
Hide Mapbox Key
Using Mailers to Send Emails
Mailtrap SMTP Setup
Send Data in Emails
Send Attachments

13.2 Search Component & Route

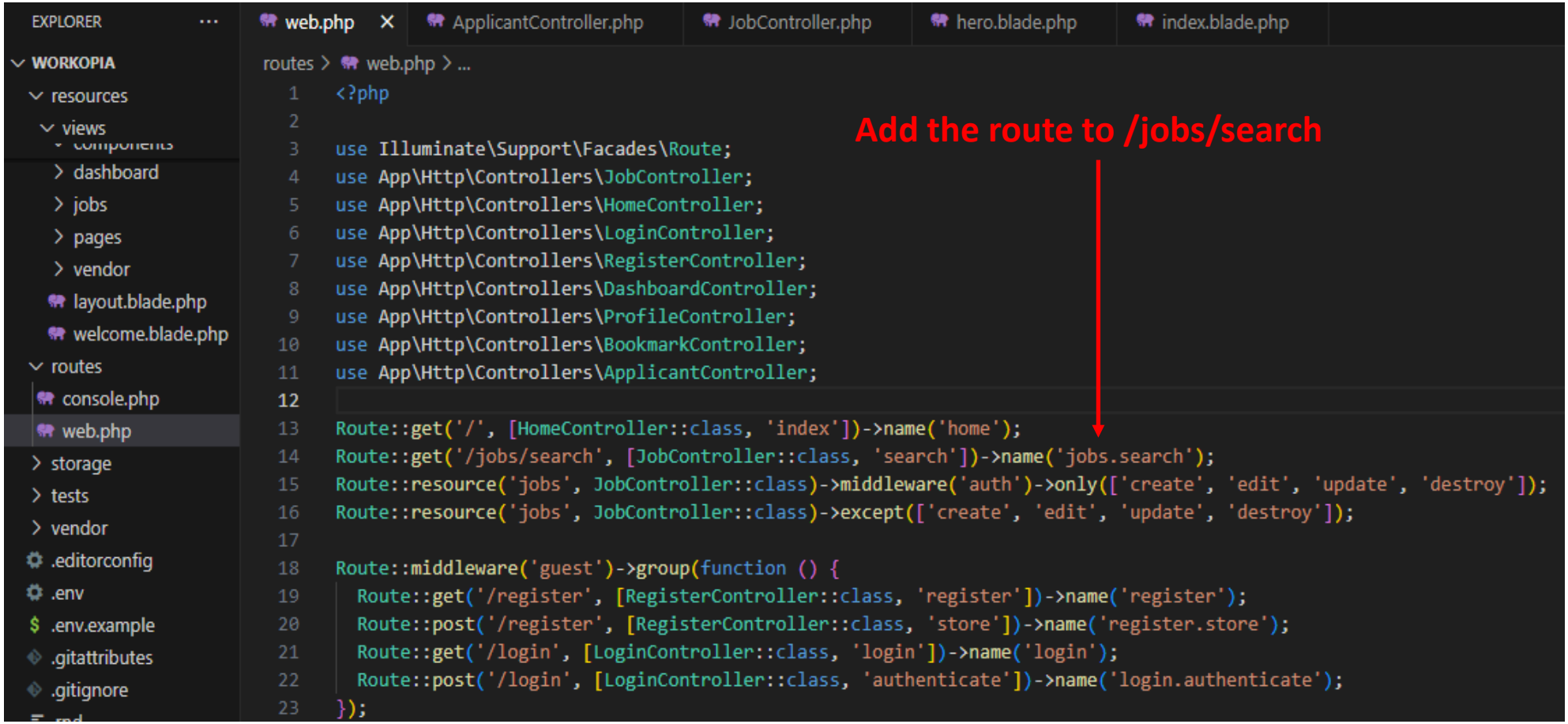
```
php artisan make:component Search
```

Build the Hero blade with the search form

```
@props(['title' => 'Find Your Dream Job'])

<section
  class="hero relative bg-cover bg-center bg-no-repeat h-72 flex items-center"
>
  <div class="overlay"></div>
  <div class="container mx-auto text-center z-10">
    <h2 class="text-4xl text-white font-bold mb-4">{{ $title }}</h2>
    <form class="block mx-5 md:mx-auto md:space-x-2" method="GET" action="{{
route('jobs.search') }}">
      <input type="text" name="keywords" placeholder="Keywords" class="w-full md:w-72 bg-
white px-4 py-3 focus:outline-none" value="{{ request('keywords') }}"/>
      <input type="text" name="location" placeholder="Location" class="w-full md:w-72 bg-
white px-4 py-3 focus:outline-none" value="{{ request('location') }}"/>
      <button
        class="w-full md:w-auto bg-blue-700 hover:bg-blue-600 text-white px-4 py-3
focus:outline-none"
      >
        <i class="fa fa-search mr-1"></i> Search
      </button>
    </form>
```

If the form has user input values add a back button

```
    <!-- Back Button -->
    @if(request()->has('keywords') || request()->has('location'))
    <a href="{{ route('jobs.index') }}" class="bg-gray-700 hover:bg-gray-600 text-white px-4
py-2 rounded mb-4 inline-block"><i class="fa fa-arrow-left mr-1"></i> Back</a>
    @endif

  </div>
</section>
```


EXPLORER
web.php
ApplicantController.php
JobController.php
hero.blade.php
index.blade.php
WORKOPIA
resources
views
dashboard
jobs
pages
vendor
layout.blade.php
welcome.blade.php
routes
console.php
web.php
storage
tests
vendor
.editorconfig
.env
.env.example
.gitattributes
.gitignore
routes > web.php > ...
Add the route to /jobs/search
1 <?php
2
3 use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Route;
4 use App\Http\Controllers\JobController;
5 use App\Http\Controllers\HomeController;
6 use App\Http\Controllers\LoginController;
7 use App\Http\Controllers\RegisterController;
8 use App\Http\Controllers\DashboardController;
9 use App\Http\Controllers\ProfileController;
10 use App\Http\Controllers\BookmarkController;
11 use App\Http\Controllers\ApplicantController;
12
13 Route::get('/', [HomeController::class, 'index'])->name('home');
14 Route::get('/jobs/search', [JobController::class, 'search'])->name('jobs.search');
15 Route::resource('jobs', JobController::class)->middleware('auth')->only(['create', 'edit', 'update', 'destroy']);
16 Route::resource('jobs', JobController::class)->except(['create', 'edit', 'update', 'destroy']);
17
18 Route::middleware('guest')->group(function () {
19 Route::get('/register', [RegisterController::class, 'register'])->name('register');
20 Route::post('/register', [RegisterController::class, 'store'])->name('register.store');
21 Route::get('/login', [LoginController::class, 'login'])->name('login');
22 Route::post('/login', [LoginController::class, 'authenticate'])->name('login.authenticate');
23 });

13.3 Search Functionality

```php
// @desc   Search for jobs
// @route  GET /jobs/search
public function search(Request $request)
{
    $keywords = strtolower($request->input('keywords'));
    $location = strtolower($request->input('location'));

    $query = Job::query();

    if ($keywords) {
        $query->where(function ($q) use ($keywords) {
            $q->whereRaw('LOWER(title) like ?', ['%' . $keywords . '%'])
                ->orWhereRaw('LOWER(description) like ?', ['%' . $keywords . '%']);
        });
    }

    if ($location) {
        $query->where(function ($q) use ($location) {
            $q->whereRaw('LOWER(address) like ?', ['%' . $location . '%'])
                ->orWhereRaw('LOWER(city) like ?', ['%' . $location . '%'])
                ->orWhereRaw('LOWER(state) like ?', ['%' . $location . '%'])
                ->orWhereRaw('LOWER(zipcode) like ?', ['%' . $location . '%']);
        });
    }

    $jobs = $query->paginate(9);

    return view('jobs.index')->with('jobs', $jobs);
}
```

Assign the q values to variables & lowercase all letters

Use a query builder by creating a query variable and set it to Job::query()

```php
public function search(Request $request)
{
    $keywords = strtolower($request->input('keywords'));
    $location = strtolower($request->input('location'));

    $query = Job::query();

    if ($keywords) {
        $query->where(function ($q) use ($keywords) {
            $q->whereRaw('LOWER(title) like ?', ['%' . $keywords . '%'])
                ->orWhereRaw('LOWER(description) like ?', ['%' . $keywords . '%']);
        });
    }
```

How the query logic works

This is where the main query logic happens. The `where()` method is being called on the query builder object (`$query`).

Inside the `where()` method, a closure (anonymous function) is used. This closure allows me to encapsulate multiple conditions for the where clause.

`use ($keywords)` is used to pass variables from the parent scope (in this case, $keywords) into the closure. Without `use`, the closure wouldn’t have access to the `$keywords` variable since it's defined outside of the closure.

I am using the `whereRaw` method to pass in raw SQL so that I can use LOWER to make the search case-insensitive.

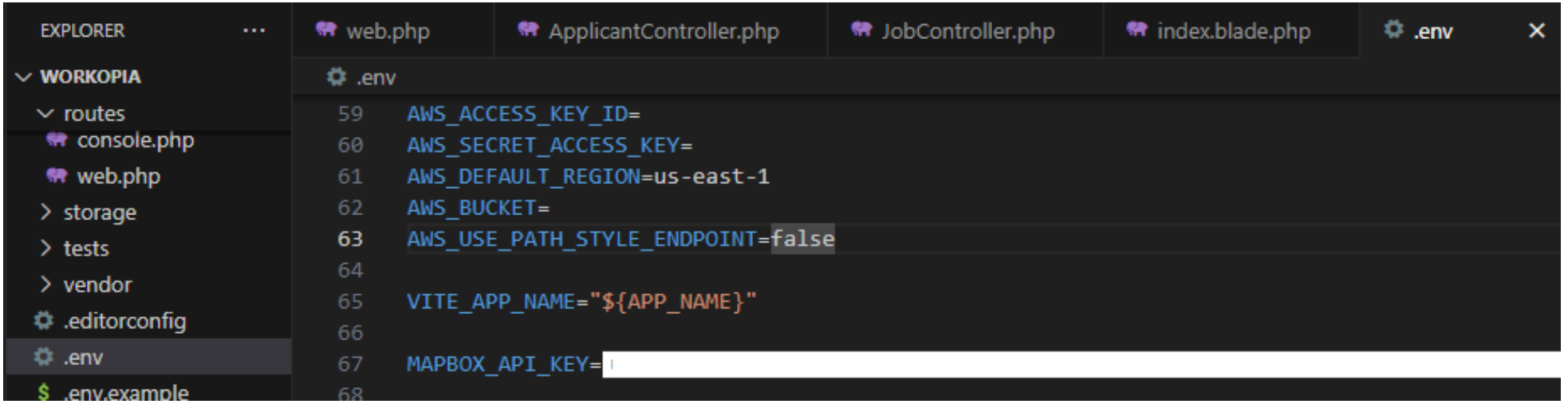
```blade
<x-layout>
  <x-slot name="title">All Jobs</x-slot>
  <h1 class="text-center text-3xl mb-4 font-bold border border-gray-300 p-3">All Jobs</h1>

  <div class="grid grid-cols-1 md:grid-cols-3 gap-4 mb-6">
    @forelse($jobs as $job)
      <x-job-card :job="$job" />
    @empty
    <p>No jobs found</p>
    @endforelse
  </div>

  <!-- Back Button -->
  @if(request()->has('keywords') || request()->has('location'))
    <a href="{{ route('home') }}" class="bg-gray-700 hover:bg-gray-600 text-white px-4 py-2
rounded mb-4 inline-block"><i class="fa fa-arrow-left mr-1"></i> Back</a>
  @endif

  <!-- Pagination Links -->
  <div class="mt-4">{{ $jobs->links() }}</div>

</x-layout>
```

The back button returns to the home page of there are search q values in the request object

13.4 Mapbox Setup

Create a Mapbox account. Go to Mapbox and sign up for a free account. Go to Mapbox Account and copy the API key (called a public token).

Add the Mapbox public token to the .env environment variables.



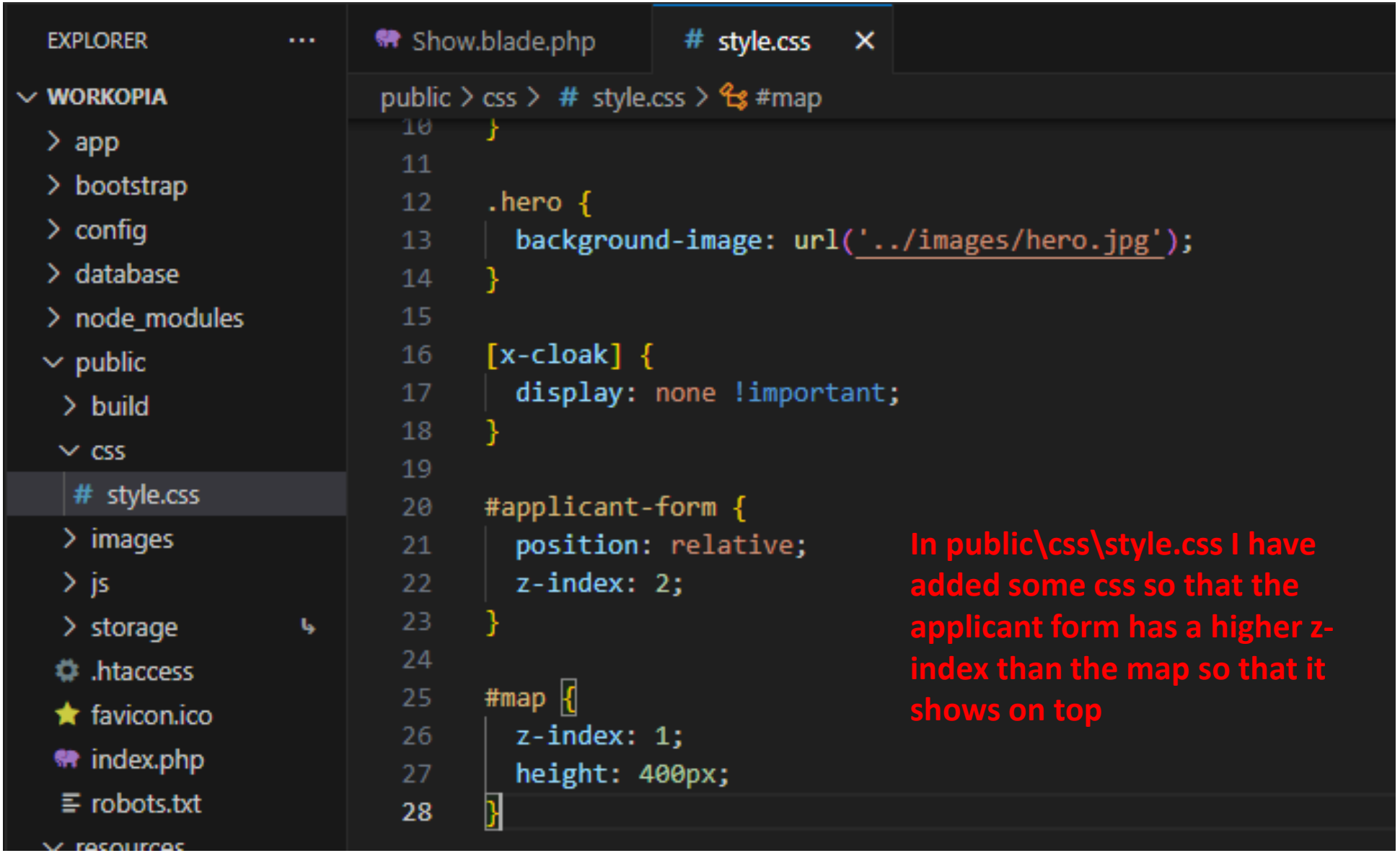
```
<link href="https://api.mapbox.com/mapbox-gl-js/v2.7.0/mapbox-gl.css" rel="stylesheet"/>
<script src="https://api.mapbox.com/mapbox-gl-js/v2.7.0/mapbox-gl.js"></script>
<script>
  document.addEventListener('DOMContentLoaded', function () {
    // Your Mapbox access token
    mapboxgl.accessToken = "{{ env('MAPBOX_API_KEY') }}";

    // Initialize the map
    const map = new mapboxgl.Map({
      container: 'map', // ID of the container element
      style: 'mapbox://styles/mapbox/streets-v11', // Map style
      center: [-74.5, 40], // Default center
      zoom: 9, // Default zoom level
    });

    // Get address from Laravel view
    const city = '{{ $job->city }}';
    const state = '{{ $job->state }}';
    const address = city + ', ' + state;
```

This code block goes at the bottom of the show blade. It contains the CSS for mapbox plus the script.

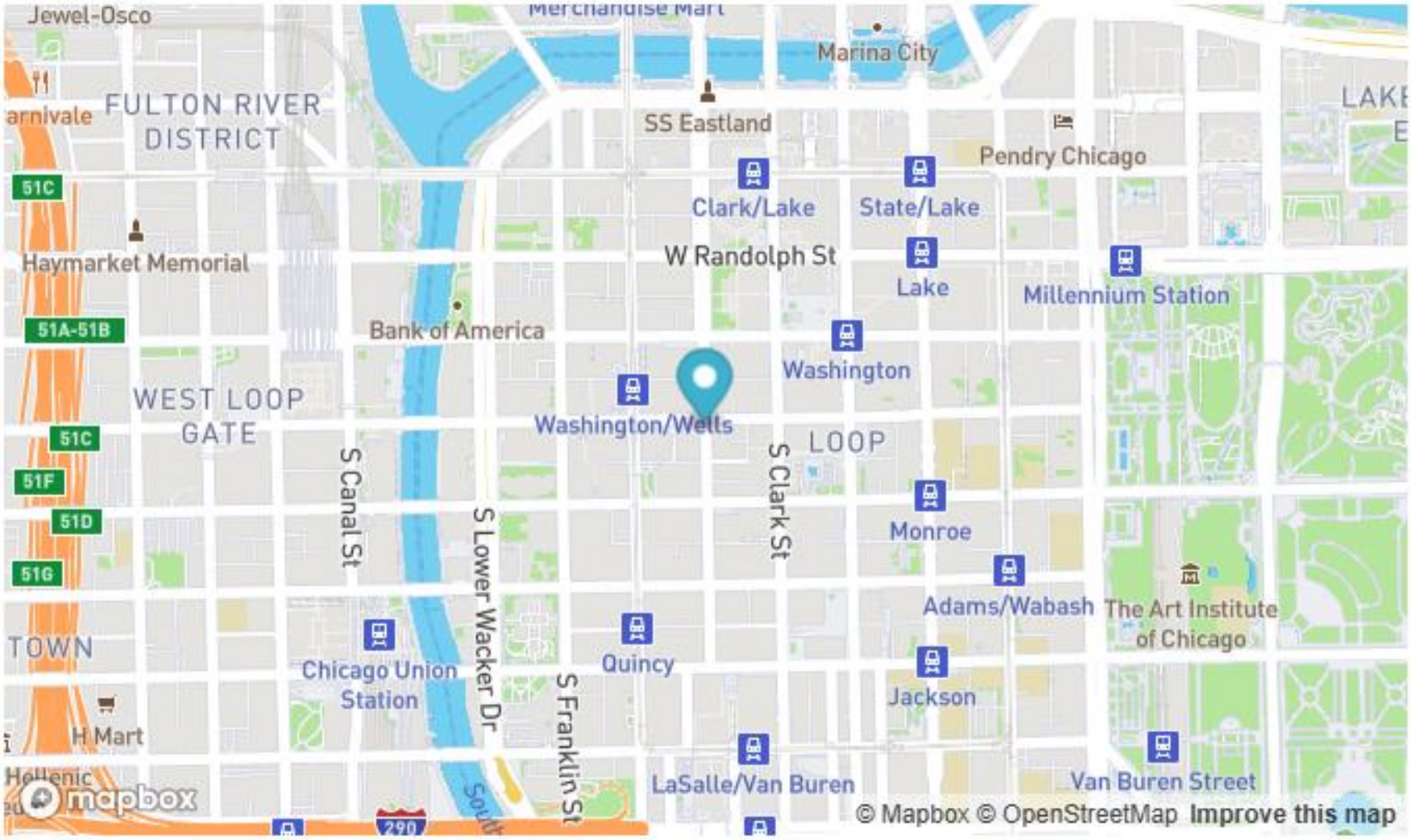
After is some custom JS code lo load the map once the DOM is initialised.

I am getting the geo location address from the Laravel View

```
    // Geocode the address
    fetch(
      `https://api.mapbox.com/geocoding/v5/mapbox.places/${encodeURIComponent(
        address
      )}.json?access_token=${mapboxgl.accessToken}`
    )
      .then((response) => response.json())
      .then((data) => {
        if (data.features.length > 0) {
          const [longitude, latitude] = data.features[0].center;

          // Center the map and add a marker
          map.setCenter([longitude, latitude]);
          map.setZoom(14);

          new mapboxgl.Marker().setLngLat([longitude, latitude]).addTo(map);
        } else {
          console.error('No results found for the address.');
        }
      })
      .catch((error) => console.error('Error geocoding address:', error));
  });
</script>
```


EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
bootstrap
config
database
node_modules
public
build
css
style.css
images
js
storage
.htaccess
favicon.ico
index.php
robots.txt
Show.blade.php
style.css
public > css > # style.css > #map
}
.hero {
background-image: url('../images/hero.jpg');
}
[x-cloak] {
display: none !important;
}
#applicant-form {
position: relative;
z-index: 2;
}
#map {
z-index: 1;
height: 400px;
}
In public\css\style.css I have added some css so that the applicant form has a higher z-index than the map so that it shows on top

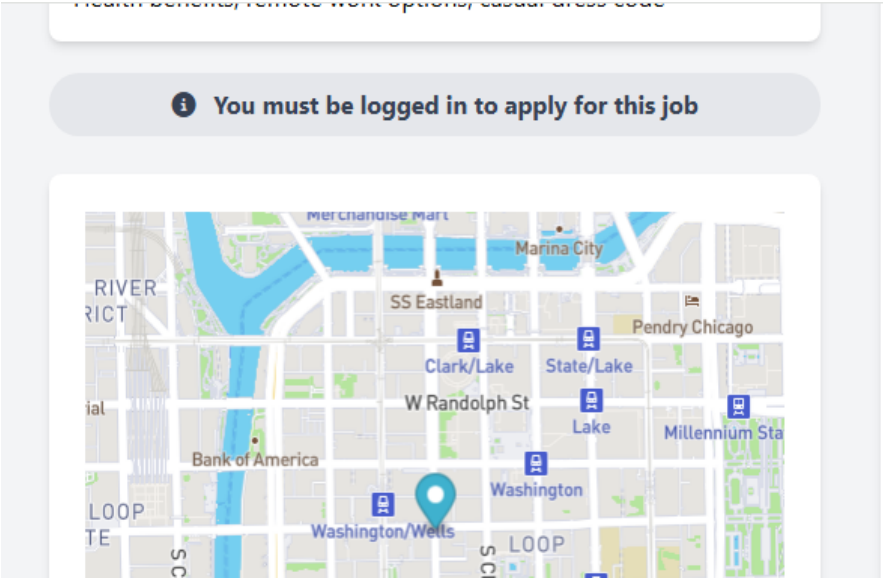
This now loads a map with a POI for the job location in the job listings details page.

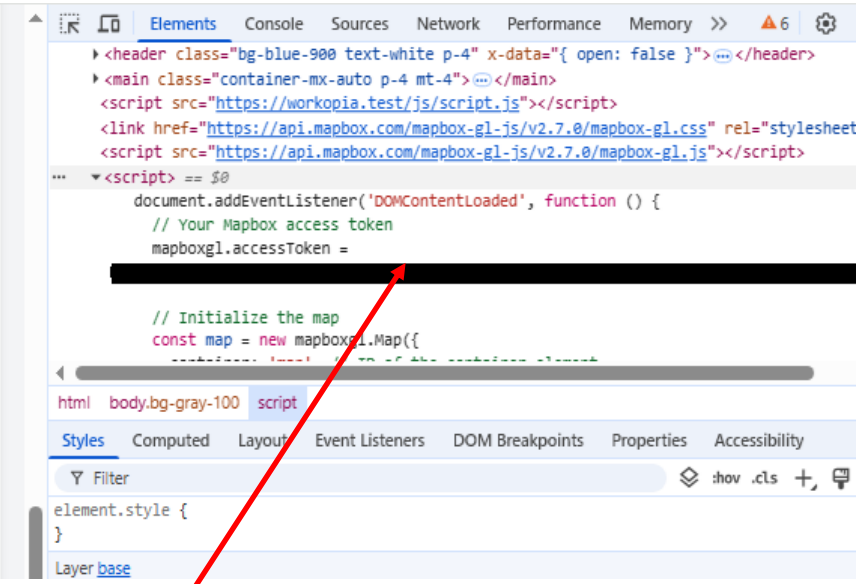


13.5 Hide Mapbox Key

Right now, the JS code that renders the map is using the API key/token from the .env file in the code that executes in the user's browser so the key is visible and exposed. Someone can steal it and use it on their own project and leave me with a huge bill.

Let's hide it by using a proxy endpoint. We will create a new route that will call the Mapbox API and return the data to the client.





Exposed private API key in client-side browser

In the routing file (web.php) I am going to bring in the GeocodeController and add a new route to this controller.

```
use App\Http\Controllers\GeocodeController;
```

```
Route::get('/geocode', [GeocodeController::class, 'geocode']);
```

```
php artisan make:controller GeocodeController
```

```
fetch(`/geocode?address=${encodeURIComponent(address)}`)
    .then(response => response.json())
    .then(data => {
        if (data.features.length > 0) {
            const [longitude, latitude] = data.features[0].center;

            // Center the map and add a marker
            map.setCenter([longitude, latitude]);
            map.setZoom(14);

            new mapboxgl.Marker()
                .setLngLat([longitude, latitude])
                .addTo(map);
        } else {
            console.error('No results found for the address.');
        }
    })
    .catch(error => console.error('Error geocoding address:', error));
});
```

The javascript is modified to now call the GeoCodeController method via the endpoint route.

13.6 Send Emails with Mailers & Mailtrap.io

We can send emails from Laravel. What I would like to do is notify the user via email when someone applies to their job. Using Mailtrap, which is an emailing platform for testing and sending emails in production. We're going to use it for both. There's a very generous free tier that let's us send up to 200 emails per day. Obviously if you're building a production site then you'll want to look into the premium plans, but the free plan is more than enough for this project.

Since we're building locally, we can't just simply send emails from Laravel. Mailtrap gives us a sandbox smtp server to use in development. So we're going to get that setup now.

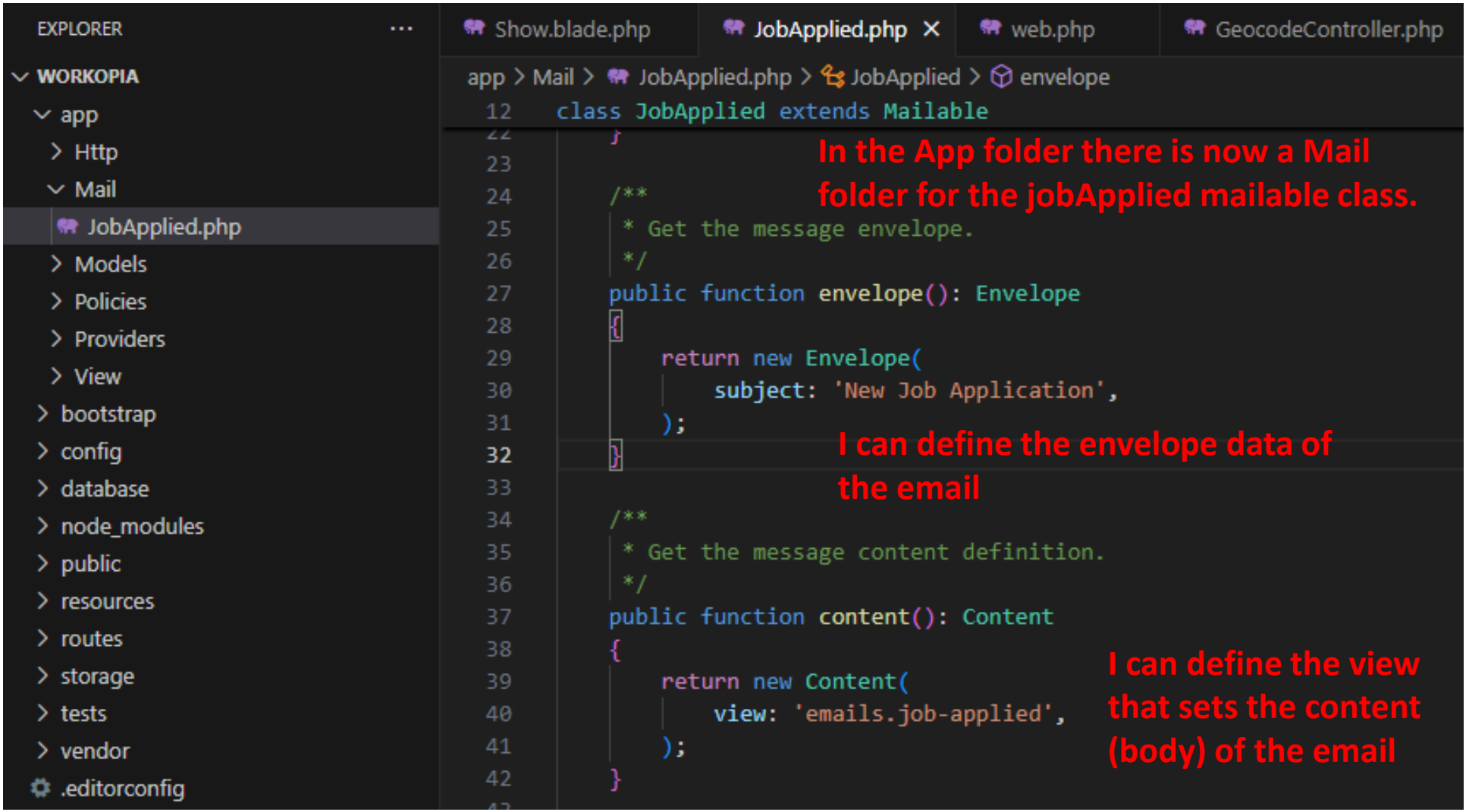
Start by setting up Mailtrap by signing up for an account. Once you are signed up, click on "Start Testing" under "Email Testing". This will allow us to test emails in our local environment.

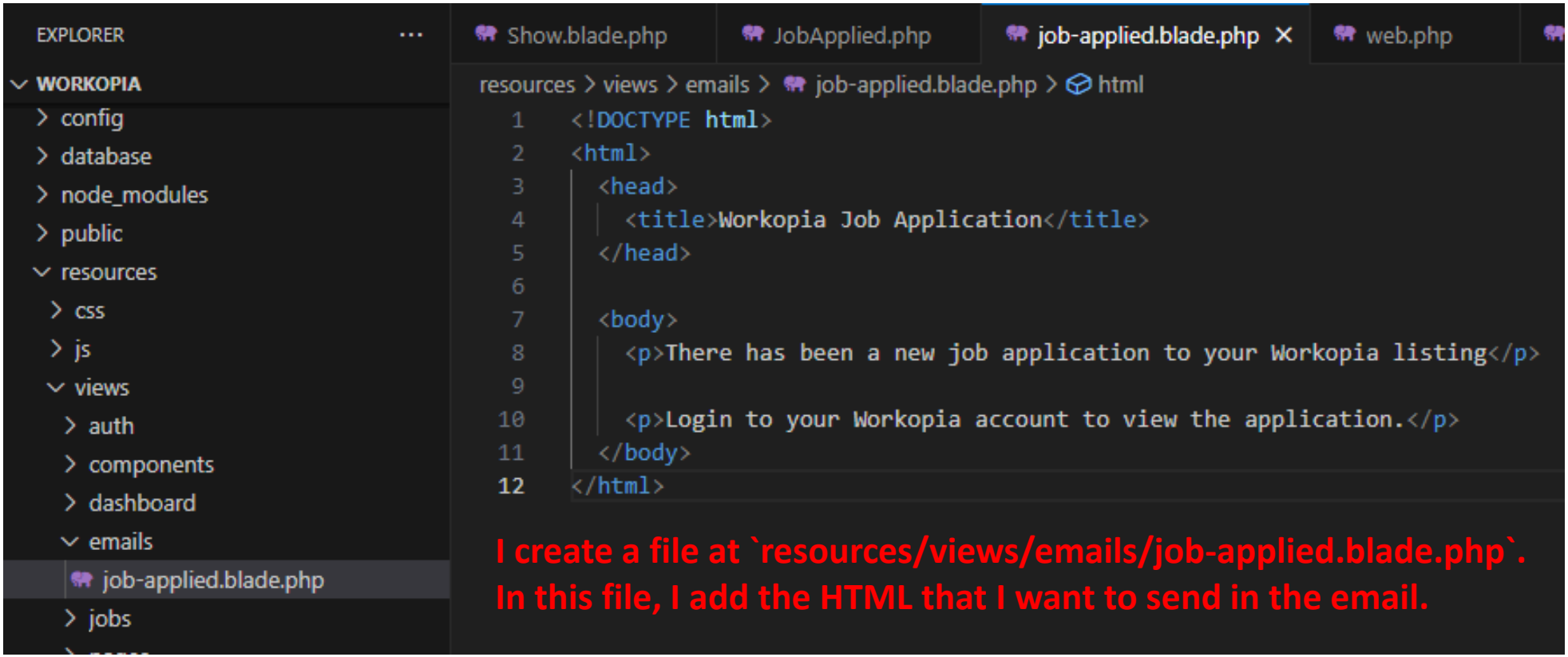
Once you do that, click on the "Add Inbox" button and give it a name. I will call it "Workopia". You will then see your inbox. Click on that and where it says "Code Samples", click on PHP and choose "Laravel 9+" from the dropdown. This will give you the configuration that you need to add to your `.env` file. It will look something like this:

```
MAIL_MAILER=smtp
MAIL_HOST=sandbox.smtp.mailtrap.io
MAIL_PORT=2525
MAIL_USERNAME=xxxx
MAIL_PASSWORD=xxx
MAIL_FROM_ADDRESS="noreply@workopia.dev"
MAIL_FROM_NAME="{APP_NAME}"
```

In Laravel, we can send emails using a Mailable. A Mailable is a class that contains the logic for sending an email. We can create a Mailable by running the following command:

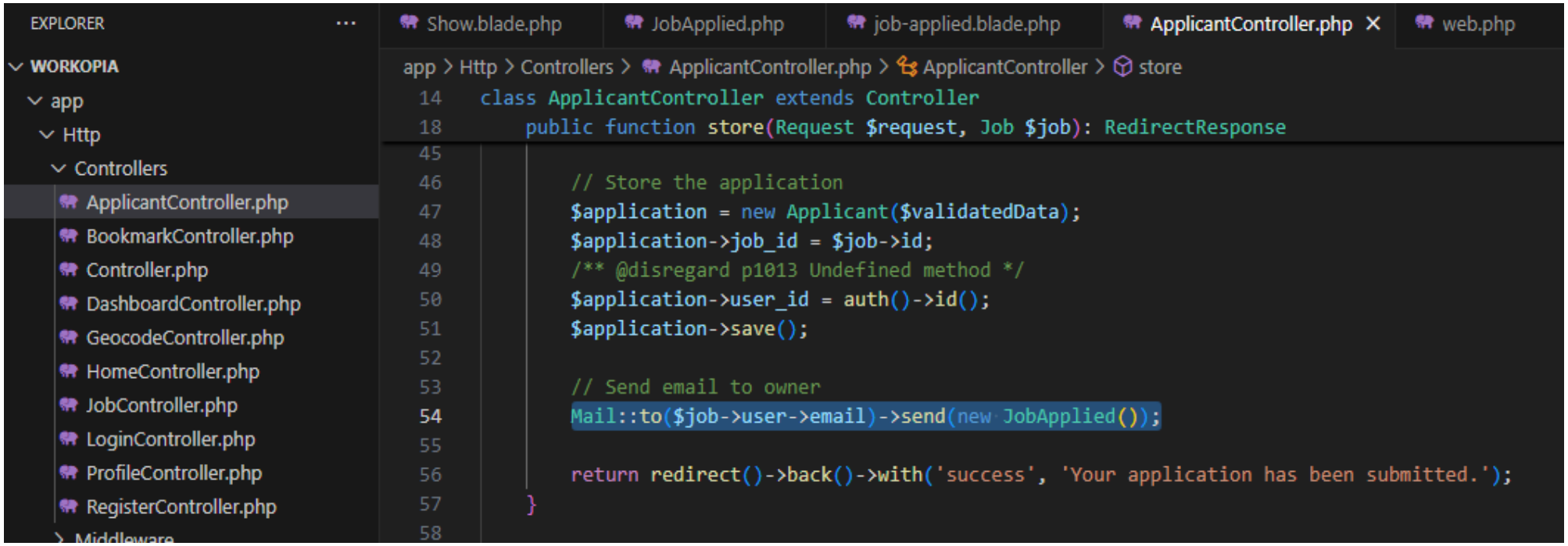
```
php artisan make:mail JobApplied
```




EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
config
database
node_modules
public
resources
css
js
views
auth
components
dashboard
emails
job-applied.blade.php
jobs
Show.blade.php
JobApplied.php
job-applied.blade.php
web.php
resources > views > emails > job-applied.blade.php > html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Workopia Job Application</title>
</head>
<body>
There has been a new job application to your Workopia listing
Login to your Workopia account to view the application.
</body>
</html>
I create a file at `resources/views/emails/job-applied.blade.php`.
In this file, I add the HTML that I want to send in the email.

Now that the Mailable is set up, we can send the email. Let's send the email when someone applies to a job. In the `ApplicantController` I bring in the Email façade and the Mail controller for JobApplied.

```
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Mail;
use App\Mail\JobApplied;
```

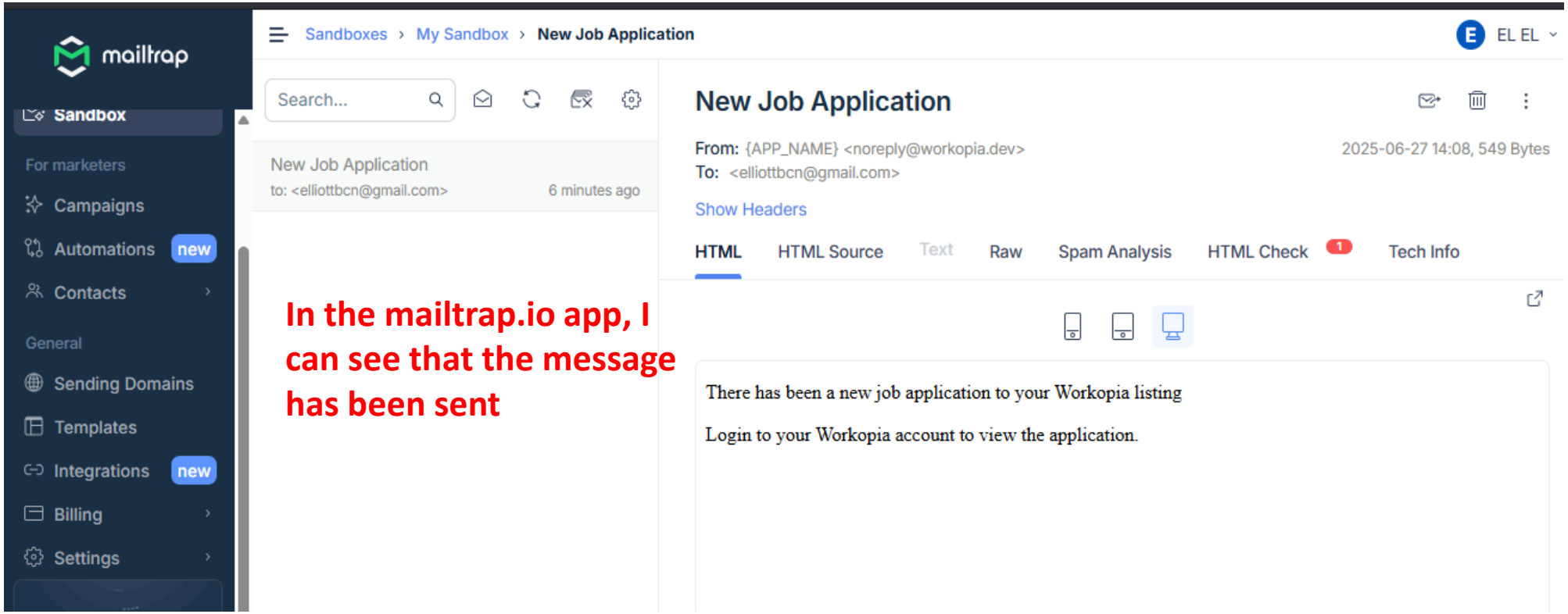


In the applicant controller store method, I can use a mail function to send an email

`Mail::to($job->user->email)->send(new JobApplied());`

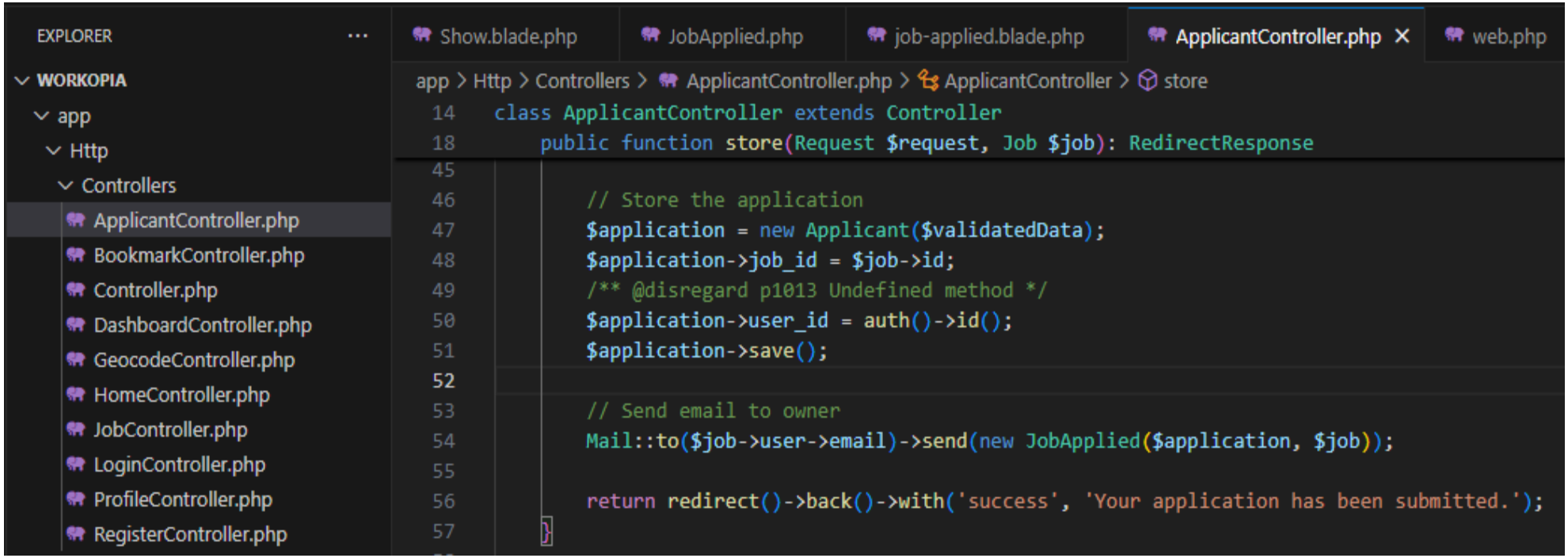
I now log into my app and change the test user's email to a real email address that I own.
I log out and create a new user with another genuine email address that I own. I apply for one of the jobs of test user.

When I log out and log back in as test user, I see the job application.



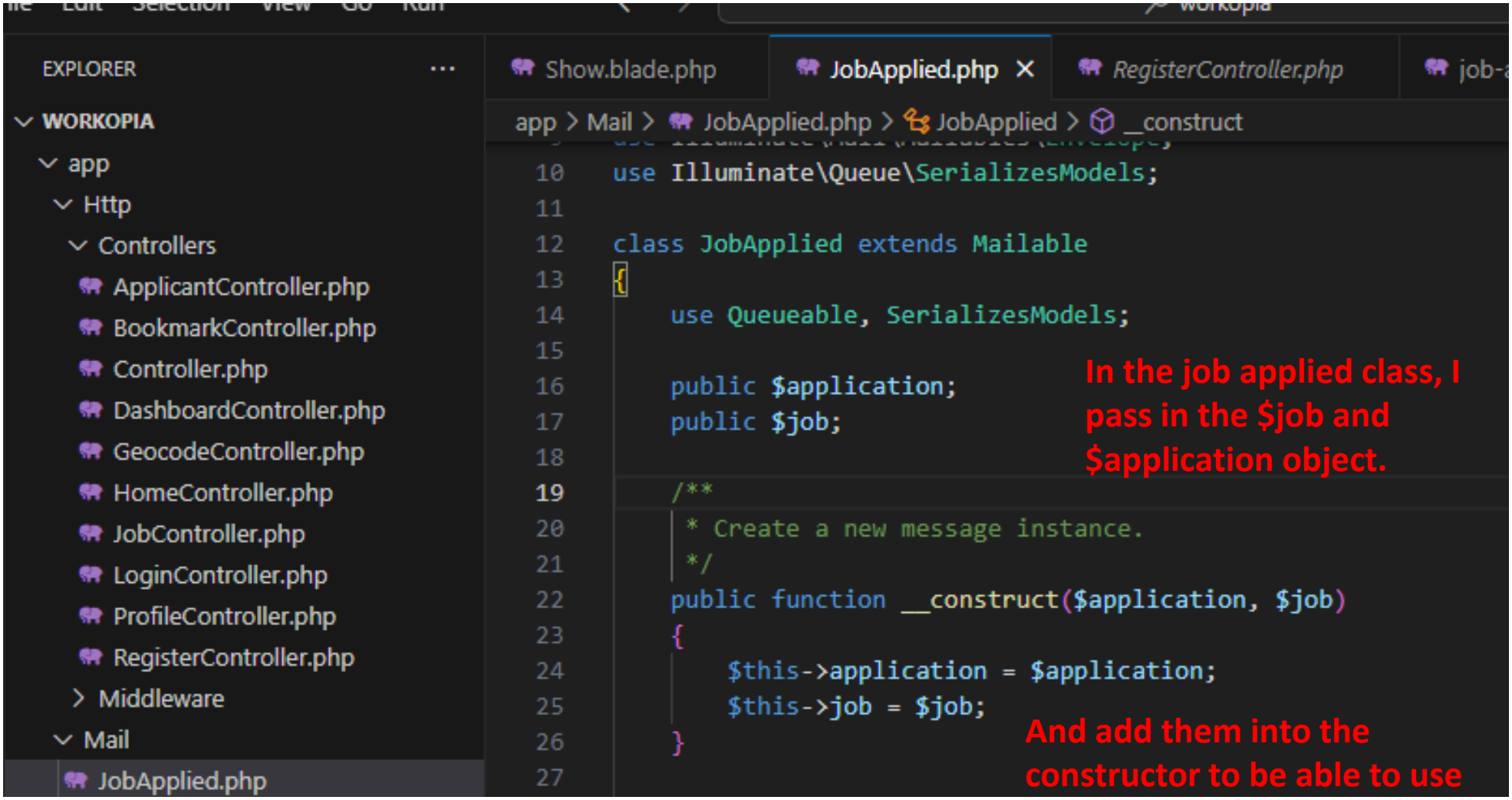
13.7 Sending Data in Emails

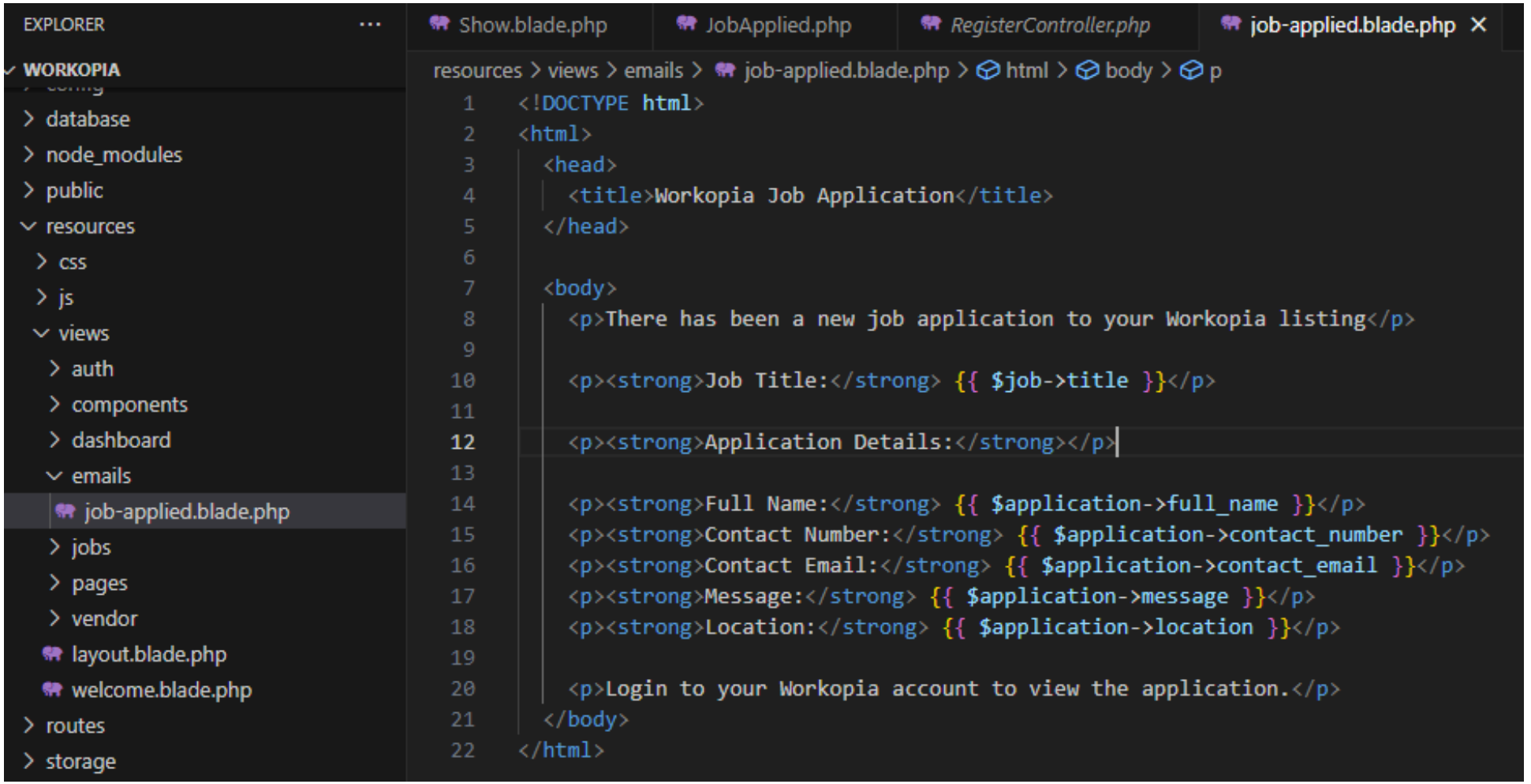
I have the email being sent to the job owner. Let's add some data to the email. I want the job title and all the application data. I can do this by passing in data to the Mailable class.



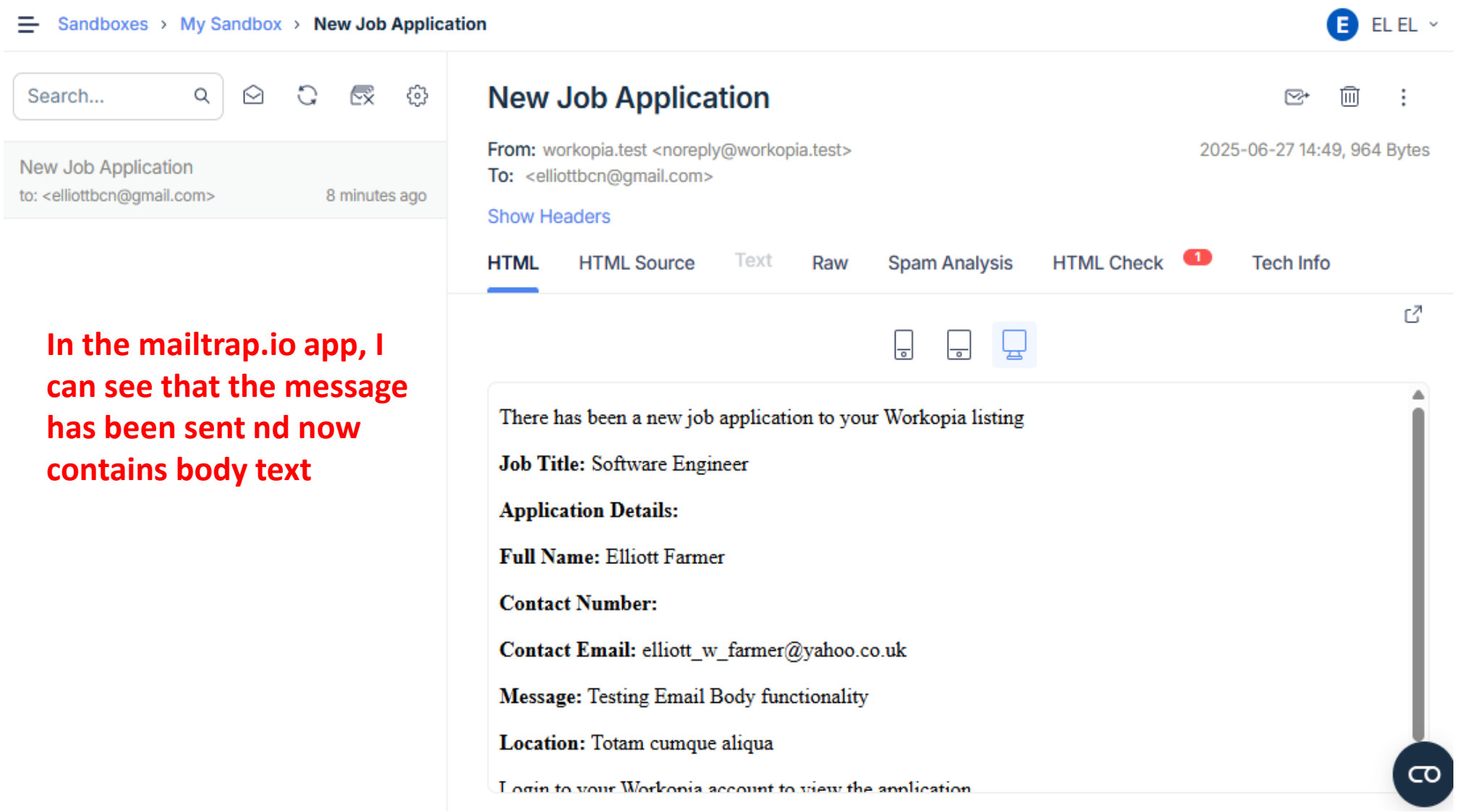
In the applicant controller store method, I append the mailer to pass in the $job and $application objects in the send method

```
Mail::to($job->user->email)->send(new JobApplied($application, $job));
```


EXPLORER
WORKOPIA
app
Http
Controllers
ApplicantController.php
BookmarkController.php
Controller.php
DashboardController.php
GeocodeController.php
HomeController.php
JobController.php
LoginController.php
ProfileController.php
RegisterController.php
Middleware
Mail
JobApplied.php
Show.blade.php
JobApplied.php
RegisterController.php
app > Mail > JobApplied.php > JobApplied > __construct
use Illuminate\Queue\SerializesModels;
class JobApplied extends Mailable
{
use Queueable, SerializesModels;
public $application;
public $job;
/**
* Create a new message instance.
*/
public function __construct($application, $job)
{
$this->application = $application;
$this->job = $job;
}
In the job applied class, I pass in the $job and $application object.
And add them into the constructor to be able to use them globally in the class



I modify the job-applied.blade to include markup containing properties from the $job and $application objects

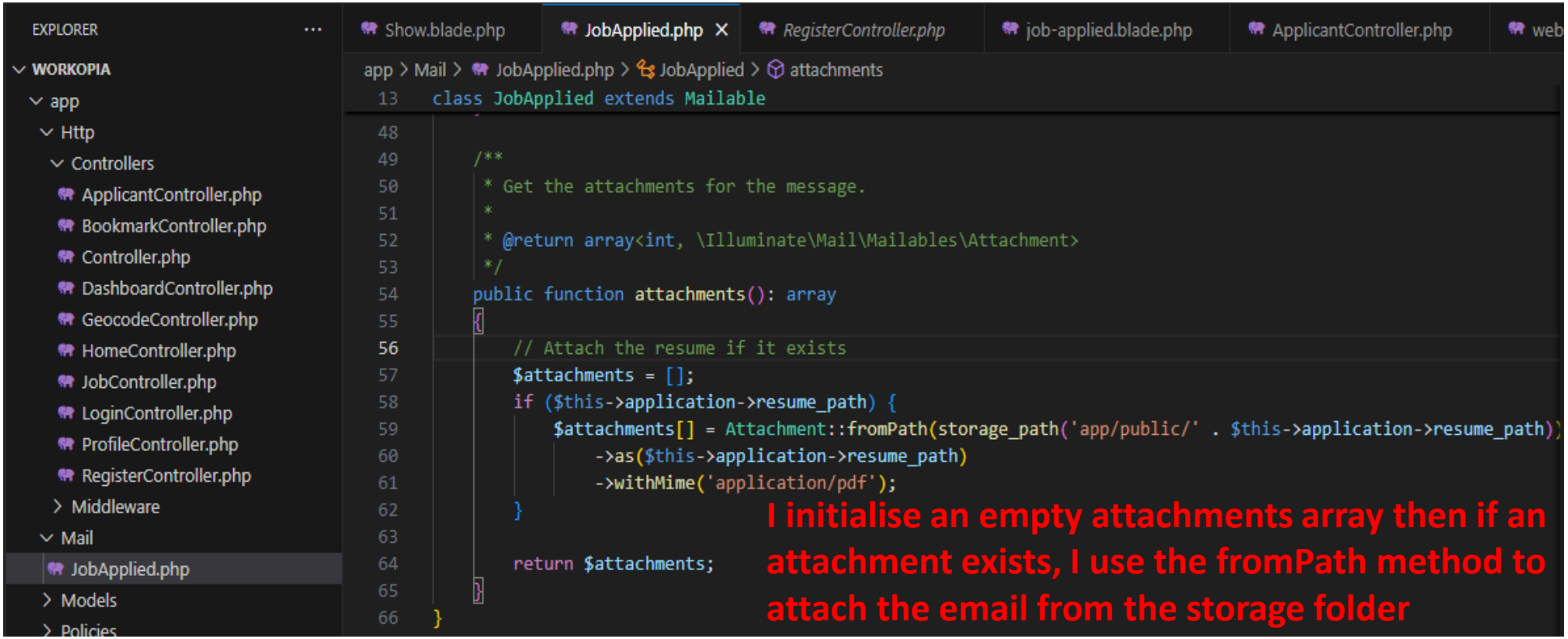


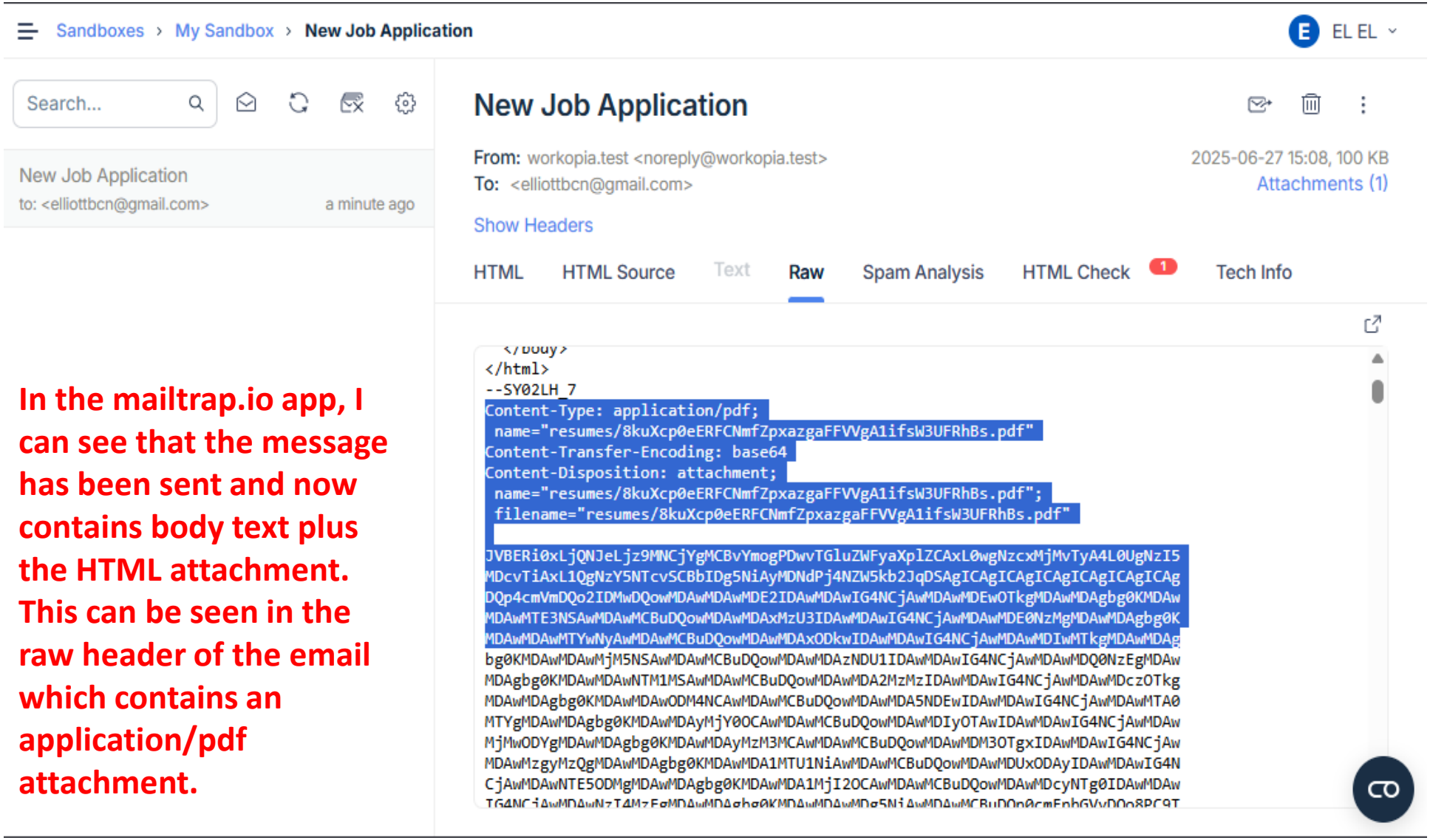
In the mailtrap.io app, I can see that the message has been sent nd now contains body text

13.8 Sending Attachments in Emails

I am already passing the entire `$application` variable to the email, which includes the `resume_path` property. I can use this property to attach the resume to the email. In the jobApplied maillable, I need to bring in the Laravel attachment façade.

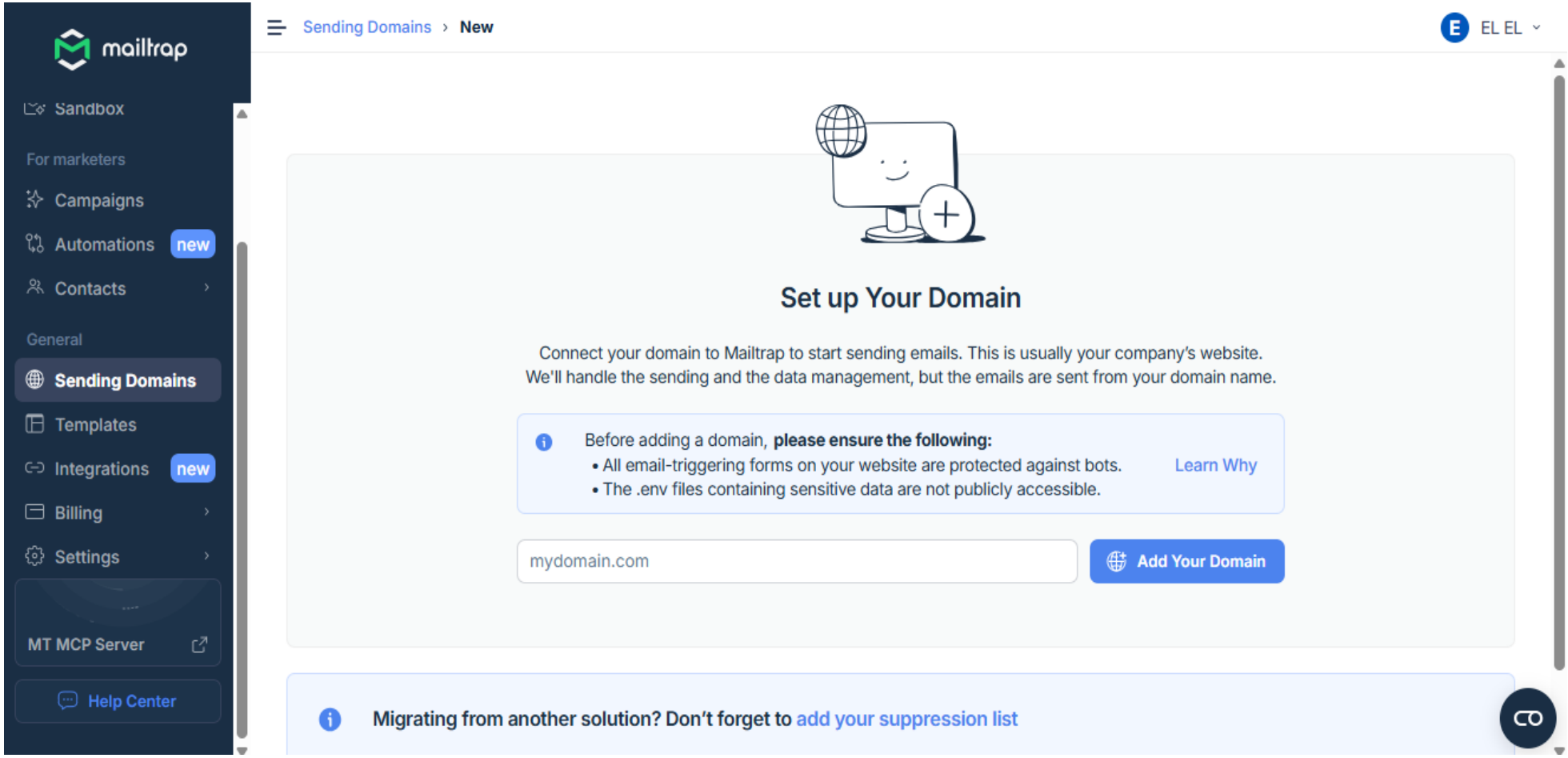
```
use Illuminate\Mail\Mailables\Attachment;
```





In the mailtrap.io app, I can see that the message has been sent and now contains body text plus the HTML attachment. This can be seen in the raw header of the email which contains an application/pdf attachment.

13.9 Setup Emails for Production



To send emails in a production environment I would need to add a sending domain. This needs to be a real domain and the hosting provider needs to have DNS. DNS records for mailtrap.io need to be set as per this HCA for my hosting provider

https://help.mailtrap.io/article/128-domain-verification-with-namecheap

```
# Testing & Dev
MAIL_MAILER=smtp
MAIL_HOST=sandbox.smtp.mailtrap.io
MAIL_PORT=2525
MAIL_USERNAME=xxxx
MAIL_PASSWORD=xxxxxxxxx
MAIL_FROM_ADDRESS="noreply@workopia.test"
MAIL_FROM_NAME="workopia.test"

# Live production
# MAIL_MAILER=smtp
# MAIL_HOST=live.smtp.mailtrap.io
# MAIL_PORT=587
# MAIL_USERNAME=api
# MAIL_PASSWORD=********xxxx
# MAIL_FROM_ADDRESS="noreply@workopia.test"
# MAIL_FROM_NAME="workopia.test"
```

For a production environment, The live settings need to be changed. It is worth when deploying to live to comment out the dev settings and uncomment the live settings

14. Deploy Using Laravel Forge

13.1 Intro

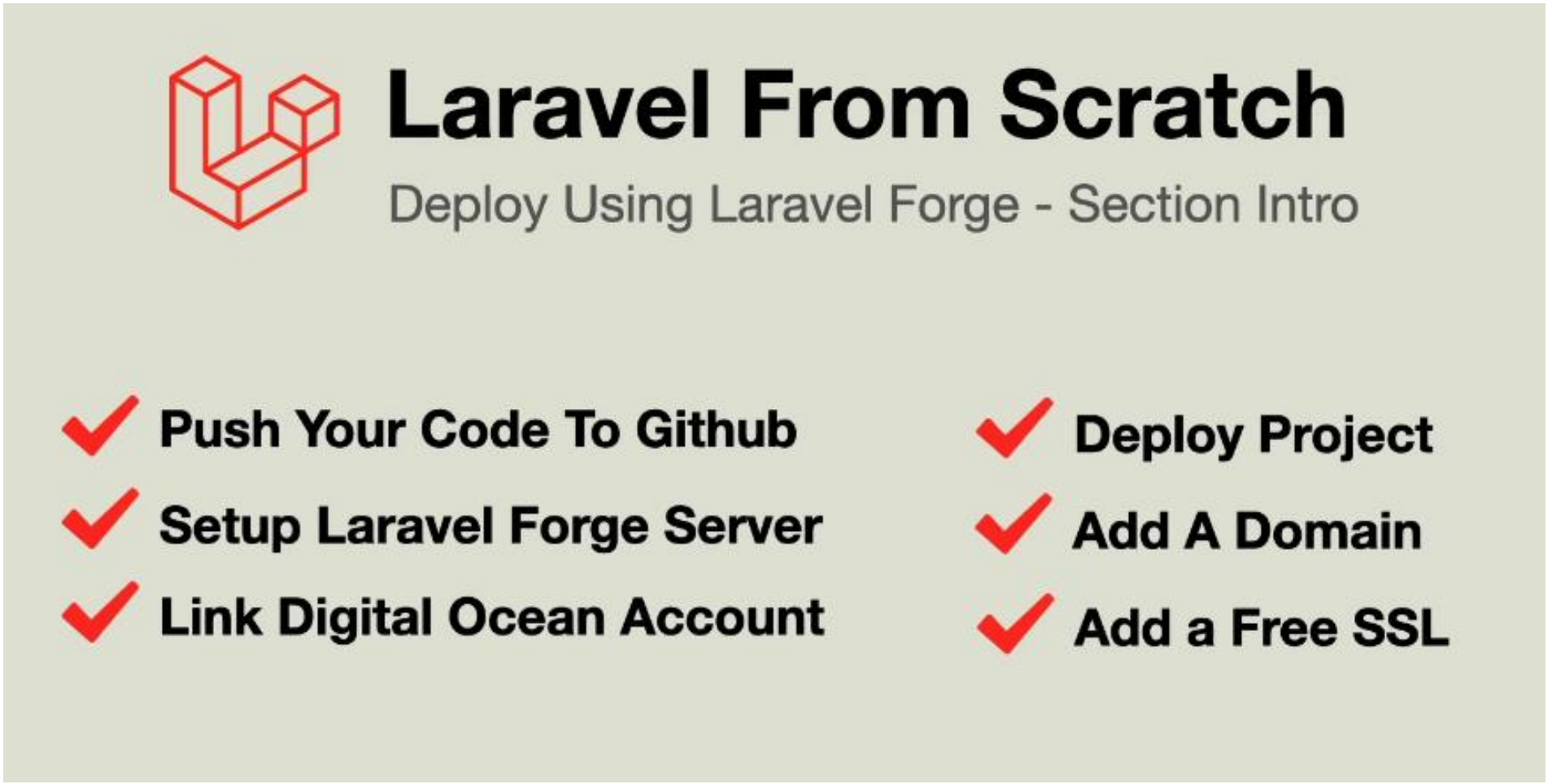
13.2 Prepare & Push to Github

13.3 Laravel Forge Server & Site setup

13.4 Domain name Setup

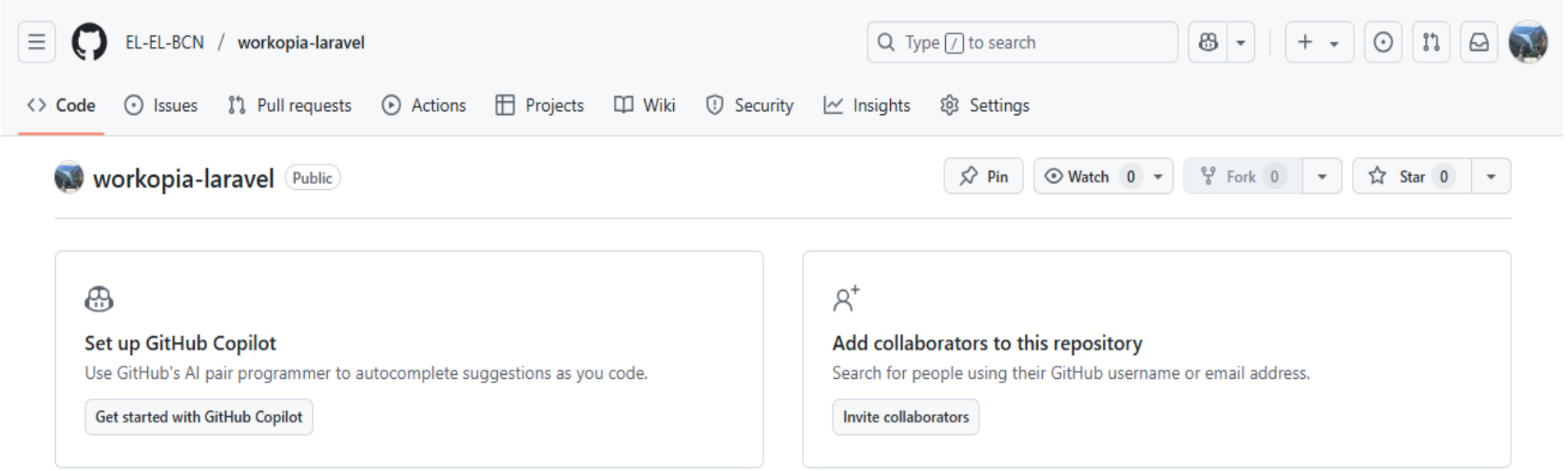
13.5 SSL & launch Test

14.1 Intro


Laravel From Scratch
Deploy Using Laravel Forge - Section Intro
Push Your Code To Github
Setup Laravel Forge Server
Link Digital Ocean Account
Deploy Project
Add A Domain
Add a Free SSL

14.2 Prepare & Push to Github

Ensure that GIT is downloaded on the machine https://git-scm.com/downloads/win and create a new repo in github.



Create local repo, add files, initial commit then push to remote repo.

14.3 Laravel Forge Server & Site Setup

Laravel Forge is a server management tool that makes it easy to deploy Laravel applications. It takes care of setting up your environment with everything from PHP to NGINX to your database. It is a paid service, but it is worth it. You can choose the "Hobby" plan for $12 per month. There is no free solution.

Forge itself does not host your application. It is just a tool that makes it easy to deploy your application to a server. You can use it with any server, but it is most commonly used with Digital Ocean and AWS. I prefer Digital Ocean because it is cheaper and easier to work with in my opinion.

You can use something like Digital Ocean, Linode or AWS on their own without Forge, but that is a lot of work to set up. There is a lot of provisioning that needs to be done and you really need to understand Linux and the terminal. You need to manually install and configure all the software you need and you're almost guaranteed to run into issues unless you're really experienced.

If I deploy a Laravel project from scratch, I would probably follow these commands and not use Laravel forge.

https://www.namecheap.com/support/knowledgebase/article.aspx/9694/29/how-to-install-laravel-on-our-server/

https://dev.to/frankliniwobi/deploy-laravel-projects-to-namecheap-server-on-github-push-with-3-easy-steps-the-only-tutorial-you-would-every-need-a8h

Course Content

VScode PHP Intelephense, Laravel Blade Snippets & Laravel Snippets extensions | Laravel herd | virtualbox win10 vm | web.php routing file | adding GET & POST endpoints | CSRF protection | Middleware CSRF exceptions | passing params in URI | param constraints | global constraints | request object | request object query params | query, only, all, has, input keywords | Response Helper | set http code | set content type | set cookie | get cookie | herd secure self signing | create & display views | pass data to view | with method | compact method | blade templates & directives | @if, @else, @foreach, @forelse, @empty, @break, @continue | $loop->index, $loop->iteration, $loop->remaining, $loop->count, $loop->even, $loop->odd | create controllers | using artisan | controller methods | clean web.php routing file | params and requests in the controller | @csrf hidden token | Generate Resource Routes & Methods | type hinting in controllers | Layouts with Template Inheritance | Partials & @include directive | what are components? | components & slots | named slots | z-header, x-slot | install tailwinds css & other dependancies via NPM | Header Component & URL Helper | Conditional Classes | @php Directive | Component Attributes | Props | nav.link & button-link blades using props & attributes | mobile menu nav links | mobile menu toggle | hero component | top and bottom banners | Database options | Create Database & user | Configure Database connection | Migrations Overview & Commands | Creating Migrations | Intro to Models | Fetching Data | Eloquent ORM | Tinker | CRUD Operations | Model Binding | Single Job Listing | Create Job Listing | Input Validation & Errors | Job Schema Update Migration | Eloquent Relationships | Using Factories | Creating Factory & Faker Library | Creating Seeders | Final Database Seeder | Foreign Key errors when seeding to MySQL/MariaDb databases | Job Page | Job Card Component | Homepage Jobs | Job Details Page | Create Job Page | Text Input Component

Other Input components | Finish Input Validation | Flash Messages & Alert Component | Alpine.JS & Alert Dismiss | Optional Job fields | file uploading | dd (die & dump) | symlinks | storage folder | Update Job Listing | Delete Job Listing | Authentication Options | Laravel Breeze Setup | How Sessions Work & Session Helpers | Login & Register Control Routes | Register New user | Log in user | Logout and Auth Directive | Middleware Overview | Protecting Routes (in controller & in routes\web.php with middleware | Guest Middleware | Test User Seeder | Add Current user to Listing | Policies & @can Directive | Policy Authorisation in Controller | Dashboard Controller & View | Dashboard user Job Listings | Profile Controller & Info Update | Profile Avatar upload | Show Avatar in Header | Simple Job Pagination | customising pagination view | Bookmark Migration & Relationships | Seeding Bookmarks | Get & Show Bookmarks | Bookmarking Jobs | Removing Bookmarks | Aplicant Migration & Model | Aplicant Form Modal with Alpine.js | Fix Modal Blip with x-cloak | Aplicant Controller & Store Method | Show Applications to Owner | Delete Applicants | Prevent Multiple Applications | Search Component & Route | Search Functionality | Mapbox Setup | Hide Mapbox key with proxy endpoint | Send Emails with Mailers & Mialtrap | Sending Data in Emails | Email Attachments | Setup Emails For Production | Prepare & Push to GitHub | Laravel Forge Server & Site setup | Domain name Setup | SSL & launch Test